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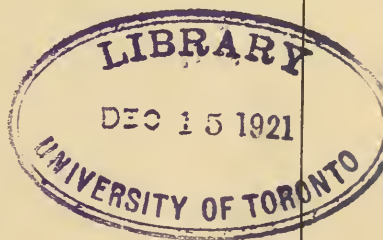
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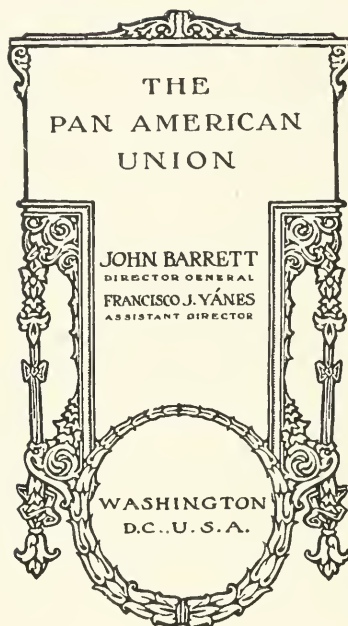
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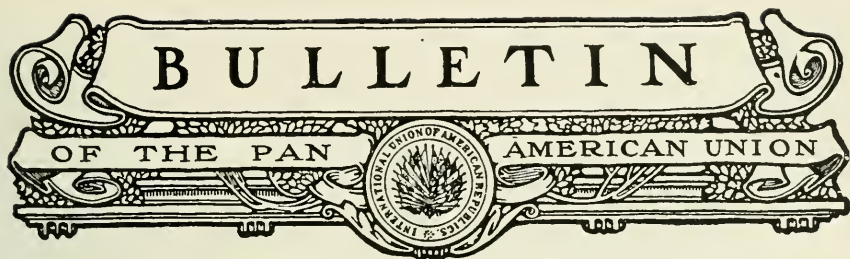
Book Notes.....





ANCIENT STONE BRIDGE OF PANAMA.

The stone bridge mentioned in the chronicler's description of the old city of Panama. (See "The city of Old Panama.")



VOL. LI

JULY, 1920

No. 1

DR. L. S. ROWE TO SUCCEED DIRECTOR GENERAL BARRETT

THE meeting of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union held Wednesday, May 5, was one of the most important in many years, because it had to do with both the past and the future of the organization. Hon. Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State of the United States and ex officio chairman of the Governing Board, presided. The other members present included Señor Beltrán Mathieu, ambassador of Chile; Señor F. A. Pezet, ambassador of Peru; Senhor Augusto de Alencar, ambassador of Brazil; Señor Ignacio Calderón, minister of Bolivia; Señor Joaquín Méndez, minister of Guatemala; Dr. S. A. Dominici, minister of Venezuela; Dr. R. H. Elizalde, minister of Ecuador; Dr. C. A. Urueta, minister of Colombia; Dr. Luis Galván, minister of the Dominican Republic; M. Charles Moravia, minister of Haiti; Señor Salvador Sol, minister of Salvador; Dr. Jacobo Varela, minister of Uruguay; Dr. Salvador Diego-Fernández, chargé d'affaires of Mexico; Señor J. E. Lefevre, chargé d'affaires of Panama; and Dr. Arturo Padró, chargé d'affaires of Cuba.

The chief business before the meeting was action upon the resignation of Director General John Barrett, submitted to the board at its November meeting last autumn, to take effect at the end of the present fiscal year, or as soon as convenient thereafter. The resignation was referred to the supervisory committee for consideration and report to the board for its final action. The supervisory committee recommended that the resignation be accepted, and that there be spread on the minutes an expression of the board's appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Barrett to the Pan American Union.

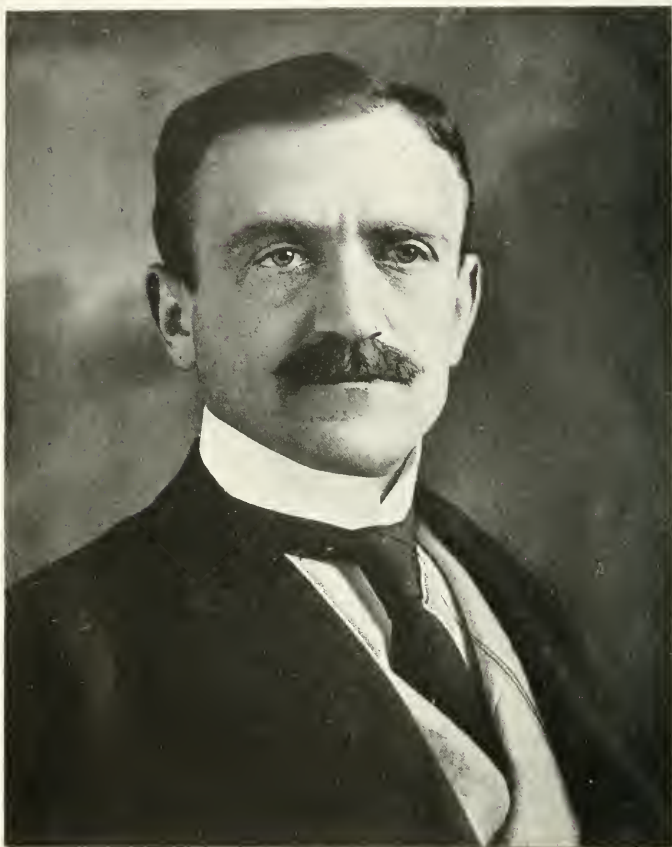


Photo by Harris & Ewing.

DR. LEO S. ROWE.

Dr. Leo S. Rowe, an active Pan Americanist, has been elected by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union to the office of director general of that institution to succeed Mr. John Barrett. Dr. Rowe holds the following degrees: Ph. B. and L. L. B. from the University of Pennsylvania; Ph. D. from the University of Halle; and the honorary degree of L. L. D. from the universities of La Plata, Argentina, San Marcos, Peru, and the University of Chile. He is a member of the bar, has been professor of political science, member of many important conferences and commissions on Latin American affairs, and is an author of note on political and economic subjects. He has been a member of the International High Commission since its foundation, and at present is at the head of the Bureau of Latin American Affairs of the Department of State.



MR. JOHN BARRETT.

At the May meeting the Governing Board of the Pan American Union accepted the resignation of Director General John Barrett, to take effect September 1. The board expressed its appreciation of Mr. Barrett's long and valuable services to the institution, its ends and aims. Mr. Barrett was elected director general January 1, 1907, and for nearly 14 years has devoted his energies to the interests of the Pan American Union. During his term of office the beautiful Pan American Building was constructed, of which he laid the first and last stone. He has taken a deep personal interest in the care of the home of the Pan American Union as well as in the development of the work of this institution in promoting the cordial relations between the American Republics.

The board approved this recommendation, and accepted the resignation of Mr. Barrett to become operative on September 1 of this year, instead of July 1, as he had first indicated.

The election of the director general to succeed Mr. Barrett was then declared in order, and the names of three candidates were presented—namely, Dr. William Miller Collier, president of George Washington University; Commander Randolph Miner, of the United States Navy; and Dr. L. S. Rowe, chief of the Latin American Division of the State Department. Each name was laid before the board with appropriate complimentary remarks, all being described as men qualified by character and ability for the position. Well-deserved praise was also given the assistant director, Mr. Francisco J. Yánes, and regret was expressed that he was not a candidate.

A formal ballot was taken, which resulted in Dr. L. S. Rowe receiving a majority of the votes cast, whereupon his election was immediately made unanimous. The new director general will be inaugurated at a special meeting of the board to be held September 1.

There then followed remarks by different members of the board, reviewing the retiring director general's long period of service. A resolution was introduced by the minister of Venezuela, Dr. Domínguez, and passed unanimously, directing that the resolution expressing the appreciation of the Governing Board for the valuable services rendered to the Pan American Union by Director General Barrett should be engrossed and signed by all the members of the Governing Board, framed, and presented to him as a permanent testimonial.

The board also took advantage of the opportunity to commend in the highest terms the record and services of Assistant Director Yánes, who for over 20 years has been associated with the organization.

Just before the adjournment of the session, Director General Barrett made a farewell statement of appreciation of the cooperation he had always received in the administration of his duties from the members of the Governing Board, the assistant director, and the other members of the staff. He pointed out that no one could have been associated with a more sympathetic body of men than the Secretaries of State and the diplomatic representatives of the Latin American countries who had formed the membership of the Governing Board in the period of nearly 14 years in which he had acted as executive officer; that he could never forget in the very beginning the wonderful cooperation, advice and direction he had received from Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, when he took charge, and from Senhor Joaquim Nabuco, ambassador of Brazil, now deceased; Señor Ignacio Calderón, minister of Bolivia, and the only present member of the board who was then a member of it, and the other Latin American diplomatic representatives; that Mr. Root's successors, Hon. Robert Bacon, Hon. Philander C. Knox, Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Hon. Robert Lansing, and now Hon. Bainbridge Colby,

had always given him helpful advice in their positions as ex officio chairmen of the board; that the assistant director, Mr. Yánes, had been not only an efficient assistant but the best friend possible; that the other members of the staff had never failed in supporting him in the execution of his duties and in their loyalty to the Pan American Union; that he loved everything about the present Pan American Union, the organization, and especially its beautiful buildings, and grounds made possible largely through the splendid munificence of Andrew Carnegie, as dearly as any father or mother ever loved their only or favorite child; that he had, under the direction of Secretary Root, supervised the architectural competition for the building, dug the first spadeful of earth for the structure, laid the first and last brick, planted practically every tree and shrub on the grounds, and cared through the passing years for every phase of the maintenance of the buildings and grounds, so that they would always be a noble monument to the cause of Pan Americanism; that after so many years of service he had resigned for purely material reasons; that upon retiring from the Pan American Union he expected to engage in other Pan American activities, and hoped to be able in the future to cooperate with the members of the Governing Board, the new director general, and the Pan American Union as an organization, for the advancement of practical Pan Americanism; that he had had the honor of being for nearly two decades a colaborer in the cause of Pan Americanism with Dr. L. S. Rowe, the incoming director general, who is an eminent, experienced, and sympathetic Pan American leader.

In conclusion Secretary Colby said that, speaking as ex officio chairman of the Governing Board and as an American, he felt that Mr. Barrett's work had been a distinguished success, and that he could hope for no better thing for the Pan American Union than that its work should be carried on in the years to come with the same devotion, with the same earnestness, and with the same measure of success that had marked Mr. Barrett's incumbency.

The new director general, Dr. L. S. Rowe, is a man of exceptional scholarly attainments, who has rendered great service in Pan American affairs. Before entering official life he was for many years a member of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was head professor of political science. While there he always did everything in his power to promote the cause of practical Pan Americanism and made many visits to different parts of Latin America. He holds the degree of LL.D. from the University of La Plata, Argentina; the University of San Marcos, Lima; and the University of Santiago, Chile. He is president of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, belongs to many learned societies of the United States, as well as of Latin America, and is an author of distinction. He was one of the delegates of the United States to the Third Pan American Con-

ference at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1906; chairman of the United States delegation to the first Pan American Scientific Congress at Santiago, Chile, in 1908-9, and a member of the United States Delegation to the Second Pan American Scientific Congress at Washington, D. C., in 1915-16; he was secretary general of the First and Second Pan American Financial Conferences held at Washington in 1915 and 1920, respectively, and of the International high commission; he was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury during the war period; and is now Chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs of the State Department.

SPECIAL STATEMENT FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL .. " .. "

TO THE READERS OF THE BULLETIN:

With this and one more issue my long official association with the BULLETIN will end. On September 1 I will retire from my position as director general after 13½ years' service as the executive officer of the Pan American Union, and, therefore, as the highest official, or editor in chief, so to speak, responsible for this publication. While the chief credit for its record and excellence should be given to the members of the staff who have given it regular editorial direction, I have, nevertheless, always felt a deep special interest in the BULLETIN and have realized what an important feature it is of the work of the Pan American Union.

Looking back over the last 13 years great changes in the character, scope, and circulation of the BULLETIN can be noted. Although it was an excellent and useful publication prior to this period, it has largely developed its popular, educational, and informative character in later years. The total number of copies printed and distributed has been increased 300 per cent, while the number of paid subscriptions for 1919 was 49 times that of 1907. Then the BULLETIN was combined in one magazine having English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French sections; now there are three separate editions in, respectively, English, Spanish, and Portuguese. There was a small French edition until the middle of 1919, when, on account of the high cost of paper, printing, etc., publication was suspended by order of the governing board.

In considering the circulation of the BULLETIN, it should be clearly understood that if there could be a sufficient number of copies printed to meet the demand that actually exists and might further be developed, the circulation could easily be advanced to 1,000,000 copies a year, or over 100,000 per month. Inasmuch, however, as the English and Spanish editions are printed at the United States Government Printing Office, under the special appropriation and legal restrictions of Congress, only the number of copies can be printed that the appropriation and rules will permit. Oftentimes there has been a great temptation to popularize the BULLETIN through sales on news stands and by appointing special agents throughout both North and South America, but the conditions of official publication have prevented.

The question has often been asked why is it that the BULLETIN does not publish advertisements and thereby earn an income that would make it self-supporting and permit of it being printed outside of the Government Printing Office, with a consequent development of circulation? The answer is that the attitude of the governing board of the Pan American Union has been against any effort to commercialize the BULLETIN or otherwise to put it into competition with unofficial magazines and publications. Then, again, if advertising were taken and the BULLETIN were still published by the Pan American Union as an official organization supported by the Governments, private magazines would claim that the competition was unfair.

Although the BULLETIN has had, and has, its shortcomings, as must be true of any publication which has to depend upon such a variety of sources of information and to cover such a vast field without prejudice to the interests of any one country, a careful inspection and study of its pages from issue to issue and back through the years proves beyond question that it has been and is the most complete review in magazine, pamphlet, or book form of all phases of Pan American development that has been or is printed. Its volumes are in a large degree encyclopædias of Pan American data, which can not be duplicated anywhere in the world. Its illustrations, as well as its printed matter, have been a powerful influence for the education of the people of the world regarding the characteristics, conditions, and progress of the American Republics.

Errors have from time to time crept in and will continue to creep in when statistics are given, historical facts are cited, and other data included, which must embrace 21 different Governments and 200,000,000 people of different nationalities; but the percentage of error has been so small, in view of the difficulties that were met, that there has been serious criticism of these errors only from those persons who hold the "sixpence of prejudice" or partiality so near their eyes that they can not see the great world of good beyond.

On the other hand, the praise and commendation that the BULLETIN has received from all classes of persons not only in the United States and Latin America, but throughout the world, are most gratifying to those who have been connected with its publication. Where one letter of unkind observation has been received, there have been a hundred of congratulation and good will. The best and most conclusive evidence, however, of the usefulness and popularity of the BULLETIN is the extent and uniformity with which it is quoted by newspapers, magazines, reviews, and other publications in both North and South America and to a surprising extent in Europe and Asia.

One particularly pleasing feature has been the demand for it from universities, colleges, and public and private schools, and it is a pity that not enough copies can be printed and distributed to meet the demand in this respect. Nearly every great banking and financial institution, manufacturing, exporting, importing, and shipping firm in the United States and, to a remarkable degree, in Latin America, are upon the list of its subscribers, while high officials in both North and South America complain if they are cut off from the free list.

This suggests an answer to the question why the BULLETIN is not distributed free. The best reply to that is that it would take the entire income of the Pan American Union derived from the quotas of the various Governments and 10 times the present appropriation of the United States Government to meet the demand for free copies. Of course it would be most beneficial to the cause of Pan Americanism if this condition prevailed, but we are obliged to take things as they are, and if the Pan American Union did not have the small income that results from subscriptions it would not be able to continue publishing the BULLETIN with the quality of articles, illustrations, engravings, and paper which now characterize it.

As in the August edition of the BULLETIN, it will be my privilege to deliver, so to speak, a valedictory reviewing the story of the Pan American Union since the beginning of my connection with it, I will not take advantage of this statement to make general references to the past, present, and future work and scope of the organization. As I determined upon the resignation of my post only because of absolute material necessities after giving 20 years to the cause of Pan Americanism and nearly 14 to the upbuilding of the Pan American Union, I shall leave the organization, the work, the BULLETIN, the building, and everything connected with them with the same affection as is felt by the head of a family when parting from those who are dear to him. Wherever I go and whatever I attempt I shall keep up most profound interest in the welfare of the BULLETIN and its environment.

In conclusion I want to pay special tribute to the men who, aside from the assistant director, Dr. Francisco J. Yanes, and myself, in our ex officio relationship, have had special responsibilities in editing and supervising the various editions of the BULLETIN—namely, Franklin Adams, who was editor for nearly 10 years until he was appointed counselor, and Edward Albes and Angel C. Rivas, who, during the last two years, have been editors of, respectively, the English and Spanish editions. Nearly all of the other members of the staff have cooperated to a greater or less degree, and to them also much credit is due.

In any discussion of the physical publication of the BULLETIN the officials and staff of the United States Government Printing Office should not be forgotten. The interest which those in charge at that important branch of the Government have shown and the cooperation they have always given during the many years have had much to do with its appearance and popularity. The efforts, moreover, which the mail room of the Pan American Union has unfailingly made to distribute the BULLETIN without delay are to be highly commended.

Before I close I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the thousands of readers and friends of the various editions of the BULLETIN who have helped the staff of the Pan American Union by their continued subscriptions or demands for it, by material they have contributed, and by kind messages which they have sent us. It is especially gratifying that there is a unanimity of sentiment that the BULLETIN has been a powerful and practical influence for spreading that information which develops and strengthens the kind of Pan Americanism which appeals to all countries and peoples of the Pan American Union.

My final word is one of congratulations to the constituency of the BULLETIN that my successor, the director general elect, Dr. L. S. Rowe, who will take office on September 1, is eminently qualified through training, experience, knowledge, and ability to become the chief high official who will be responsible for the future development of the BULLETIN.

JOHN BARRETT,

Director General Pan American Union.



THE NEW GUAYAQUIL¹

STANDING almost on the Equator are three of the world's larger seaports. Singapore, with its intensive life and enormous traffic, which is only 75 miles north of the equatorial line; Para, the Brazilian emporium where a vast river and ocean commerce meet, borders nearly upon the line; while Guayaquil, awakened and prepared to take a more important place in the marts of international trade, stands but two degrees south of the Equator.

In their growth and modernization the three cities have naturally been confronted by many similar obstacles. Location itself has been to the majority of would-be visitors or traders a mark of danger, for people of cooler climes are inclined to shun things and places equatorial. Such timidity is not without reason, for many tropical cities bear the stigma of disease. This has been the case with Singapore, Para, and Guayaquil. But times have changed, and lessons in sanitation have been learned and applied to each of these ports. Guayaquil is the last of the trio to undergo a modern and extensive cleansing, and the city stands to-day with a better health record than ever before—a gratifying condition to Ecuadorian citizens and a pleasing assurance to travelers at large.

Those of us who have voyaged up and down the west coast of South America at intervals during the last decade or longer have cause to remember the inconvenience and at times the difficulty of visiting Guayaquil on account of yellow fever and other maladies; and of how the public health officials at Panama and Callao, respectively, literally seized and hurried the innocent traveler to the restrictions of quarantine, for the simple reason that *he had been to Guayaquil*. Fumigation and other unpleasant experiences also were at times enforced upon the sojourner arriving from Ecuador's chief port, and it is no wonder that masters of ships and passengers alike looked askance upon the city—considered by many to be the most picturesque of the western coast of South America.

The consummation in very recent years of two great enterprises has a direct bearing on present and future progress of Ecuador in general and of Guayaquil in particular. In the first place, the completion and operation of the Panama Canal naturally places the whole coast of Ecuador on the international highway of maritime traffic. Guayaquil, which has long supplied New York, Liverpool, Havre, Hamburg, and other distant centers of trade with quantities of raw products, finds that by the Panama route distance is greatly reduced. To the first-mentioned port, for instance, mileage is lessened from 11,500 to 2,800 miles—a factor of incalculable value to Ecuadorian ports and all lands with which Ecuador trades.

¹ By William A. Reid, Pan American Union staff.



Courtesy of Sr. E. F. Carbo, Guayaquil



TWO TYPICAL SCENES OF GUAYAQUIL.

Upper: Santa Ana Hill, with a glimpse of the military hospital standing on its slopes. Lower: The Pedro Carbo Park, showing a few of the city's flowers and also the arcade which is a popular feature of many of the public buildings of the city.

The second important enterprise is really a series of improvements of Guayaquil's streets, and parks, the installation of a water system, and successful efforts in the eradication of yellow fever and other contagious diseases. To-day the statement comes directly from that city that no case of fever has occurred for a number of months. So quietly have scientists and contractors worked at Guayaquil, while the world in general has been enveloped in war and the abnormal conditions following the great conflict, that only those particularly interested are aware of the improved conditions that prevail at Ecuador's chief port.

Before reviewing very briefly some of the activities that make the city more healthful and more modern, suppose we experience in imagination a sail from the ocean over the Gulf of Guayaquil and up the broad Guayas River to the placid waters of the inner river or bay on which the city stands. This little voyage of 60 miles is rendered somewhat more interesting if one's ship is bound up coast or northward, for having passed for many days the rock-bound, barren, and desolate coast of northern Chile, and to lesser degrees of barrenness that of Peru, the Guayas River trip may be compared almost to a magical transformation of scenery. Passing over the Gulf of Guayaquil and to the northward of the Island of Puna, 30 miles long and 10 miles wide, which appears to be nature's cheek or buffer between the waters of the ocean and those of the many rivers and streams that outpour into the Guayas, the vessel moves into narrower channels of the river proper. The local pilot boards the ship off Puna village.

On either side of the mile-wide stream vegetation reflects abundant moisture and tropical sunshine, the growth being luxuriant and studded here and there with stately palms and tropical trees; and drawing nearer the city the water becomes more animated by large and small craft. The latter especially appeal to the stranger, for many of these little balsas or house rafts bear whole families—men, women, and children, and poultry, dogs, and other appurtenances of the home. The picturesque rafts with thatched roof coverings are somewhat similar to those of Chinese rivers, only their number is not so large as in oriental waters. Quaint-looking gondolas hewn from logs are also interesting units of commercial life. The Ecuador boats and their occupants bring down from interior districts vegetable ivory, cacao, pineapples, and other products, which find markets in Guayaquil.

Santiago de Guayaquil, to use its full name, stands on the right bank of the Guayas River. The place was founded in 1535 by one of Pizarro's followers, Sebastian de Benalcazar, and its population has gradually grown to nearly 100,000 people (latest census). It is the capital of a Province of the same name which is one of the most



TWO STRIKING CONTRASTS OF ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN IN GUAYAQUIL.

Upper: The city post office. This is the type of the better class structures which adorn some of the leading streets. Note the balconies which afford the occupants of the rooms excellent opportunities for viewing the activities of the street or for enjoying the cool breezes of the evening. Lower: The house constructed of bamboo, which is used by many of the poorer classes. In the foreground is seen a section of the new water main recently laid throughout the city.

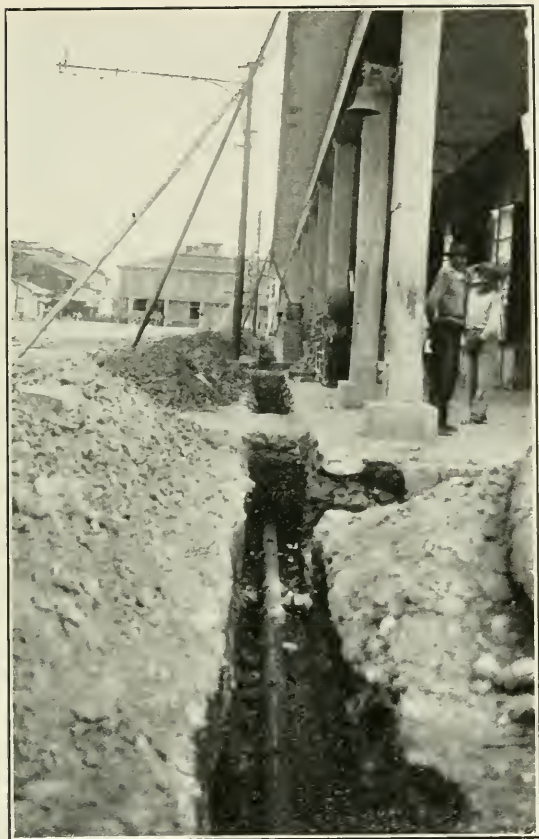
productive of the whole Republic. Fire and pirates from time to time have wrought havoc in Guayaquil, but happily the former can now be more or less controlled and the latter no longer exist. The city proper spreads over a low plain hardly 4 feet above high tide of the Guayas River; the tide in the latter rises and falls 13 feet or more in the harbor. To the northward stands a range of hills, some of which rise about 400 feet above sea level, and upon which houses and streets are gradually encroaching, despite the fact that the northern part of the city is largely occupied by poorer classes. In time, no doubt, these forest-crowned hills dominating Guayaquil will be made as attractive by walks, drives, and villas as has been the case with those at Rio de Janeiro, Santiago, San Francisco, and other cities which are so fortunate as to possess such natural features within their limits.

In shape the city's area is somewhat that of a great quadrangle, with one side fronting the Guayas River for 2 or 3 miles. Paralleling the river, the avenues run approximately north and south, while streets run east and west, with certain thoroughfares laid out in diagonal directions. Similar in plan to all Latin American cities, there are numerous plazas, large and small, located at convenient junctions of streets and avenues.

Rows of white buildings, largely of the two and three story type, with massive-looking arcades, are typical of Guayaquil's architecture. The city is not compactly built, however, and many of the cheaper houses stand high above the ground, affording ventilation from all directions. The builders of the city have naturally made extensive use of local materials for construction purposes. Bamboo and cane, two products that have contributed so extensively to home building in tropical countries all over the world, are as fully utilized in Guayaquil. In the latter city, however, a plaster or cement covering is placed on both exterior and interior, just as is stucco in many parts of the United States. In numerous buildings the bamboo finish alone is popular, and from within and without this class of structure resembles those of oriental lands.

Other features of Guayaquil's more pretentious buildings which appeal to the stranger are the large rooms and high ceilings, the ever-present street balcony, the window shutters and attachments for inviting the breeze, and the picturesque tile roofs. In the business section the arcade, bounded by the wall on one side and imposing columns on the other, affords shelter from rain or sun, and also provides a place along which the shopkeeper displays his goods and wares.

One of the most practical traffic features of the port is the "marina," or quay, which extends along the water front for a long distance and which is capped with stone. This provides a 60-foot broad space, whereon commodities are handled as they are leaving or arriving at



CONSTRUCTION SCENES WITHIN THE CITY'S BOUNDS.

Upper: One of the smaller pipes leading from principal mains to public buildings and private residences.
Lower: Warehouses and storage yards where large quantities of piping materials were kept during construction activities.



SCENES WITHIN AND NEAR THE CITY OF GUAYAQUIL.

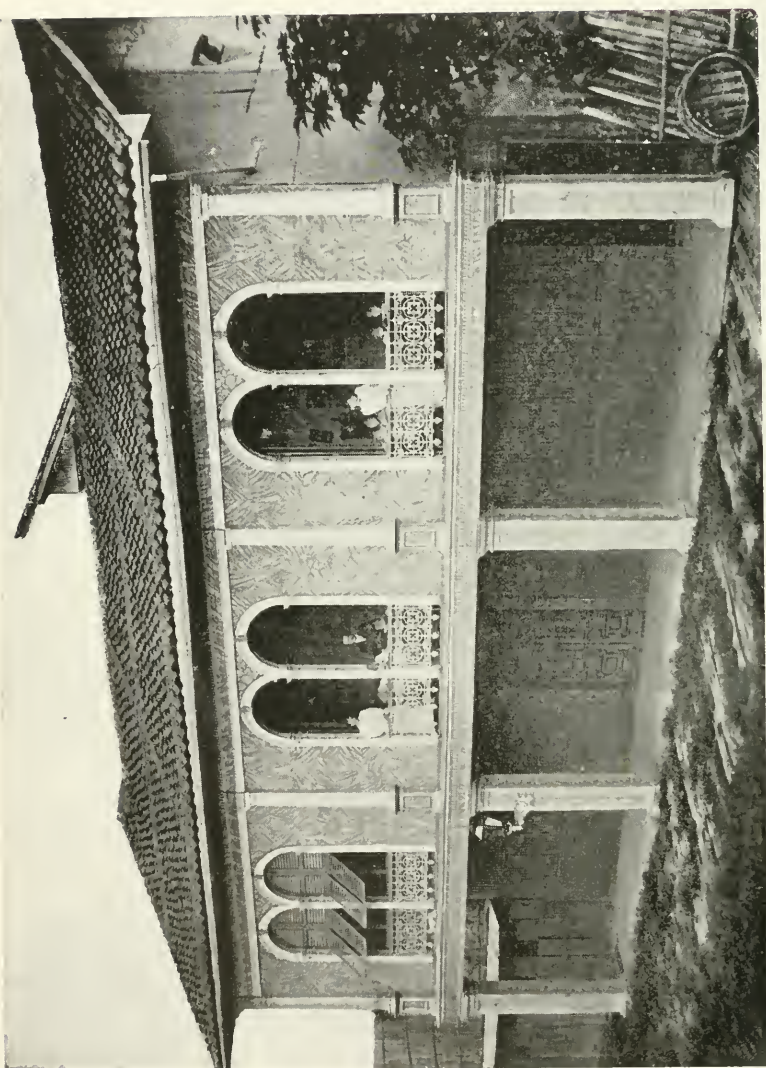
Upper: This picture shows the method of placing the water mains a considerable depth below the surface of the streets in order to avoid certain troubles experienced in the past, when pipes were not so deeply laid. Lower: The settlement of Las Penas. This picturesque spot projects into the Guayas River near Guayaquil.

the port or in passing the customs offices. From the marina a series of piers extend outward, and it is from these piers that much harbor traffic passes to or from lighters which attend the ocean-going vessels. Many of the smaller river steamers and light craft in general draw up alongside these piers.

It may be said that Guayaquil's newer and modernized life began shortly after the signing of an agreement between Señor J. Federico Intriago, minister of public instruction of Ecuador, who represented the Republic, and Mr. J. W. McCrosky on behalf of J. G. White & Co., of London. This contract was signed in Quito, December 12, 1913, the whole document containing 37 articles covering every phase of the proposed work. It provided for the sanitation and canalization of Guayaquil, or "the construction of a complete water system and the paving of said city, in accordance with the best practices of modern engineering and the demands of hygiene." More specifically speaking, and quoting from an English version, the contract called for a complete water distribution scheme; two service reservoirs; water supply from outside source; storm-water drainage and sewerage; a general paving of streets; construction of wharves and river front improvements. The large amount of work comprised under the six headings was estimated to cost nearly \$10,000,000. Shortly after the enterprises were inaugurated the war altered economic condition far and wide, which naturally affected the supply of materials and machinery for Guayaquil, and, all things considered, the progress already made is remarkable. As compensation to the contractors, the Government of Ecuador provides a commission of 12½ per cent "over the total cost" of the entire work. Funds for the improvements were set aside from various national and municipal resources.

Guayaquil's location, as we have already observed, is little above sea level; and how the city has hitherto prospered without an underground system of drainage is difficult to understand. Naturally, abundant sunshine has meant death to many microbes, while tropical downpours have helped to clean streets and alleys. Coincident with the beginning of modern streets and sewers a large amount of excavating became imperative. Much of this work was done during the war years and at a time when comparatively few ships or visitors entered the port. It seems providential, therefore, that Guayaquil's cleansing took place at a period that least affected normal routine. The excavations for sewers filled the streets with earth, while paving activities caused a general tearing up of many blocks of cobblestone streets and out-of-date sidewalks—certainly a most inopportune time for the stranger to be within the city's gates.

To-day asphalt streets are the rule. In preparing for this work it was found that local stone and sand are well suited for paving purposes, and such materials have been used. The initial order for foreign asphalt called for 40 tons. Paving has been progressing, and



ANOTHER TYPE OF ARCHITECTURE POPULAR IN THE LOWLANDS OF ECUADOR.

The lower floors of many buildings are occupied by business corporations, while the upper stories, being large and airy, are especially adapted to living conditions and the climate of the lowland regions of the Republic.

ere long all of the principal streets of the city will thus be modernized. An American engineer obtained the contract at a rate of \$4.70 a square meter.

Fresh water for domestic purposes has been coming to Guayaquil in iron pipes from Agua Clara, a source 50 or more miles inland. Great difficulty was encountered in placing the pipes in the bed of the bay between Duran and the city, the natural flow of the water and the heavy tide affecting construction. The work, costly and difficult, was finally completed, but the supply has not been adequate. The old reservoir, halfway up Santa Ana hill, was not sufficiently high above the city to afford the necessary pressure. The new contract calls for two additional reservoirs, one of which has been under construction. The location for these works on Santa Ana hill is considerably higher than the old reservoir, or about 120 feet above the level of the business streets. This altitude gives stronger and perhaps sufficient pressure to meet the city demands.

In providing for the present water system it was necessary to lay an entirely new series of pipes, as the old ones had become corroded and insanitary. The new mains and pipes are of cast iron, and each piece was treated with a certain chemical solution at the factory, which, together with concrete beds and packing, insures better protection and longer service.

Climatically, Guayaquil is more or less enervating on the foreigner. The mean temperature of the city is about 81° F.; while the range of the thermometer in the shade is from 65° to 90° F. The wise stranger, of course, refrains from exposing himself to the midday sun, as do many citizens. During the dry seasons—that is, from May to December, inclusive—the climate is at its best. There is little or no rain and the nights are usually cool and pleasant. From about the beginning of January to the end of March the rains descend, often in torrential downpours, which flood streets and streams and cause the adjacent rivers to overflow their banks.

During and after the rainy period it is natural that many pools and low-lying lands in and about the city should become breeding places for mosquitoes and other insects. It is here in recent years that the batteries of the sanitary expert have been turned so effectively. The famous enemy of tropical diseases, Gen. William C. Gorgas, was appealed to, and his personal visits to Guayaquil and the work of his able assistants, combined with the active support of Ecuadorian officials, appear to have been the starting point in the city's redemption from fever.

The Rockefeller Foundation in 1916 dispatched a commission to Guayaquil to confer with local and national officials relative to active measures against the plague. A proposal was made in 1918; this was accepted later by Ecuadorian officials and a propaganda was started shortly thereafter. The story has been told by the scientist,



Photo by George F. Hirschman.

TWO OF ECUADOR'S VALUABLE COMMODITIES.

Upper: A coconut tree and a near view of a bunch of its valuable fruit. Not only the ripe coconut, but the dried product known as copra, is exported in large quantities from the port of Guayaquil. Lower: One of the finished and very valuable products of Guayaquil industry. Ecuador exports annually thousands of dollars' worth of hats known about the world as "Panama," when in reality the bulk of these hats come from Ecuador. The picture herewith shows one of the rather novel patterns now being produced in Guayaquil.

which need not be repeated here; suffice to say that the bucket and tank brigade, the covering or draining of stagnant pools, and other effective fighting methods became as well known in Guayaquil as they did at Panama, local officials working under the direction of those of the United States, who had been trained under Gen. Gorgas and other experts in tropical diseases.

Ecuador's commerce is interesting and varied, and the great bulk of it passes in and out of the country through the port of Guayaquil. In a recent year Ecuador sold more than \$16,000,000 worth of raw products, such as cacao, tagua, Panama hats, rubber, coffee, etc., and purchased from other countries \$10,000,000 worth of manufactured goods. The fluvial arteries centering about Guayaquil have a combined (approximate) mileage for small craft of at least 200 miles. On the Daule and the Bodegas small boats navigate 40 and 80 miles, respectively, upstream, while a network of smaller water courses provides good transportation facilities.

Across the bay of Guayaquil, nearly a mile wide, stands Duran, the terminus of the Guayaquil-Quito Railway. This is the country's trunk-line road which connects uplands and interior regions with the port. Both sides of the bay, therefore, are more or less active in the interchange of commodities. Although a series of warehouses and piers extend along the Guayaquil side of the bay, all large ships anchor out from shore and the usual west coast lighter system of handling cargo prevails. Passenger traffic also passes to and from ships by means of the small boat or launch, not an unpleasant experience, but a service that will ere long be relegated to the past.

Citizens of Guayaquil claim that their city was the first port of the west coast of South America to construct ocean-going sailing vessels. While the beginning of such an industry took place years ago, it is worthy of remark that Dota, Morro, and Posorja still build vessels which serve transportation interests along the coast and on the country's western watercourses largely centering at Guayaquil.

A move that augurs well for the country and the port of Guayaquil is the renewed attention now being given to scientific and tropical agricultural training at Ambato. United States Consul General Goding refers interestingly to this subject in one of his recent reports. Still more recently three specialists in three district branches of tropical agriculture have been obtained by Ecuador from the United States Department of Agriculture. These men are to be located inland 50 miles or more from Guayaquil on the railway to Riobamba. They are to investigate and improve tropical production along lines in which they are specialists. The results of their work should be greatly beneficial to the country by producing larger crops and more varied products.

In 1918 by national decree Ecuador abolished peonage, which had long been a detrimental factor to economic progress. To-day the



A MOUNTAIN STREAM NEAR GUAYAQUIL.

Emptying into the Gulf of Guayaquil on its eastern side are a number of swiftly flowing streams coming down from the Andes. It is from these that the new supply of drinking water for the city is obtained. This stream was dammed in order to test its flow and suitability for the purpose named.

Ecuadorian workingman may labor for whom he pleases; he may go and come at will; his debts have been canceled, and he starts a newer and freer life than he has hitherto known. This happy removal of restrictions appears to have come at the opportune time when the country and the whole world are facing the new era.

Judging by the number of new steamship lines which, in planning their routes, are including Guayaquil as a port of call, and considering the older lines which have reestablished service to this port, it may be readily seen that facilities for traffic to and from Ecuador are growing better than ever before. Better facilities come as a natural sequence to improved conditions and more active calls for Ecuadorian products.

GERMANY'S PAST ECONOMIC POSITION IN LATIN AMERICA³

WILL Germany hold the same position in Latin American trade that she held before the war?

This is a question not without interest to the student of trade methods and expansion. The war has changed many things; it may have changed German commercial policies. But whether the aims be or be not changed, or whether the objective be or be not the same, it will clarify the atmosphere and lead to a better insight into what the future aim and the objective may be if we have a just appreciation of where Germany did stand in Latin America before August 1, 1914.

Steamship lines, banks, loans, investments, traders resident, emigrants, commercial agents, and volume of trade represent the means and dispositions of international commercial relationship. The last, volume of trade, is sometimes said to be the purpose and object of all the others, but this is not ordinarily true. Banks and steamship lines are established, loans and investments made, and people emigrate to foreign countries, not for the purpose of creating or enlarging international trade as such, but because the enterprises themselves seem to offer profit or the change of locality better opportunities. It is not ordinarily a factor of much, or indeed of any weight, to the capitalist who negotiates a loan with a foreign govern-

³ By William C. Wells, chief statistician, Pan American Union staff.

ment, that the loan will stimulate trade except in the rare cases where the loan is made as a means of paying for materials bought with the proceeds of the loan. The ordinary capitalist in lending money considers questions of interest, marketability of the bonds, and security, and nothing else. So with the banker—his business is banking. Commercial relations between two countries are not a systemized and interlocking unitary machine, and they can not successfully be made such, because they represent diverse interests that are often conflicting and not capable of being worked in entire harmony. No country, unless it be Germany, has attempted to control or unify the commercial relations of its exporters, shipowners, capitalists, bankers, and nationals resident in Latin America, and no country, not even Germany, has successfully done this.

The most ubiquitous of all foreigners in Latin America was the Briton, and next to him the German. Britons, less in number than Germans, were in practically every line of activity. They touched almost every relationship of commerce. Yet there was no greater identity of purpose, nor mutuality, nor vicarious association between British bankers, traders, and farmers in Latin America than there was between the same classes in England. Each in business was for himself. It was the same with French, Italians, Spanish, Portuguese, and Americans, and also to a greater degree than is sometimes believed, with Germans.

That the individual German in Latin America was in some degree amenable to an outside disciplinary control of a kind not applicable to other foreigners is true, and that is what demarked him from them. Yet in the main he was like them, in that he was at the bottom and from interest an individualist.

The relations between German residents in Latin America and the foreign policy of their home government is a matter deserving serious consideration, an understanding of which may serve to explain conditions that could not be accounted for otherwise. The German trader so often pursued courses so different from those pursued by traders of other nationalities, courses which seemed to run counter to the plainest instinct of self-interest, that the only satisfactory solution seems to be in the assumption that his commercial policy was dictated to him.

Underlying German commercial relations with Latin America were certain economic conditions which could not help exercising a powerful influence. The needs of German industry and the German population for raw materials and food and the comparative size and efficiency of this industry were conditions of dominating weight.

1. Germany did not need any large quantity of foodstuffs such as Latin America was capable of supplying. What it did need could be more economically brought from Russia and Hungary. Like the

United States, its food imports from Latin America were chiefly coffee and cacao. Cane sugar, which the United States draws from Latin America, was substituted in Germany by beet sugar produced at home and in surplus for export. England was the economic market for Latin American meat and grain.

2. Neither Germany nor England could make more than a moderate use of Latin American industrial raw products because of the limited size of their industries as compared with those of the United States. The export of fully manufactured goods from England or Germany to all countries was greater than the like export from the United States, but the producing industries back of the exportation in Germany were only about one-fourth as large as the industries of the United States; that is, industry as a whole; but when we come to the particular industries making use of Latin American raw materials, hides, oils, henequen, copper, rubber, tagua, quebracho, cabinet woods, wool, etc., the German industries were in general on a much smaller scale than 1 to 4, even in some cases as low as 1 to 100, in comparison with the United States. Wool was exceptional. Germany produced its own wool or imported from Russia and Hungary. The much larger size of American manufacturing industry than German or English was not due to exports, but to the enormous domestic consumption. Germany exported from one-third to one-half of all its manufactured products; the United States only about 4 or 5 per cent. The United States was therefore the economic market for Latin American industrial raw material.

3. On the export or selling side the superior efficiency of German manufacture of dyes, toys, glassware, some kinds of ironmongery, and textile goods created almost a monopoly in exports to Latin America and elsewhere. But in most other manufactures for export Germany had to meet a rivalry difficult, very often impossible, to overcome. Over the whole range of exports England most often stood in the path, but sometimes it was Belgium, France, Italy, or Spain. The United States, although the range of its competitive exports was more limited than England's, was nevertheless a more dangerous rival to Germany. Its industries, built to supply a home consumption greater than that of England, Germany, and France combined, on the whole were more efficient and much larger, and experience had shown that when it once began the exportation of any particular manufactured product it was only a question of time before competing products were driven from the market.

The result was that before the war the United States was crowding Germany in detail from the Latin American market. In 1913 Latin America bought \$3 of goods from the United States for every \$2 it bought of Germany.

Briefly, then, the German position in Latin America, if resultant from economic reasons alone, was not very strong, since Germany was less complementary to Latin America than England and much less so than the United States. The chief German industries and the ones for which she showed the greatest aptitude were chemical, steel and iron, and cotton and flax textiles. Latin America produces little raw material of consequence to supply these industries, and Germany needed little Latin American foodstuffs except coffee and cacao. In the leather industry Germany was far behind England, and both added together were behind the United States. The disproportion in favor of the United States was even greater in the rubber industry. There were at least six States in the United States any one of which consumed more rubber manufactures than the whole German Empire manufactured both for domestic consumption and for export.

In the light of this brief survey of general conditions in our inquiry of where Germany stood in 1914, we may examine more particularly the subjects of Germans resident, communication lines, banks, loans, investments, and last commercial results.

German immigration to Latin America has been largely by groups or colonies. It began in private enterprise; later was fostered by the Hamburg Colonizing Society, afterwards called the Hanseatic Colonization Co. Its last phase was under the control of the Central Bureau of Information for Emigrants, a bureau of the Imperial German Government. The first colony in Brazil was founded at Leopoldina, in the State of Bahia, in 1818. This was followed by other colonies in 1824, 1829, 1847, 1858, and 1869 in the States of Rio Grande and Santa Catharina in the south. Yet later other colonies were founded around about 1898. There was some earlier settlement of Germans in Venezuela and in Argentina; of the latter the Stroeber colony in the Province of Buenos Aires is the only survival. The first settlements in southern Chile at Valdivia occurred in 1850. In later years there have been colonies established in Argentina and Paraguay. All these colonies were at first small, a few hundreds at the most, and some of them, as the one in Bahia and those in Venezuela, have been absorbed in the general population.

The number of German colonists in Brazil in 1914 has been estimated anywhere from about 200,000 to 1,000,000. In the opinion of the writer the last figure is a gross exaggeration. The German consul general at Rio in 1901 undertook a census by correspondence of foreigners resident in Brazil. The figures he arrived at are: Italians 1,300,000; Portuguese, 800,000; Germans, 300,000; Spanish, 100,000; Poles, 80,000; French, 10,000; English, 5,000; North Americans, 500.

The former German ambassador to the United States, Baron Speck von Sternburg, in an article published in the North American

Review for May, 1906, says that from 1871 (the year of the unification of the German Empire) to 1914, 54,719 Germans emigrated to Brazil and 31,814 to Argentina, Chile, and other parts of South America. He gives the figures for years from 1898 to 1904 as follows: To Brazil, 4,338; to other South American countries, 3,568.

These estimates from German sources the writer believes to be nearer the truth than the larger estimates made by some others. The estimate of the German consul of 300,000 in Brazil included all Germans in 1901. In 1914 the figures for all Germans might have been near 400,000 in Brazil. In all the remaining 19 Latin American countries there might have been 400,000 to 500,000 Germans; in all Latin America less than 1,000,000. The German colonists in Brazil numbered perhaps 350,000; the colonists in Chile, Argentina, and Paraguay perhaps 40,000 or 50,000, and other German agricultural groupings, which may be called colonies in Guatemala, Costa Rica, and elsewhere throughout Latin America, 10,000. Colonists in all Latin America could not have amounted to over 400,000, and traders and other Germans chiefly in cities and large towns, most of whom kept their German national status, to between 400,000 and 500,000.

Baron von Sternburg, in the article referred to says that there were about 200,000 persons of German extraction in the two Brazillian States of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina. This estimate made in 1906 does not appear to have been very far from the truth, and also his further estimate that in the period 1857 to 1895 there were only 25,000 Germans in Argentina.

Germans were outnumbered in all Latin America by Italians and Spanish. They were outnumbered in Brazil by Portuguese and in Mexico and Cuba by Americans.

The purchasing power of 800,000 or 900,000 Germans disposed to favor German manufacturers over any other must be recognized as a factor in the import trade of Latin America, for since they outnumbered the British at least 5 to 1 and the Americans more than 10 to 1 (in South America, 100 to 1) Germany had a certain initial advantage in trade. But it is easy to overestimate this advantage just as it is easy to overestimate the trade advantage of ships, banks, loans, etc. It may be taken for granted that all foreigners, from sentiment or because they are familiar with them, favor home goods; but this fact had no great influence to change or direct the currents of trade.

It was not what the individual German resident bought for his own use, but what German traders bought and sold, that was of consequence.

The German trader was much in evidence in Latin America both as a buyer of country produce for export and as proprietor of wholesale and retail shops dealing in imported goods. German traders were

almost everywhere, but especially in South America. The casual visitor could not help being impressed with this condition, and if he rushed to the conclusion, as most of them did, that all that the Germans bought went to Germany and all that they sold came from there, there was no escaping the belief that Germany dominated Latin American commerce. Troops of distinguished statesmen, writers, educators, and others from the United States visited Latin America in the 10 years preceding the war, and with no exception known to the writer they came back to tell the tale of Germany's marvelous commercial progress in Latin America, of how the United States was doing nothing, of how England's trade was decadent, but of how Germany was advancing by leaps and bounds. No doubt it did look that way. South of Panama there was only one large American wholesale company and scarcely any retail shops to be found, and almost no American buyers of country produce. There were a few technical men in the mines and here and there a manager or skilled overseer of some industrial plant, a few automobile men, and some meat-packing employees; but on the whole there was only a handful of Americans south of Panama, and north of Panama it did not seem much different except in Mexico and Cuba. Even in these two countries American shopkeepers were not many. The English made a somewhat better show and there were many Spanish and Italian small dealers, but the Germans outranked all other foreigners in the retail trade, so it may have appeared that German commerce was preeminent and American commerce scarcely existent.

It may be said that the visiting statesmen, writers, and others were not, in all probability, so much constrained by what they themselves saw, sufficient as this might have appeared, as by what they were told. The belief was just as strong, if not stronger, among Latin Americans as among English-speaking Americans, that Germany was the predominant factor in Latin American trade, and especially strong that the United States sold little in Latin America.

Yet it is a fact which can not be denied that Latin America before the war imported 50 per cent more goods from the United States than from Germany. Latin American official statistics show this, and it is confirmed by the official statistics of Germany and the United States. But since there were no American ships carrying the goods, no American banks financing the trade, no shops to sell them, only a small contingent of American itinerant salesmen, and few Americans resident, naturally the main fact was to be discovered only by diligent and persistent burrowing under the surface. That fact was that the chief business of many German traders was in American goods and the chief business of some German ship lines was to carry these goods, and of German banks to handle the payments. Most of what the Germans did not handle or carry the British did. The carrying was

principally English. The German buyers of country produce shipped very little of it to Germany, more to England, but most of all to the United States.

Understanding these facts, a strong light is thrown upon the question of the commercial relation of the German trader to Germany's trade. The trader had to sell American and British goods or go to the wall. Germany could not economically compete except in a few lines, and Germany could not take any large amount of Latin American produce. Self-interest drove the German trader to do what no doubt he did not want to do but what nevertheless he was forced to do.

The disguised status of United States manufactures in Latin America 10 years ago was much the same as the disguised status of Latin American coffee in the United States in the same period. Then about everyone drank "Mocha" and "Java" coffee. Judging from the signs in the coffee show windows and the markings on the bins and the tins there was little Rio, Santos, Maracaibo, or Bogota coffee sold in the United States. All drank Java and Mocha. Yet, as a matter of fact, not one in a hundred at that time had ever tasted a drop of coffee made from any coffee bean not grown in Brazil, or some other part of Latin America. Now that more real Java and Mocha is being imported, Americans learn that after all they like the Latin American coffee best, and so they did 10 years ago, but they didn't know it.

In shipping lines to and from Latin America Germany ran England a close second. The United States was unrepresented except in the West Indian, Mexican, and Caribbean trade. Both British and German ships, also Italian, Spanish, French, Dutch, and Norwegian carried goods between Latin America and Europe and the United States indiscriminately. The chief business of many German vessels was to carry commodities back and forth between the United States and Latin America. This condition was not flattering to the United States, but it was not as uneconomic as was often represented. German shipping, no more than any other European, worked in the interest of the home trade and against United States trade. It was Germany's aim, an entirely legitimate aim, to build up a large merchant navy. German trade alone could not support such a navy as Germany aimed to create and actually had in 1913. Nor was English trade alone sufficient to support the English merchant navy; nor was Italy's or Norway's. German ships had to play fair with United States importers and exporters, otherwise they would have lost the business. There was no cause of complaint against German ships on account of freight rates, discriminations, or unfair practices which could not with equal justice be applied to ships of other countries. None of them were national in the sense that they worked to favor unfairly the trade of the home country. They could not. Shipping is free trade. It can be nothing else. Competition is the ruling factor.

In Latin America, as a whole, before the war, among foreign banks the German ranked second in importance to the British; but both of these in capital invested and in business done ranked behind the domestic banks. In some countries French, Spanish, or Italian were the leading foreign banks.

In the sphere of special German commercial activity—that is, in Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay—among foreign banks the German ranked lower than second. The German banks, however, were more widely distributed over all Latin America, and owing to this fact they ranked on the whole over French, Spanish, and Italian.

In Uruguay the Bank of the Republic, a national institution, did about one-half the total banking business of the country; and of the remainder, 10 other Uruguayan banks led the 10 foreign banks in deposits, discounts, and balances by from 25 to 50 per cent. Foreign banks represented only about 20 per cent of the banking business of Uruguay, of which the German banks had only about one-fifth.

In Chile the German standing was only a little better, the three German banks—Transatlántico, Chile y Alemania, and Germania de la América del Sud—ranked below the Español de Chile and the Anglo-South American banks.

It is a fact, apparently often overlooked by foreigners, that the chief banking institutions of Latin America are domestic, operating with domestic capital. The foreign banks derive their importance from the fact that they are the chief buyers and sellers of foreign exchange, and consequently that it is through them that the larger portion of international trade was financed. None of them confined their operations to financing the trade of the home countries although all German trade passed through German banks and most British through British banks. The trade of the United States was handled through banks of all nationalities. London was the clearing house for almost all Latin American bills, consequently such bills were stated in pounds and drawn on London, even where the transactions were not British.

Nearly every European country was represented among the foreign banks of Latin America, but the more important foreign banks were British, German, French, Italian, and Spanish. The capital derived from the mother countries invested in these banks in comparison to the amount of business they did was quite small.

Foreign banks handled the bulk of foreign trade paper, but this was not their chief business nor the most profitable side thereof. They, in the same way as domestic banks, were engaged in domestic banking and derived their largest profits therefrom.

The status of the foreign bank was very clearly and briefly put in July-August, 1919, *Revista de Economía Argentina* by former minister of finance and now professor of political economy in the University of Chile, Dr. Guillermo Subercaseaux:

The foreign banks, as a general rule, have not brought in foreign capital in order to offer the same for lending in the country. The capital with which they were organized has been relatively small. Their principal business has been limited to receiving deposits from the public and employing the same in loan and discount operations, obtaining thereby profits from the difference between the interest they pay their depositors and what they collect from their debtors.

Dr. Subercaseaux is speaking of Chile, but what he says applies with equal or even more force to the other countries.

In all Latin America before the war among foreign banks the German were second in importance to the British.

The 13 largest banks in Argentina in 1913 were:

[Figures represent pesos paper=42.45 cents United States.]

Bank.	Deposits.	Discounts and advances.	Cash balances.
Nación(Argentine).....	541,383,273	477,694,850	253,403,097
Español del Río Plata (Spanish).....	202,862,100	237,957,135	69,623,232
London y Río Plata (British).....	158,216,902	114,112,214	74,224,493
Provincia de Buenos Aires (Argentine).....	125,267,505	158,300,419	33,054,660
Italia y Río Plata (Italian).....	95,647,261	97,053,301	22,931,579
Francés del Río Plata (French).....	79,457,800	122,663,400	25,433,700
Alemán Transatlántico (German).....	55,967,659	55,387,557	19,196,439
Británico de la América del Sur (British).....	55,439,749	55,387,557	18,746,301
Nuevo Italiano (Italian).....	40,965,065	38,097,204	11,447,641
Popular Argentino (Argentine).....	21,168,1	33,812,500	7,923,200
Germánico (German).....	21,903,900	25,333,700	6,447,600
Londres y Brazil (British).....	16,021,700	20,275,100	6,218,200
Anglo-Sud-Americano (British).....	12,693,700	37,070,700	5,631,000

The banks named above are all located in Buenos Aires, but most of them have branches and agencies throughout the Republic. Including the above and all other Argentine banks, 143 in number, the total of deposits in 1913 was 1,462,152,703 pesos paper; of discounts and advances, 1,549,230,427 pesos paper; and of cash balances, 555,818,887 pesos paper. It can be seen that the German banks listed above in 1913 represented about 5 per cent of Argentine banking. In Chile the status of German banks was about the same; in Brazil and Bolivia not so strong; and elsewhere in Latin America German banks were of less consequence.

It is not easy to limit just what is comprehended in the term international loan. Government loans in general are internal, the foreigner's participation therein being in the nature of private investment in securities bought on the exchanges of the borrowing country. The extent of foreign ownership of such securities can never be definitely ascertained. In Latin American finances it is customary to differentiate external and internal loans; the former to include loans contracted with foreign banking houses, and often payable in foreign currencies, while internal loans are such as are payable in domestic currencies. The latter may or may not be financed by domestic banks. This distinction does not suffice and there is no hard and fast rule applicable to Latin America by which one can tell

whether a given loan be or be not a foreign loan. Each case must be examined from the evidences thereto applicable. After having determined a certain loan to be foreign, it is difficult to determine in what foreign country the loan is finally taken over, in so far as there can be any finality about such a transaction. It is well known that French, Hollanders, and Belgians have bought Latin American bonds of loans placed by English bankers. The same buyers and Englishmen have bought bonds placed by German bankers, especially have the French bought the latter. There is, however, very little evidence of German ownership of bonds of loans placed by English or French bankers.

The statement that follows is made with a full appreciation of the foregoing and is intended to cover major loans, readjustments, and financial operations in the nature of national government loans where the evidences show that the capital funds have been drawn, wholly or chiefly, from foreign sources. Little or no attempt is made to follow the bonds of the loans out of the hands of the original lenders.

There are 20 Latin American countries. For 14 of these—Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Salvador, Dominican Republic, Uruguay, Panama, Cuba, Haiti, Brazil, and Bolivia—there have been no financial operations of the character indicated in which Germany has had a part. In the countries nearest the United States, the loans have been placed chiefly in the United States and in those farther away in Great Britain or France.

Guatemala.—Including the share of the Central American loan of 1825 taken over by Guatemala there have been 11 transactions in the nature of foreign loans, aggregating nearly \$25,000,000. Among these there is one German short-term loan of 1896 (secured by coffee warrants) for £658,500, and one American loan of 1908 for \$5,000,000. The remainder are all British.

Venezuela.—One German railway loan contracted in liquidation of railway guaranties in 1896 for 50,000,000 bolivars (\$10,000,000) was included as an item in the so-called diplomatic debt of 1905. All other Venezuelan loans since 1820 have been British.

Costa Rica.—All Costa Rican loans since 1827 have been British, American, or French, except a share in the external 5 per cent gold loan of 1911 for 35,000,000 francs (\$7,000,000). This loan was taken by a syndicate of Paris, Hamburg, and New York bankers. There is nothing to show the proportions, but it has been understood that it was chiefly a French loan.

Chile.—From 1822 to 1875 there were nine financial operations of the character indicated aggregating some \$60,000,000 (£12,438,460). All were financed with English capital. These loans have been paid or were included in the £6,010,000 loan of 1886.

Beginning with 1885 (loan of £808,900) and down to 1913 there were 17 foreign loans of a total of nearly \$200,000,000 (£39,399,500),

of which 15 were financed by English and two by German banks. Eleven of the English loans were made by the firm of N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London; three by the London City and Midland Bank; and one by Schroeder & Co., London.

The first German loan was made in 1889 by the Deutsche Bank and Menddlesohn & Co., of Berlin. The amount of the loan, 31,546,560 marks, or £1,546,400, and the principal of the debt and the interest coupons, were payable in marks or pounds, in Berlin or London, at the option of the holder at the rate of £1 = 20.4 marks. These bonds were subsequently largely dealt in on the London exchange.

The second German loan was in 1906 also made by the Deutsche Bank and for £3,700,000. The bonds of the loan also were largely dealt in on the London exchange. Another loan in which Germany had a part was the Rothschild loan of 1896. The bank in this case represented itself as acting for itself and other bankers of London, Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, Berlin, and Hamburg. This loan was for £4,000,000. It does not appear what share the German bankers had in this operation.

The total of British operations since 1885 represents £34,153,100, or 86½ per cent, and of German £5,246,400, or 13½ per cent.

The total since 1822 is British, over 90 per cent, £46,591,560 out of a total of £51,837,960.

Argentina.—From the first loan of £1,000,000 made by the Province of Buenos Aires in 1824 and down to 1913, Argentina entered into 50 operations of the character indicated. The aggregate of these transactions is over \$662,000,000 (£136,136,409). There is only one wholly German loan. This was made in 1887 for £2,017,363. This loan was scheduled in the "Romero arrangement" of 1893 made with the London bankers' committee, at which time it does not appear whether the bonds were or were not then held in Germany.

Germany participated in three other Argentine loans. The 5 per cent internal gold loan of 1907 for 35,000,000 pesos (£7,000,000) was issued in London, Paris, and Berlin in apparently equal proportions. The city of Buenos Aires 5 per cent loan of 1909 for £2,976,180 was issued in London and Berlin in apparently equal proportions. The 5 per cent internal gold loan of 1909 for 50,000,000 pesos (£10,000,000) was issued £2,960,000 in London, £3,400,000 in Paris, £1,640,000 in Berlin, and £2,000,000 in New York.

Germany, therefore, from the records has participated in less than 4 per cent of Argentine loans.

In the loans since 1880 of the Province of Buenos Aires, Germany has participated to the extent of about one-sixth.

Mexico.—Since 1824 and down to 1913 there have been 22 transactions of the character indicated, of which Germany has had part in four. The total of the 22 transactions is nearly \$700,000,000.

The consolidated 6 per cent loan of 1888 for £10,500,000 was issued in London, Berlin, and Amsterdam, presumably in equal shares.

The Tehuantepec Railway loan of 1889 for £2,700,000 was issued in London and Berlin.

The external 6 per cent loan of 1890 for £6,000,000 was issued in London, Berlin, and Amsterdam.

The 5 per cent consolidated loan of 1889 for £22,700,000 was issued in Berlin, New York, and London.

The total of these four operations is about \$200,000,000. Allowing the Germans one-half would show only a one-seventh participation in Mexican loans. Earlier Mexican loans were British and French, and later ones American.

From the many different meanings given the term foreign investment it is even more difficult to delimit this term than it is to delimit foreign loans. The difficulty is double—in defining investment and in defining the term foreign as applied thereto. Everyone will agree that when a German or an Englishman remaining in his own country owns stocks, bonds, or otherwise contributes financially to industrial enterprises in Argentina that he is a foreign investor in Argentina to the extent of the contribution. But suppose he goes to Argentina and resides there in order to manage the enterprise as an owner. If he preserves his national status the investment may still be considered foreign, but the larger number of Germans in Latin America have been naturalized or were born there. Where must the line be drawn or is there any line to draw?

As to the investment itself: Ownership of railway stock is clearly an investment, but is the capital value of a farm operated by the owner a foreign investment? If so then it is the same with the cows and horses, and in fact everything which is or can be brought under human control or which contributes to human wants.

Furthermore and manifestly there can be no statistics of foreign investments by amounts or by nationalities, even supposing that there be an agreement as to who are foreigners and what is an investment: First, because there is no possible way to arrive at the facts in detail or any usable standard of value appraisement; second, because the facts themselves are too changeable, too fluid to be harnessed in any statistical investigation or statement. To-day an Englishman owns an Argentine railway bond. He sells it on the London Stock Exchange and in two weeks the same bond may have been owned successively by a Frenchman, a Hollander, an American, and a Chinaman, and so, successively, it becomes an English, French, Dutch, American, or Chinese investment in Argentina.

In the restricted sense of stocks and bonds of industrial enterprises of the character ordinarily bought and sold on the stock exchanges of Latin America, Europe, and the United States, Germany

has invested very little in Latin American enterprises. Investment of this nature has been by Germans resident in the countries.

Neither Berlin nor Hamburg was ever a market of consequence for the buying or selling of Latin American industrial securities; nor was Paris or Amsterdam. The only general market was London, with New York leading in specialties such as mining, sugar, fruit, and a few others. The only investments of much consequence of this restricted character were British and American.

The strength of the German position in investments was that resident Germans in the 20 South American countries did own a considerable share in local industries, especially in the minor industries. They stood second to the English. There was a further strength in the fact that the German investment was everywhere, while English, American, French, or Italian was grouped. In railways the Germans had very little share. When railway investment was not native, in the north it was American and in the south English. In mining they had no share; it was American, when not native, everywhere.

Investments like all other German activities in Latin America can be understood only by a just appreciation of the status of the German residents; for the bulk of German investment was represented by the private property which these residents owned.

In closing it may be well to give the concrete results taken from Latin American official statistics of the extent of Germany's trade with these countries.

As said above, Germans were the chief buyers of country produce for export, but they did not ship it to Germany. As a matter of fact, in the 16 Latin American countries outside of Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, and Argentina, Germany took only about one-half as much Latin American produce as did Great Britain and less than one-sixth as much as did the United States. The figures of export for the 16 countries for 1913, the last full year before the war, are: To the United States, \$322,970,666; to Great Britain, \$98,270,807; to Germany, \$50,021,394. Figures representing exports to Germany from Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, and Argentina bulked larger, but not large enough to advance beyond third place. The figures are: Exports (1913), to Great Britain, \$226,506,933; to the United States, \$158,156,496; to Germany, \$143,343,521.

In many Latin American countries thousands of producers believed that only England and Germany bought the produce. The illusion in respect to Germany was complete. Germans bought the stuff; payment was through German banks, and German ships took it away. The fact that many German buyers consigned not an ounce of produce anywhere except to the United States was something the trader never thought worth while relating to the man he bought from.

On the side of Latin American imports Germany ranked third. In 14 of the 20 countries it was a very bad third, and was losing ground in detail. In these countries—Mexico, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Peru—imports from the United States were more than four times as great as imports from Germany.

Latin American imports, 14 countries, 1913.

From the United States.....	\$187, 350, 096
From Great Britain.....	59, 752, 401
From Germany.....	43, 822, 005

For the remaining six countries—Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Uruguay—the trade was:

Latin American imports, 6 countries, 1913.

From Great Britain.....	\$255, 034, 179
From Germany.....	175, 744, 271
From United States.....	141, 601, 585

For all Latin America the United States led Great Britain \$14,166,-101, and Great Britain led Germany \$95,220,304.

The total value of all Latin American imports from Germany before the war was less than the output of the manufacturing industries of any one of a number of cities of the second industrial rank in the United States.

Latin American imports from Germany for the years.

	Value.	Per cent of total imports.
1910.....	\$164, 643, 567	15. 55
1911.....	194, 070, 769	16. 72
1912.....	208, 158, 295	16. 67
1913.....	219, 566, 276	16. 55
1914.....	132, 707, 139	14. 62

The figures included all imports and not manufactures alone.

Value of manufactures produced in 1914 in certain cities of the United States.

[From Census of Manufactures 1914, United States Bureau of Census.]

Baltimore.....	\$215, 171, 530
Buffalo.....	247, 516, 476
Boston.....	284, 802, 479
St. Louis.....	360, 479, 868
Detroit.....	400, 347, 912

The value of the manufactures of New York City in 1914 (\$2,292,-832,000) was nearly equal to the total exports of all classes of products from Germany to all the world (\$2,403,311,000 in 1913) in the year before the war began.

THE CITY OF OLD PANAMA

FOR many a long year the famous ruins of old Panama have slept and crumbled in the ever-encroaching and stealthily obliterating clasp of the jungle. Close to the shore of the placid bay rise irregular gray stone walls from deep masses of green tropical growth. The cathedral tower stands crowned with orchids and strung with liana creepers—a tall sentinel over the broken ruins, almost engulfed in choking vines, of what was once the chief seaport of the Spanish possessions of the Pacific. Capital of Castilla del Oro, it was the center of civilization in a rich region, later to become the point of transshipment for all the golden treasure of Peru and for commodities from other of the Pacific coast countries, which passed through it to be borne along the Camino Real to Porto Bello, on the Atlantic side, there to be reshipped to Spain.

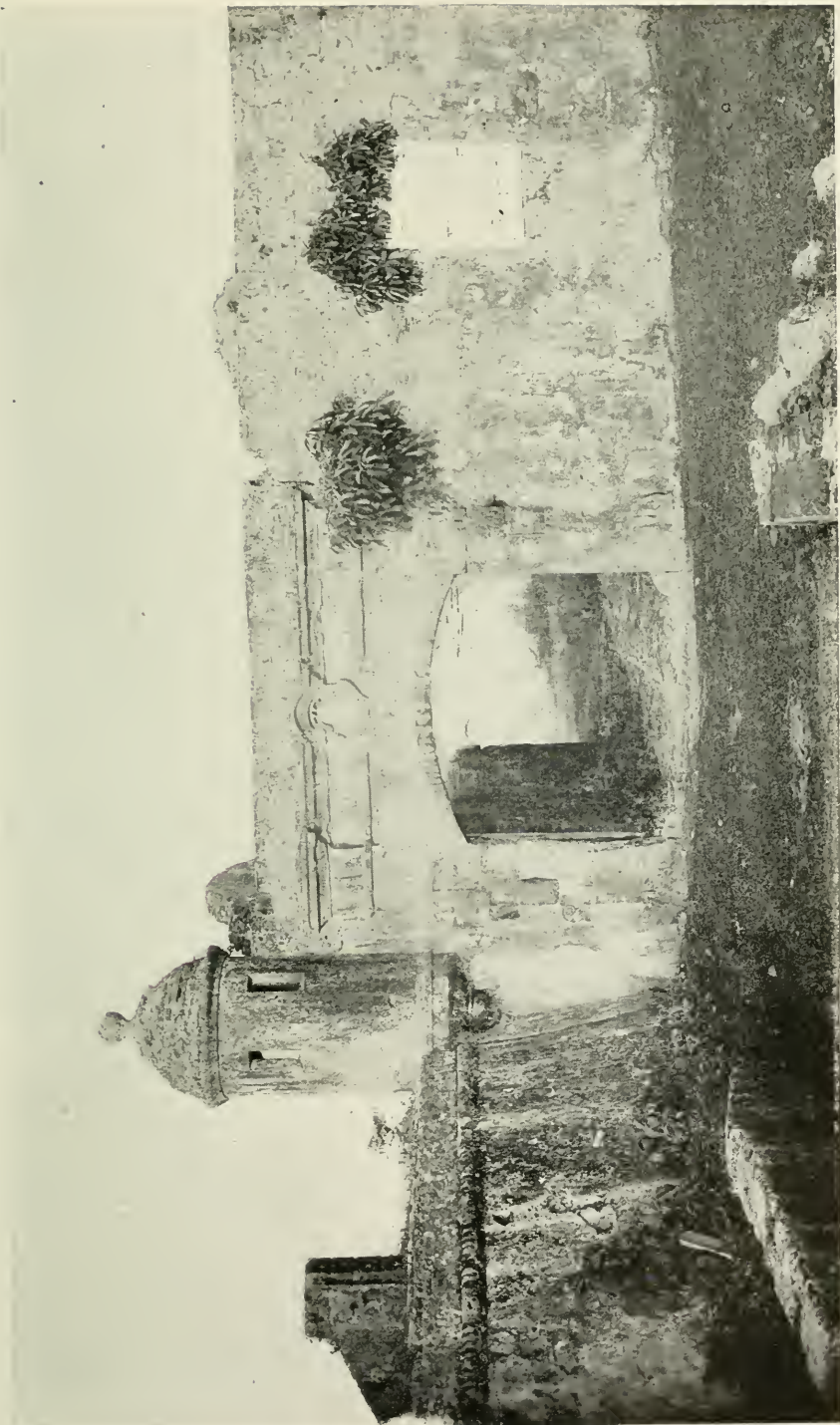
Here among these crumbled walls that only half define the buildings which they once formed, life passed through all the varying stages of activity and emotion from birth to death. From earliest times adventurers and men escaping from debt, abroad in search of gold, crossed the Isthmus and swelled for a time the population of Panama; and even beside the turbulent sea rovers who passed through the port there were many elements of violence in the amalgam of the population. Life in old Panama ran the gamut of strong elemental passions, even though it is difficult to believe that the same crumbling ruins that now look so dead once housed people who passed from one violent emotion to another, and that from 1519 when the city was founded to 1671, when Morgan destroyed it, the inhabitants lived in the grip of a feverish cupidity for gold, in fear of the Indians, which cloaked itself as cruelty to the surrounding tribes, and a prey to tropical fevers. They often awoke in their beds at night in a cold sweat at noises which might mean an attack of the Cimaroons, the escaped negro slaves who, mingled with the Indians, formed a tribe of savage fierceness, descending at times with bows and arrows to avenge wrongs remembered from their slave days. Again, upon the arrival of the rich fleets from Peru and other points of the Pacific coast, great was the fear of the buccaneers, Enrique Draque (Sir Francis Drake) and Henry or John Morgan.

The first known settlement at Panama was a fishing village, and the place was called Panama by the Indians, in whose tongue it meant "plenty of fish." When Pedrarias (Pedro Arias d'Avila), the cruel old governor of Castilla del Oro, who had ordered Balboa executed, heard that a new governor, Lope de Sosa, was being sent from Spain, he invited the city council of Antigua to join him in

moving over to the Pacific coast, where he proposed to settle. The council, however, refused to go. As Pedrarias had fallen into disfavor with the people on account of his unjust execution of Balboa, and had been told by the padres of San Geronimo to do nothing in the future without the sanction of the Cabildo of Darien, he was determined to escape the reception of the new governor and the irksome authority of the fathers. So, in 1519, August 15, having received a decree from the king, he founded the city of Panama, after obliging his followers to pack up their goods and chattels and move painfully across the Isthmus from Antigua del Darien to the new site. After they had arrived at the place of "plenty of fish" they found themselves much better off not only in the matter of an abundance of sea food, but because the country was fertile and produced better crops, and the climate was a great improvement over the damper Atlantic coast. In 1521 the town of Panama received from King Charles V a decree signed at Burgos on September 15, 1521, creating it a city entitled "Nueva Ciudad de Panama," and giving it a coat of arms. The gold shield of the coat of arms was divided, having on the right a yoke, the device of the Catholic kings, and a handful of arrows, and on the left three caravels, with the north star above, the border of the shield holding alternate lions and castles. In a decree dated December 3, 1581, Lisbon, the title "Muy Noble y Muy Leal" was bestowed upon it also. Some chroniclers say that in 1517 Gaspar de Espinosa established at the fishing village the first southern post of the trans-Isthmian trade route. At all events, the real life of the city began with its settlement by Pedrarias, who set about catching Indians, so that every settler soon had from 40 to 90 slaves. In the meantime Lope de Sosa, the new governor, arrived, but died before landing, which left Pedrarias a free hand to continue his torture of the Indians in seeking to acquire more gold, notwithstanding the attempts of Oviedo, the historian of the Indies, to bring about reforms and to secure more humane treatment for the enslaved natives.

From here we may take up the story from the "Relacion Historica y Geografica de la Provincia de Panama," by Don Requejo Salcedo, who served in different ecclesiastical offices of the cathedral for 22 years, and who at the date of sending his manuscript to the King on December 13, 1640, was Maestra Escuela y Comisario de la Cruz. The history was written in accord with a royal decree under the orders of the bishop and the cabildo, and the good Don Juan Requejo Salcedo tells of the features of the country, the site of the city, and its politics and life.

Panama had in its district or comarca 8,000 souls "who confessed," living in 750 houses, this number including the settlements of Chepo, Chame, Caymito, and four or five other small villages. Antonio Portu y Costa, who wrote a history by order of the council



FORT SAN LORENZO AS IT LOOKS TO-DAY.

This old fortification, built in 1718, on the site of the wooden castle destroyed by Morgan, was bombarded by Admiral Vernon from March 22, 1740, until March 24, midday, when it surrendered and was blown up by the British Admiral.

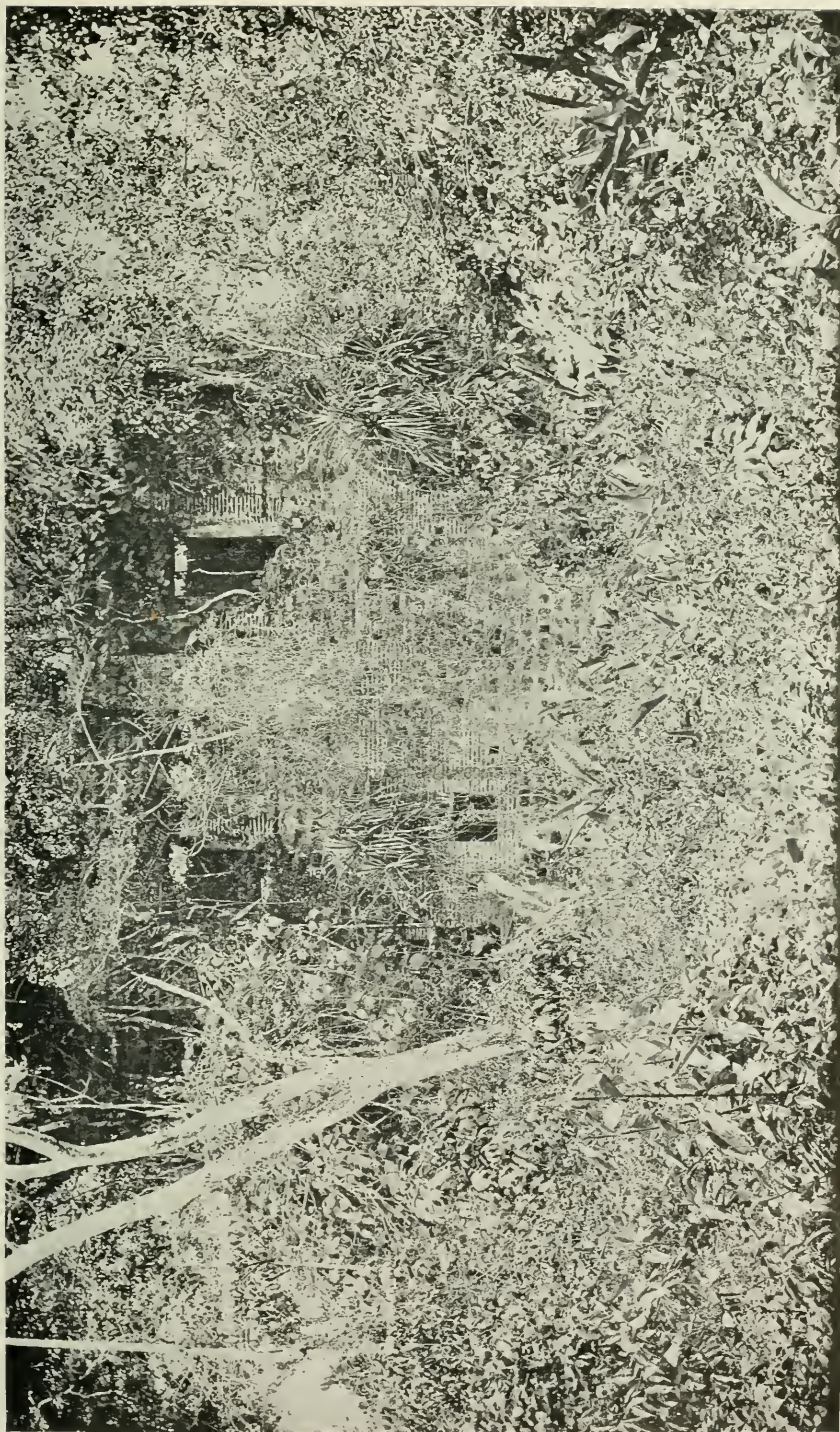
in 1607, states that the city of Panama extended back from the beach which formed the harbor on the east, and toward the west 1,412 paces to the convent of La Merced, and its breadth was 487 paces from the sea to the north. The city lay between two small and nameless rivers. The one toward the north, having its source a league and a half above and flowing into the sea, was not navigable and was crossed by a wooden bridge. The other river lay to the west, flowing but a short distance, was dry in the summer (dry season), and was crossed by a stone bridge. The city had four streets running east and west and seven running north and south; one large plaza and two small ones. The chief buildings were the cathedral, five convents, a hospital, and seven royal houses, the prison of the Audiencia, the Casa de Tribunales (courthouse), the city prison, the bishop's palace, and two hermitages. All told there were 332 houses, large and small, with garrets and roofs, most of them with a second story. There were more than 40 small houses and 112 huts thatched with grass, the habitations of freed negroes or poor Spaniards. There was also a slaughterhouse. Practically all the houses were built of wood, there being in 1607 only seven stone buildings, the Audiencia, the cabildo of the city, and six private houses, besides three others which were stone as far as the garret, the upper part being of wood. The huts were located outside of the city proper. There were no gardens or orchards in the town except those belonging to the monasteries. To the east of the city was a small harbor in which for 25 years vessels of 5,000 arrobas capacity, only half loaded, had entered. But the stream from the north of the city flowing into this bay and the drainage of the streets had so filled up the harbor that these vessels could barely enter the waterways: "and it will," says the chronicler, "shortly be nothing but a beach." But he adds:

Two leagues to the south are the islands of Naos, Perico, and the Flamencos, which are in deep water affording shelter, and here ships come into what is known as Perico Harbor. It is very safe, only one vessel having been sunk there. Some also come to the port of Ancon.

The chronicler speaks of the improvement of the climate compared to the Atlantic coast; but says "the heat offends so that it causes many sicknesses, and moving the city to a better site has been considered (1640), but it has not been done on account of the great price of houses." The fruits mentioned in old accounts are those now familiar to the country, and the oranges, limes, and lemons were brought from Spain.

The rich citizens were mostly merchants who did not expect to remain longer than their affairs kept them, while there were some wealthy residents who had live stock and plantations which supplied the beef and grain for the matadero and local market.

The ones (says the old padre) who are wealthy are the owners of the brigantines which seek the oyster beds where pearls are found; the owners of pack trains of mules



THE VINE-COVERED RUINS OF PANAMA VIEJO.

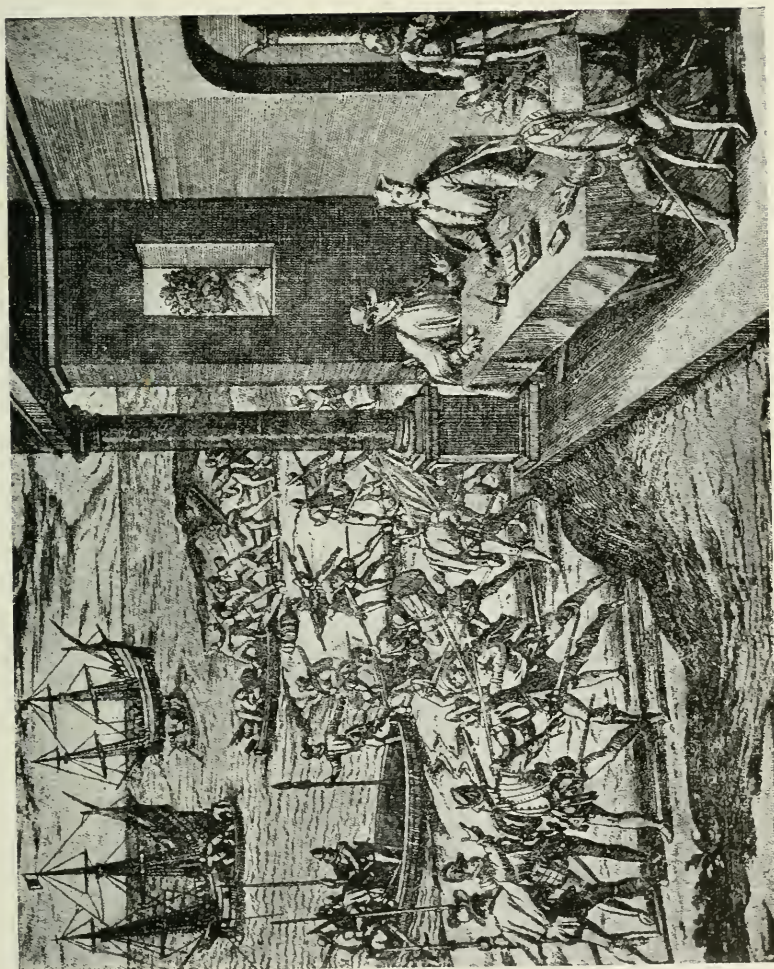
The ruins, almost engulfed in vines, of what was once the chief seaport of the Spanish possessions of the Pacific.

which make the portage from the fleets of one sea to those of the other; the owners of boats which bring the clothing from the fleets from Spain down the Chagres to the customhouses at Cruces, and from there by mule train to Panama. There are also wealthy owners of sawmills where they make the planks used for houses and flat-bottomed boats. On the shore are many mussels, and on account of them this part of the city was populated, for the Spaniards were sure that they would never suffer from hunger, and there are large and small shrimps in great quantity. The rivers are supplied with fish, and the sea also. In the rivers of this Province are alligators so big and so fierce that they are fearsome to look upon; there was one in the river San Jorge 25 feet long. I give faith that when I lived near the plaza of this city, where the houses have windows toward the sea, their kitchens being over the water, I saw on the shore, close to the rocks up as far as the slaughterhouse, over 200 or 300 alligators floating like large logs in the water. Ordinarily they are gorged with the trimmings and refuse thrown from the slaughterhouse upon the beach, particularly after a bullfight, when the dead ones are carried to the shore to the slaughterhouse and the butcher's. Often these alligators are left stranded by the low tide and the soldiers and boys spear them, as I have seen many times.

The chronicler deploras the laxity of the early clerics in the records of baptism; "for," he says, "from the foundation of the cathedral in 1521 to 1565 there were no baptismal records to be found, and from the latter year up to 1603 no more than 1,666 souls were recorded as baptized. The laxity of the curates is plain, for it is said that once when the records were wet they were placed outside to dry in the sun, and the goats, wandering from the plaza, ate them, so that only from the remains could the present records be collected." There were eight religious orders—Order of the Holy Sacrament, Nuestra Señora de Concepción, Las Ánimas, St. Joseph, Nuestra Señora de los Reyes, Nuestra Señora de Antigua, San Sabastian, and Nuestra Señora de la O., all with chapels.

The cathedral was well supplied with gold and silver vessels, had an organist and many officials, altar boys, etc., and at the ringing of the bells brought together a congregation which the good father said was not to be surpassed in any Spanish city, not excepting Seville or Madrid, such was the devotion of the citizens of Panama. The Order of Souls in its chapel had an alterpiece, the work of an artisan of Lima, which according to the historian "caused much devotion and fear by reason of its portrayal of purgatory and the throne of the Heavenly Father, and the angels bearing aloft the souls redeemed by Christ." The Hospital of San Sabastian was under the care of the Brothers of St. Augustine.

The audiencia was composed of a president or captain general of matters military; four Oidores who were also the alcaldes of the court; the *aguacil mayor* of the court, and 2 or 3 lieutenants. There was a Government agent, an officer of the hacienda, and an officer of the royal treasury, who went to Porto Bello, the Atlantic terminal of the transisthmian Camino Real, to dispatch the fleet waiting to carry away the king's treasure and the goods from the South Sea possessions. There was also the tribunal of the Santa Cruzada. The



From de Bry, *India Occid.* 1596.

THE AGREEMENT FOR THE SUBJUGATION OF PERU.

Francisco Pizarro, Diego de Almagro, and Hernando de Laque sealing the pact for the subjugation and equal division of Peru. Pizarro and Almagro were to undertake the voyage, while Laque, *maestra escuela* of the cathedral in Panama, was to act as agent to secure funds, men, and supplies.

military forces consisted of 100 paid soldiers; who mounted guard in the plaza, and another 100 newer arrivals who were sent to the fortress of La Natividad at the entrance of the city; also to the royal houses to guard the harbor, and to man the six pieces of artillery, and to guard the president's house. There was a sergeant major appointed by the king, and two aides. There were four companies of citizens with captains, a company of 100 negroes, and another of mulattoes.

The houses were mostly built of wood, such as cedar, cocobola, or mahogany, and were very strong. Don Juan Requejo Salcedo says that in 1619 the cathedral, then built of wood, was in such a state from the interment of bodies beneath it that the people were afraid to enter it; so it was rebuilt mostly by the usual contributions and the pious offerings of rich citizens. It is the tower of this church which is standing to-day.

Such, more or less, was the city in which Francisco Pizarro, Diego de Almagro, and Maestra Escuela Hernando de Luque agreed in 1526 to take partnership in the conquest of Peru, and in sealing the pact they received communion from the priest de Luque. Pizarro sailed from Panama November 14, 1524, with 100 men and 4 horses, but had to land his men at Chicama, sending Almagro back to Luque in Panama for money, provisions, and recruits. Those who survived the first expedition decided to try it again, so with a company of about 160 in all Pizarro and Almagro, each commanding a vessel, set sail for the Rio San Juan, the farthest point on the Pacific coast yet discovered. At sea they came upon a strange two-masted vessel like a raft, with cotton sails. The Indians on board wore clothes woven of wool and decorated with the figures of birds and fishes, had vessels of gold and silver showing fine workmanship, and a pair of scales. After many vicissitudes in getting recruits, money and supplies, Pizarro finally reached and conquered the famed land of the Incas. From this time on commerce began to grow, and the Camino Real, or paved trail, across the isthmus was gradually built. The customhouse was at Cruces, and now began the transisthmian trade current. Porto Bello, the Atlantic port where the fleet from Spain put in to take away all the king's treasure, was a most unhealthy spot, and many died from "fevers and fluxes," eventually resulting in the reduction of the famous 60 days' fair to 30 to save more lives. During this fair time the rents of houses went up to more than the value of the house, some times being as high as 6,000 or 7,000 pesos. Here was held the greatest fair of the New World, more than 7 or 8 millions changed hands in the barter of silks and stuffs, and gold and silver. This latter precious metal was said to lie in heaps in the streets of Porto Bello when the pack trains came in. Don Juan Requejo Salcedo says that even in those days when the paved trail was new that it was full of mud holes, and many mules and muleteers were

*The Battle Between the
Spaniards and the pirates or
Buccaniers before the city of
PANAMA. Part. 3 Chap. 6.*



From Esquemelin, *Buccaniers of America*, 1684.

THE CAPTURE OF OLD PANAMA BY MORGAN.

The engraver of this old copper plate endeavored to show all the features of the battle—the herds of wild bulls, the Indians, and the city in flames—before Morgan entered it.

lost, while those travelers who safely finished the journey were like to die of fever in Porto Bello.

The buccaneers, who hunted the wild cattle in Haiti and boucaned or cured the meat as provision for their long voyages, soon began to hover in the offing and swooped down on a port here, and a treasure ship there, and no man knew if his goods were safe.

Pedrarias, during his reign as governor of Panama, instituted a slave market for trade in Negroes brought from Africa, as well as in native Indians. So many of the Indians were sold that the population of the surrounding country was greatly reduced, for the natives could not stand the work, the confinement, and the cruelty.

In 1526 Pedrarias set out from Panama for Nicaragua, having an eye to be governor over as much territory as possible.

He captured Cordoba, his insurgent lieutenant who had taken over the Government, and had him beheaded. Next he sought to gain control of Honduras. He finally died on March 6, 1531, when nearly 90 years of age.

His reign as governor was one of terror and cruelty which has no parallel in the annals of Spanish colonial history.

In 1544 Vasco Nuñez Vela was sent out as new viceroy, with commands to change the order of things in regard to slavery, for the "Destruction of the Indies," presented to Charles V by Bartolomé de las Casas, showed the true state of affairs. The edict went forth that no more Indians should be enslaved, and masters must show their legal titles to the slaves they held, who must be limited in number. All this caused great discontent among the settlers. When the new viceroy arrived at Panama he caused over 300 Indians brought from Peru to be freed and sent back.

Gonzalo Pizarro, a brother of Francisco, who had been assassinated, was now dictator of Peru and aspired to rule the isthmus, so he sent Hernando Bichaco with 600 or 700 men in 30 vessels, to Panama. Bichaco gained entrance to the city by saying that he had only come for provisions, but once inside the walls he seized all the arms and pillaged the city. When Pizarro heard of this he recalled him. Later Pizarro sent Hinojosa, who won over the city by persuasion and administered its affairs until the arrival of Gasca with royal powers from Spain.

The next attempt to overthrow the royal authorities on the isthmus took place on April 20, 1550, when Hernando de Contreras, grandson of Pedrarias, and Bermejo sailed under cover of night into the inlet near Panama and took the city in the name of Prince Contreras. They hoped to capture the gold and silver to be transferred across the isthmus, and in their efforts to do so left the city unguarded save for the vessels in the harbor. The citizens, after gathering the women and children in the cathedral, took advantage of the opportunity to organize their forces and succeeded in driving the rebels off and out to sea.

In 1573 the era of pirates began. Capt. Drake, or "El Draque" as the Spaniards called him, attempted to waylay the treasure train crossing the isthmus. He had the help of the Cimaroons, the tribe of escaped negro slaves, and he did rob Nombre de Dios, where the king's treasure house was. He waylaid trains several times during the year. From this time on raids along the Mosquito coast by buccaneers were frequent.

But the good Maestra Escuela Don Requejo Salcedo also tells of a different kind of terror that assailed the inhabitants of old Panama in 1621. He says that if the houses had not been built of wood, but of adobe, like the houses in Lima and Trujillo, they would surely have crumbled, for though Panama is not subject to earthquakes as a rule, there was a very terrifying one, which lasted three and a half months, May 2 to August 21, St. Bartholomew's eve, 1621. The disturbances occurred almost daily with as many as 6, 10, or 12 shocks. "It began," says the good father, "of a Sunday, May 2, the fiesta of San Antonio and the eve of the Invención de la Cruz, at 9 o'clock in the morning, with a shaking and a noise that was the forerunner of the rest. It found me in the sacristy of the cathedral robed to say mass. The second quake, which occurred about a quarter of 5 in the evening, was terrible and all the people came running out into the plaza and streets, crying to heaven with tears, prayers, and lamentations. When the shaking was over the plazas, streets, beach, and open spaces were full of people in groups, silent, dumb, discolored, pale, reflected in each face the image of the death they had escaped." Father Salcedo and the other clerics heard the confessions of a great multitude who sought this consolation before what seemed imminent death. All the priests scattered about the plaza seated on whatever they could find, heard so many confessions that "there should not have been one left who did not have absolution for his sins." A great panic was caused by the prospect of a tidal wave. The caxa de guerra placed in the plaza, beat all night long. For 15 days the streets, plazas, and beach were full of beds and cots. Some people went out of the city for fear of the tidal wave to a little hill, "the distance of an arquebus shot from the city." The people held a great and solemn procession on the occasion of the Invención de la Cruz, and this ended the 15 days when the quakes had been so numerous and severe that no one dared to go beneath a roof. Miraculously the cathedral did not fall.

The doom of Panama Viejo drew near when, in 1668, Capt. Morgan captured Porto Bello, the Atlantic port of the transisthmian route and supposed to be the strongest fortification of the Spanish possessions on the Atlantic coast, excepting Habana and Cartagena. The warehouses of the merchants were in Porto Bello, though the traders themselves lived in Panama, on account of the fever-breeding climate of the Atlantic terminal. The pirates remained at Porto Bello 15 days after sacking it, and during that time lost many men, both from

the excesses they committed and the deadly airs and vapors of the city.

When the president of the audiencia of Panama heard of the capture of Porto Bello by Henry Morgan he began great preparations for defense. He set forth with a body of men to drive the pirates out of Porto Bello, but 100 of Morgan's pirates drove back the attacking party. The president was forced to retire, and sent a message to Capt. Morgan to withdraw immediately or expect no quarter, to which Morgan replied that he would not deliver the castles before he received the contribution money, and that he would destroy the castles, prisoners, and all if it were not forthcoming. The president of Panama then sent a message requesting a small pattern of the arms with which Morgan had taken Porto Bello. Morgan sent back a small pistol and some lead bullets, saying that here was the slender pattern of the arms with which he had taken Porto Bello, and to keep them a twelvemonth, when he would come and fetch them away. The president replied with a present of a gold ring and the message that he was returning the pistol, and not to trouble to come to Panama, for he promised him that he should not speed so well as he had at Porto Bello. So runs the account of Esquemeling written seven years after the sacking of the city, to which he was an eyewitness.

Upon the conclusion of peace in 1670 between England and Spain, the treaty confirmed England in her possessions in the West Indies, but refused to allow her to trade in any Spanish port without a license. The proclamation to this effect incensed all the freebooters of the Spanish Main, and the largest assemblage of buccaneers ever collected at once, 37 ships in all, with over 2,000 pirates, met in council in December, 1670, at Cape Tiburon, Gulf of Uraba, to decide which to attack, Cartagena, Vera Cruz, or Panama. The lot fell on the last named as being the richest, and Morgan was elected admiral.

First, Morgan took Santa Catarina, then San Lorenzo, which was thought almost impregnable. The defenders resisted very bravely, but the wooden castle was set on fire by a burning arrow and they were obliged to surrender. Morgan left a garrison of 500 men at San Lorenzo and 150 more in the ships in the river. On January 18, 1671, the famous pirate set out for Panama with 1,200 men, five boats with artillery, and 32 canoes being used to land his army. The greater part of the journey was made overland and the pirates suffered great hardships, being light of provisions, which they had expected to find along the route; and such were their straits that they were finally reduced to eating some leather bags which they found in an ambuscade deserted by the Spaniards. On the seventh day of their transisthmian march they saw Cruces, and there was great joy among them, for they said, "smoke is coming out of every house; they are making good fires to boil and roast what we are to

eat." But when they arrived they found that all the Spaniards had fled, taking all the provisions, and each one had fired his house, leaving only the king's stables and storehouse. On the ninth day they arrived at Panama, half sick, starved, and wet with the drenching rain of the previous night. From a high hill they saw the South Sea, and in the sabanas they killed many cattle and ate like savages. On the tenth day from a little hill they saw all the Spanish forces drawn up in array, and suffered great misgivings at the large number. The Spaniards shouted "Viva el Rey" and advanced their horse against the vanguard of the pirates, which was 200 strong. The 200 buccaneers sent volley after volley against the cavalry, which could not maneuver on account of the terrain. Then the Spaniards attempted to drive a herd of wild bulls against the pirates, but the cattle, frightened by the noise of the battle, broke and stampeded in all directions. After two hours fighting, during which the broadsides from the Spanish artillery had done great damage but had not delayed the pirates, who were determined to conquer or die, the Spaniards were forced to surrender.

After entering the city Morgan set fire to various buildings, which burned so fast that by night the greater part of the city was in flames. The pirate captain had found some stores of merchandise, but not all he hoped to find, for the inhabitants had removed what they could. The Genoese had a fine building in the city, used for their commerce in Negro slaves, and this also Morgan burned. The fire continued for four weeks; meanwhile the pirates camped near by and searched for the gold and plate that the Spaniards had thrown into the wells. Morgan took some 200 prisoners for slaves from the surrounding country. The pirates captured three vessels in the South Seas, but the treasure galleon eluded them, getting away with most of the wealth and all of the nuns of the city.

On February 24, 1671, Capt. Morgan left the ruined city of Panama, the spoils whereof he carried with him on 175 beasts of burden, and taking along some 600 prisoners. The spoils were divided at Chagres, and finding many defections among his own men Morgan quietly sailed away in his own vessel, some say with the major share of the spoils, which had never been put in the collection divided.

Such was the brief and turbulent life of Panama Viejo, once the chief Pacific port for all the interocean commerce. Its few remaining people, prey to passion, fevers, battle, murder, and sudden death, were left to build such temporary shelters as they might, and two years later the new city of Panama was built. Near Ancon they found a better harbor and a more healthful site. Then all life left the ruins of Panama Viejo, and the jungle began to creep over it, claiming again and slowly returning to first principles the relics of the work of man; and so, after its short and colorful life as the pulsing center of the artery of interocean trade, Panama Viejo sleeps the long sleep in the arms of the jungle.

ARGENTINE AVIATION FEATS

MARCH 9, 1920, was a gala day for Argentine aviators. The wonderful feat of Capt. Antonio Parodi in crossing the great Andean chain was the accomplishment of a flight which had been unsuccessfully attempted at various times since 1912. The first to fail in this undertaking was the lamented Newbery, one of the ablest aviators of America, who suffered an accident at Los Tamarindos in 1914. Some time after the death of Newbery, Lieut. Macias attempted the feat, but was compelled to descend after his machine had reached a height of 2,800 meters. Lieut. Pedro Zanni, another Argentine aviator, who in March last made an unsuccessful attempt to rival the performance of Parodi, flew in the direction of Chacabuco, at the time of the celebration of the centenary of the battle fought by San Martin at that place, but on passing over Punta de Vaca, 30 kilometers from the Argentine-Chilean frontier, while at an altitude which seemed to indicate the successful termination of his flight, was compelled to descend. This also happened a few days later to Matienzo, who lost his life in his effort to cross this towering mountain range. Bradley and Zuloaga, two Argentine aviators, sailed over the Andes in a balloon on June 24, 1916, this being the first air voyage made over the Andes up to that time.

Chilean and Italian aviators have recently crossed the Andes to Mendoza from Santiago and Valparaiso, and rising to an altitude of the highest peaks of the Andean chain have beat the record in mountain flights. Bearing in mind the brilliant feats of Argentine aviators, the successors of Newbery and Zuloaga considered it a moral duty to equal, if not to exceed, the triumphs of other nationalities and to overcome by diligence and perseverance the difficulties in the way of their accomplishment. Hence the flight of Parodi, and some days thereafter that of Zanni, became a great national triumph and was celebrated from one end of the Republic to the other.

On March 9, at 5.55 a. m., the aviators Parodi and Zanni left the aviation field of Los Tamarindos, near Mendoza, in 220 horsepower machines, flying in the direction of the cordillera. After attaining a height of 4,000 meters, and on reaching the Tupungato peak at 7 a. m., Parodi observed that his companion Zanni had disappeared. He then returned to the starting point where, without landing, he learned that Zanni had been obliged to return to Los Tamarindos because the radiator in his machine refused to function properly. Parodi again flew in the direction of the cordillera, and an hour later



Courtesy of Atlantida, Buenos Aires.

CAPT. ANTONIO PARODI.

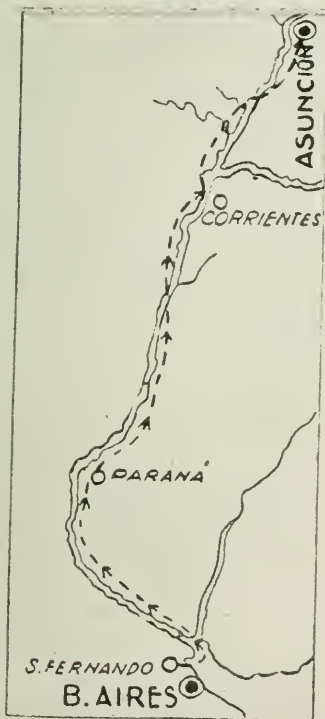
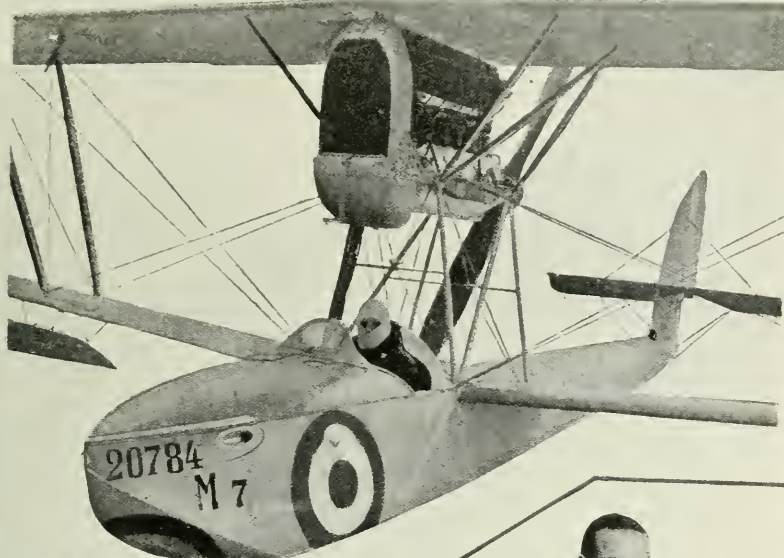
On March 9, 1920, this celebrated Argentine aviator twice crossed the Andes in a single flight of four and one-half hours from Mendoza, Argentine Republic, to Santiago, Chile. Capt. Parodi was born in the Province of Buenos Aires on May 25, 1890, and for the last 12 years has been connected with the Argentine aviation service.



Courtesy of Atlantida, Buenos Aires.

CAPT. PEDRO E. ZANNI.

Capt. Pedro E. Zanni, one of the ablest aviators connected with the Argentine military aviation service, crossed and recrossed the Andean Mountains from Mendoza to Santiago, encircling the highest peaks of the cordillera, on March 16 last, in a single flight of 3 hours and 42 minutes, or 48 minutes less than the flight of Capt. Parodi.



Courtesy of Caras y Caretas, Buenos Aires.

HYDRO-AEROPLANE FLIGHT FROM BUENOS AIRES TO ASUNCION.

Lieut. Marcos Zar, of the Argentine aviation service, flew from Buenos Aires to Asuncion, Paraguay, a distance of 1,261 kilometers, following the river courses, in 12 hours, in a 200-horsepower hydro-aeroplane. Lieut. Zar graduated from the United States Naval Aviation School at Pensacola, Fla., in 1917, and has served in England, France, and Italy. The upper picture shows the machine used—namely, a Macchi hydro-aeroplane No. 7; the lower left-hand, the route followed; and the lower right-hand, a reproduction of a photograph of Lieut. Zar.

was at Tupungato at an elevation of 5,000 meters. He then turned toward Los Pienenes or San Juan, flying from thence to San Bernardo, and later appeared over Santiago at an altitude of 3,000 meters, the distance of 210 kilometers having been made from Mendoza to the capital of Chile in three and a half hours, or at the rate of nearly 70 kilometers per hour. After maneuvering over Santiago he returned in a northerly direction via Espejo, and then steered toward Aconcagua. He soon reached the Juncal Mountain, and leaving the Polleras road to the right, crossed the Plata Cordillera, and arrived at Lujan de Cenjo, landing at Los Tamarindos at 10.30 a. m. The round trip covered a distance of 440 kilometers, the average altitude 6,000 meters, and the average velocity on the return trip 200 kilometers per hour. This brilliant aviation feat of Capt. Parodi confirms the reputation which he earned in the Palomar Argentine aviation school since his entry into that institution in June, 1914.

It would seem that Capt. Zanni's failure on March 7 last only stimulated him to conquer the difficulties he encountered at that time, inasmuch as he renewed the attempt on the 16th of that month in the same machine used by his colleague, Parodi. Starting from Los Tamarindos at 6.17 a. m. on the day mentioned, he proceeded in a straight line to Tunuyan, returning in a spiral to Tupungato, and sailed around same at an altitude of 5,000 meters. At 7.20 a. m. he steered in the direction of Santiago, Chile, rose to a height of more than 6,000 meters, attained an average velocity of 160 kilometers an hour, and a half hour later flew over Los Espejos aviation field, from whence he turned to the right, descended to an altitude of about 2,000 meters, and flew in the direction of Santiago. After maneuvering over that city he turned toward the cordillera, passed between Aconcagua and Las Cuevas at an elevation of 5,500 meters, and landed at Los Tamarindos at 9.25 a. m. Capt. Zanni's trip is a wonderful speed and height record in mountain aviation. In three hours and a half he traveled 600 kilometers, and crossed twice one of the highest mountain ranges in the world.

The 16th of March was undoubtedly a day of glory for Argentine military aviation. While Capt. Zanni crossed and recrossed the Andes, another Argentine aviator, Lieut. Fragata Marcos Zar, made the first aerial trip from Buenos Aires to Asuncion, capital of the Republic of Paraguay. This latter trip was made in sections, the first 414 kilometers being covered in 2 hours and 20 minutes, the second 537 kilometers in 3 hours and 40 minutes, and the third 310 kilometers in 2 hours and 36 minutes. The total distance covered, which was not in a direct line, was 1,260 kilometers, the aviator following the watercourses. A Macchi 260 horsepower machine, which has a velocity of 220 kilometers per hour, was used.

MEETING OF THE PRESIDENTS OF COLOMBIA AND ECUADOR

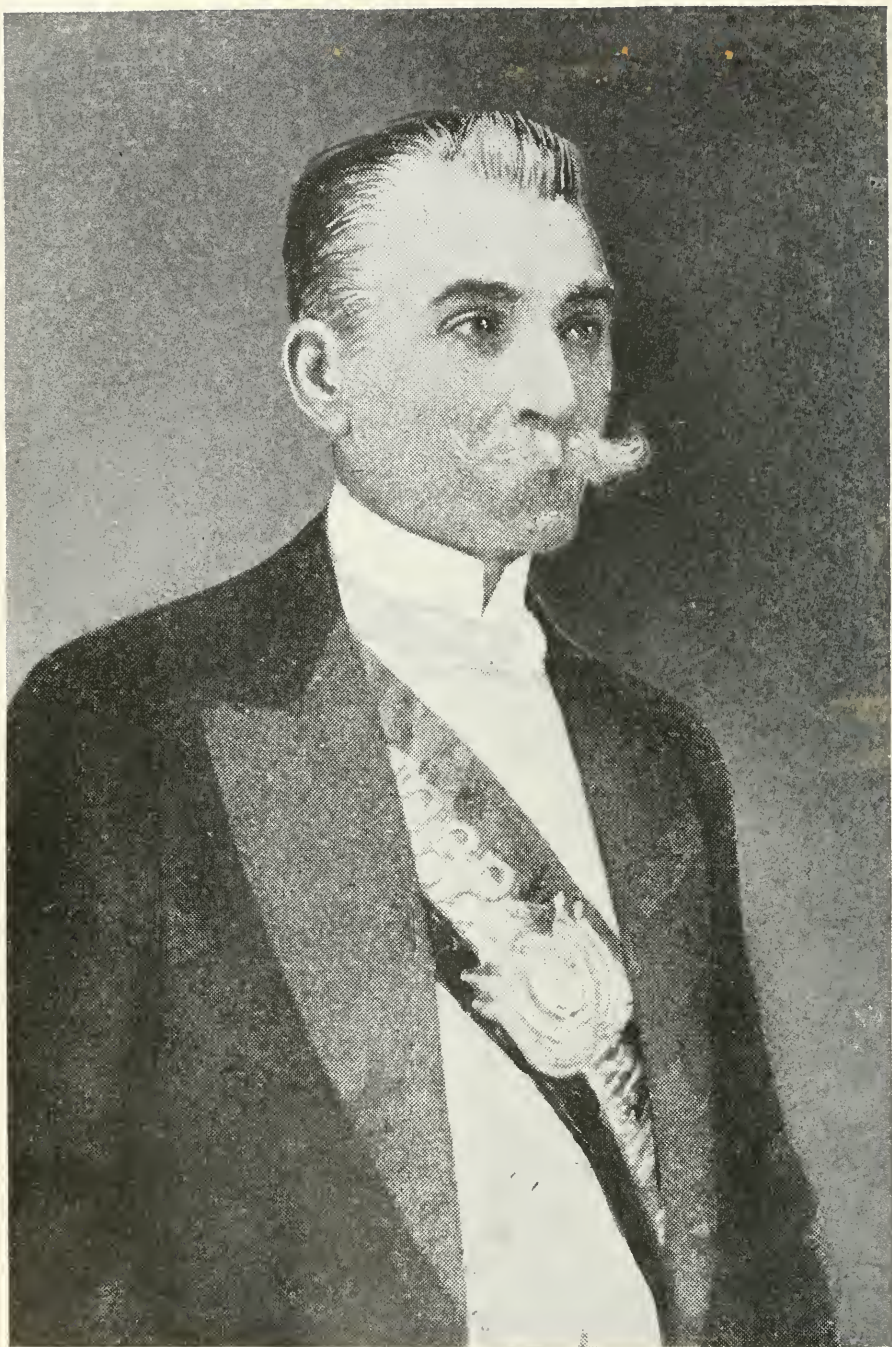
ON April 4, 1920, an important interview between Marco Fidel Suarez, President of Colombia, and Alfredo Baquerizo Moreno, President of Ecuador, took place on the Rumichaca Bridge over the Carchi River, on the boundary line of these two Republics. This interview resulted from the treaty of peace which amicably settled the boundary dispute between the two countries by means of a joint boundary commission. These executives met in the middle of the bridge, the point through which the boundary line passes, and as they shook hands bands played the national anthems of both countries, while the batteries on the near by hills gave a salute of 21 guns. The President of Colombia was accompanied by his minister of public works, and the President of Ecuador by his minister of foreign relations. The ceremony was witnessed by a large and select gathering of invited guests and representatives of the two countries.

After the salute the President of Ecuador addressed the President of Colombia in substance as follows:

Let these fields, made sacred by former suffering, be consecrated by us, not with noise and a vain display of pleasing and futile words, but by freely scattering the seeds of love and of hope, which will take root, grow and be laden with immortal flowers that, in due time, will produce the mature fruit of a rich and just peace. In this way, and only in this way, can we attain the greatness and power of former times, made glorious by Santander at Boyaca, Sucre at Pichincha, and the noble Bolivar, sentinel of the ages, before the snow-crowned peak of Chimborazo.

President Suarez answered in similar terms substantially as follows:

The ceremonies at this place and hour are not simply a courtesy, nor a mere formal act, as are sometimes those which express relations between States. They are the expressions of proved friendship, of lasting memories of acts which mutually honor the Republics of Colombia and of Ecuador, exalting at the same time their generosity and motives. The foundation stone of the monument which is now to be placed on this bridge of Rumichaca on the line separating our two nations will fix the memory of this great date, while this act forms an undying echo and more strongly exemplifies our true good fellowship, and is one of the greatest examples and most simple models of the amicable relations existing between the South American Republics. After the great war, which has agitated nearly all the members of the society of nations, after the grief and destruction which it has brought upon the human race, interrupting prosperity and weakening the influence for right, to our beautiful New World, and especially to the people of South America, there seems to have fallen the formation of a spontaneous and general concert of peace and of justice, in which they will all progressively take part in Christian liberty and modern prosperity.



THE PRESIDENT OF ECUADOR, DR. ALFREDO BAQUERIZO MORENO.

His Excellency Dr. Baquerizo Moreno has been President of Ecuador since 1916. On April 4 last he conferred with the President of Colombia on the matter of the international boundary line, and this conference of the heads of the two nations has strengthened the traditional friendship between the countries of Colombia and Ecuador.



THE PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA, DR. MARCO FIDEL SUÁREZ.

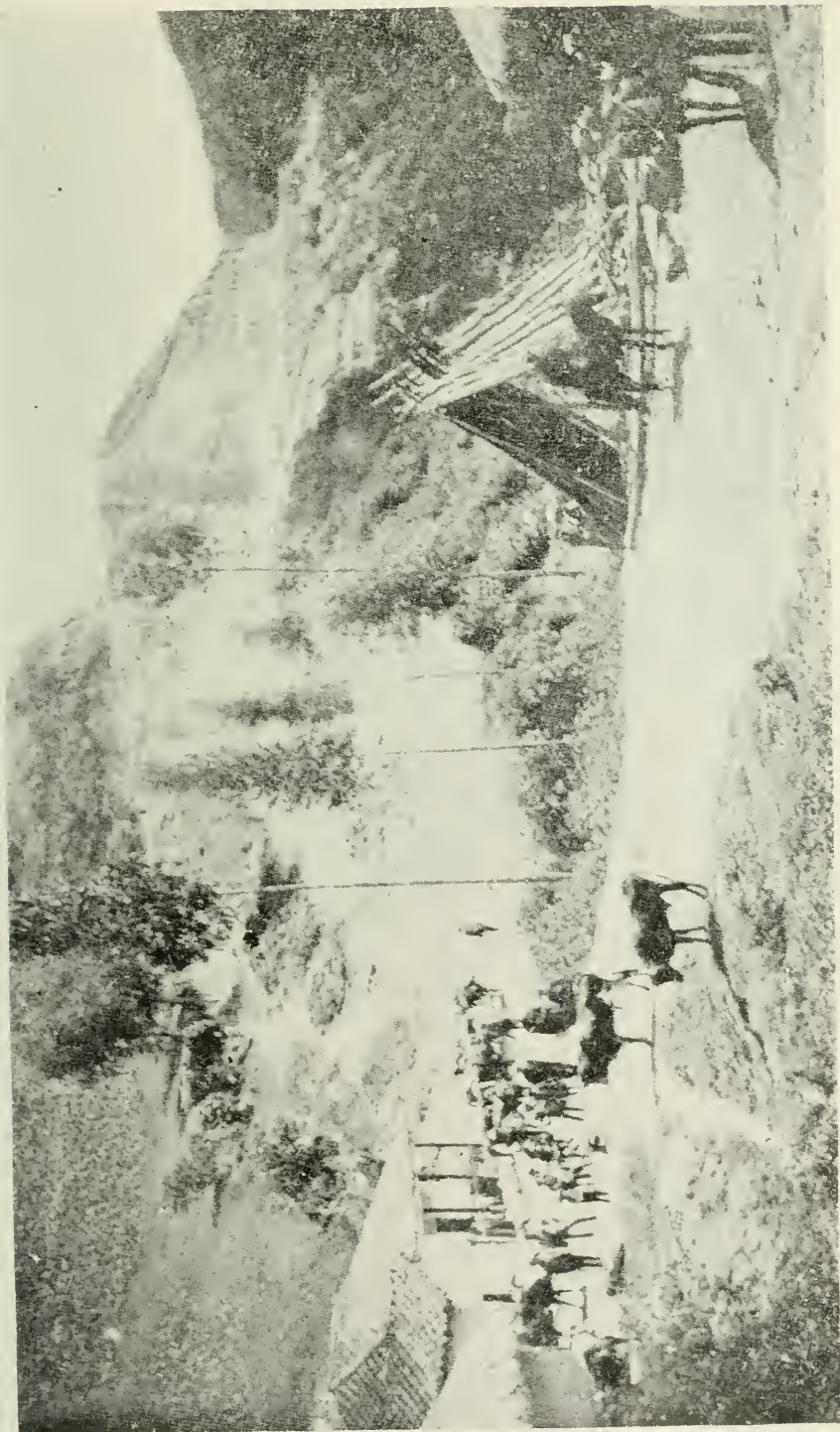
His Excellency Dr. Marco Fidel Suárez was elected to the presidency of Colombia in 1918. His address made in the conference with the President of Ecuador on the international boundary question shows the high aims of Colombia, as well as those of Ecuador, in regard to this international matter, which both countries have made the means of international friendship. The address of Colombia's President was a fine expression of the international aims of the South American countries, and has received the praise of the Governments and public opinion of the American nations.



Courtesy of the Legation of Ecuador.

THE MEETING AT RUMICHACA.

The photograph shows the two Presidents standing either side of the stone marker on the international line. Dr. Baquerizo Moreno, President of Ecuador is on the left, and Dr. Marco Fidel Suárez, President of Colombia is on the right.



RUMICHACA, ON THE COLOMBIA-ECUADOR FRONTIER.

On the spot reproduced in the picture the conference between the Presidents of Colombia and Ecuador took place on April 4 last. At this point in the international boundary line a monument will be raised to the friendship of the two countries.

After these remarks the Presidents partook of a sumptuous repast served on the bridge, both extremities of which were decorated by pictures of Bolivar and Sucre; after which the chief executives and their invited guests completed the ceremony by laying the cornerstone of the monument in the place already mentioned, an act which will long be remembered in the annals of boundary settlements in South America. The diplomatic representative of the United States congratulated the Presidents and Governments of Colombia and Ecuador on the happy solution of the boundary dispute, and expressed the hope that the result would be a permanent guaranty of peace, amity, and well-being between the peoples of those progressive Republics.

CALL FOR THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE

IN accordance with the resolution adopted at the Fifth International Sanitary Conference, held in the city of Santiago, Chile, from November 5 to 11, 1911, the date, December 12 to 20, 1920, has been fixed for the assembling of the Sixth International Sanitary Conference in the city of Montevideo, Uruguay.

The following official correspondence in regard to the call and the provisional program of the conference are printed in the interest of the conference.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., May 10 1920.

HON. JOHN BARRETT,
Director General, Pan American Union,

Washington, D. C.

SIR: In accordance with a resolution adopted at the Fifth International Sanitary Conference held at Santiago, Chile, and with the approval of the International Sanitary Bureau, I am inclosing the call for the meeting of the Sixth International Sanitary Conference. A copy of the provisional program for this conference is also inclosed.

I request that, in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 7 of the resolutions relating to sanitary police, adopted at the Second International Conference of American States, you take the necessary steps to bring this call and the provisional program to the attention of the governments concerned.

Respectfully,

(Signed) H. S. CUMMING,
Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service,
Provisional Chairman, International Sanitary Bureau.

SIXTH INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, TO BE HELD IN MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, DECEMBER 12-20, 1920.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,
Washington, D. C., May 10, 1920.

In compliance with the resolution adopted at the Fifth International Sanitary Conference, the Sixth International Sanitary Conference of the American Republics will be held in Montevideo, Uruguay, December 12-20, 1920, under the presidency of Dr. E. Fernández Espiro and the auspices of the Government of Uruguay. A number of important sanitary subjects will be discussed at this conference, and it is expected that all the nations interested will be duly represented.

PROGRAM OF THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS TO BE HELD IN THE CITY OF MONTEVIDEO FROM DECEMBER 12 TO 20, 1920.

Each delegation shall send in a printed memoir, accompanied by an abstract, to the secretary of the conference 15 days before its opening. The copies so remitted shall be distributed in due time among the delegates, in order that they may inform themselves of the contents before the opening of the sessions.

This memoir shall comprise the following points:

1. Sanitary laws, ordinances, and regulations imposed since the fifth conference.
2. Adoption of the resolutions passed by the preceding conferences.
3. Enumeration of the contagious diseases which may have prevailed since the fifth conference (in particular influenza), measures adopted to avoid its propagation, number of cases, and deaths.
4. Considerations relative to the outbreak and development of bubonic plague; methods employed to combat it; their results.
5. Frequency of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, transmissible anterior poliomyelitis, and lethargic encephalitis.
6. Actual status of the combat against tuberculosis, yellow fever, malaria, trachoma, and ankylostomiasis.
7. Data relative to leprosy and the measures put in practice to prevent its diffusion.
8. Actual status of the combat against avariosis (venereal diseases).
9. Organization and operation of the service of disinfection. Work carried out.
10. Movement of population and rate of mortality during the last five-year period.
11. Water supply and sewerage service; their extent.
12. Application of different systems of paving.
13. Organization and operation of the service of maritime sanitation.
14. Work of the health commissions of each one of the American Republics.
15. Data with regard to the operation of the sanitary information center of Montevideo.¹

Rules for sessions.

1. During the sessions of the conference only abstracts of the memoirs presented by the delegates shall be read. In this reading, as for voting, the alphabetical order of the nations represented in the act shall be observed.
2. Not more than 15 minutes shall be employed in the reading of the abstracts.
3. Having been once read they shall be submitted to the consideration of the conference. Delegates who desire to take part in the discussion shall be limited to 5 minutes as a maximum, and shall speak only twice. Observations made by the authors of the abstracts having been noted the debate shall be held to be closed unless the conference rule otherwise.

¹ This point will be treated by the delegation from Uruguay.

4. Observations formulated by the delegates in the course of the discussion shall be presented in writing to the secretary before the termination of the session.

5. Every motion or suggestion shall be presented in writing, and, if supported by two delegates, shall be referred to a committee, and shall be treated of over the tables only if so decided by a two-thirds vote.

6. The committees on information shall expedite the transaction of business and shall advise as they think fit, in the form of conclusions.

7. The decisions of these committees shall be discussed briefly, and the delegates may, in this event, speak only once and only for 5 minutes.

As requested in the communication of Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, provisional chairman of the international sanitary bureau, the director general of the Pan American Union has addressed a letter to the diplomatic representatives of all the countries interested in the conference, transmitting a copy of the call and the provisional program, which has also been given to the press, and will be printed in the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union.

PAN AMERICA IN THE MAGAZINES

Venezuela Rapidly Developing Cotton Manufacture is the title under which Harry Chapin Plummer writes an interesting sketch for the Textile World Journal of April 17, 1920, on the development of this industrial feature in Venezuela. Mr. Plummer spent four months in that country last year, making a special study of its natural resources and of its progress in many lines of activity. After a brief introduction, in which he pays a deserved tribute to the recent progress made in manufacturing, he continues:

What occasions a further surprise and, too, compels the admiration of the visitor is the fact that the Venezuelan industries for the most part are endeavoring to keep pace with latter-day developments in this country, in Canada, and in Europe in respect to motive power and other fundamentals of equipment and maintenance. In all of the country's cotton mills and factories of every sort electricity is used not only for lighting but for motive power and for many separate mechanical operations.

As to the cotton, like a wealth of other raw materials, it is grown in abundance and in exceedingly good quality on the vast, marvelously fertile llanos, or plains, of Venezuela, which extend from 50 to many hundreds of miles south of the coast mountain range that divides them from the Caribbean's shores. As to the fuel, there are both coal and oil to be had in a never-failing supply, and while both are more costly than in the United States, they have been availed of year in and year out by manufactories that are paying their owners in Venezuela and in France, England, and Germany handsome dividends. * * *

Next to the prodigal abundance and the close proximity and the relative cheapness of raw materials and of fuel, the labor supply is the chief reason for the success of most of the Venezuelan industries. The labor is not only fairly available and, judged by

present-day North American and European standards, very cheap but it is strikingly efficient and uniformly skillful. It matters not whether the *trabajador* be a white man of the country or of the Canary Islands, the Spanish colonial possessions off the African coast, whence comes much of the best manual labor, or a Negro of the coasts or of one of the near-by Dutch or British islands, or an Indian or *mestizo* (mixture of white and Indian) from the region of Los Andes, he will invariably prove to represent an exceedingly high standard of intelligence and faithfulness. * * *

Much of the capital behind the textile industry in Venezuela is French and British, but one of the largest operating concerns is the *Compania Anonima Telares de Valencia y Caracas*, which now operates two large factories in the cities named, which are 110 miles apart on the German-owned *Gran Ferrocarril de Venezuela*. These have a personnel of 1,000 operatives, all natives, and have a production capacity of 1,300 quintals of manufactured cotton per day. Sheetings, bolt cloth, drills, prints, and thread are among the regular output, which includes also underwear.

These mills were founded in 1908 by the firm of F. de Sales Perez y Ca., with a capital of 1,500,000 bolivars (\$300,000). The present organization was incorporated in June, 1911, with a capital of 4,040,000 bolivars (\$800,000). Electrical motive power is employed throughout both well-equipped factories for running machines of English importation. At the start of operations the daily wage of the men averaged 4 bolivars (80 cents); that of the women 2.50 bolivars (50 cents), and that of the children 1 bolivar (20 cents). While these figures have been subject to advances of as high as 100 per cent during the ensuing period, and particularly during the years of the World War, which imposed a severe strain upon the economic life of all of the Latin American Republics, the standard of compensation is appreciably lower than that which prevails for similar occupations in this country.

A textile mill yet larger than either of the two aforementioned, although not quite approaching their combined capitalization, property holdings, personnel, and capacity, is operated at Valencia, one of the leading industrial centers of the Republic and the pivotal center of the most highly productive agrarian region, by the French firm of Branger Frères. The latter plant is a model of light, cleanliness, and working efficiency, due to the relative newness and splendid upkeep of its buildings. Wage figures and other fiscal details concerning the French enterprise are denied the inquirer at the firm's offices in Valencia, and photos are not permitted to be taken. The understanding about the city and in financial and business circles in Venezuela is that the earnings are considerably in excess of the two native establishments. There is still another Venezuelan textile mill within the State of Carabobo, of which Valencia is the capital, and a fifth on the extreme eastern coast of the Republic. These several enterprises represent a total capitalization of 10,000,000 bolivars (\$2,000,000), and produce 80 per cent of the ordinary cloth consumed in the country.

Some idea of the basic advantages upon which the cotton manufactories of Venezuela depend may be obtained from a survey of the industries of that country lately completed by Dr. Nicholas Veloz Goiticoa, member of the Inter-American High Commission (Venezuelan section), who was one of the delegates to the recent Pan American Financial Congress at Washington, and formerly was minister to this country to the Netherlands, to the German Empire, and to Colombia. This remarkably comprehensive work, which has just been issued in both Spanish and English by the ministry of fomento of Venezuela, places the total consumption of the country's textile mills in raw seeded cotton at 43,000 quintals, derived from a normal field production within the Republic of 7,000,000 kilograms in the seed. Dr. Veloz cites the crop for 1919 as having totaled 1,995,000 kilograms of seeded raw cotton, which were sold at an average of 8.25 bolivars (65 cents) per kilogram, thus realizing an aggregate value of 6,483,750 bolivars (\$1,296,750).

"Cotton, although a natural product of Venezuela, was not cultivated until 1782," he states. "Its output became important during the Civil War in the United States

(1861-1865), but after that struggle and the subsequent great decline in the prices of this staple product the industry was gradually abandoned.

"The cotton plant attains the height of a shrub and under the usual cultivation produces in Venezuela more than in the United States.

"At the beginning of 1800 the average exportation of cotton was of 450,000 kilograms a year. In 1850 the exports of cotton were of 300,000 kilograms and in 1888 of 57,000 kilograms. According to the Statistical Year Book for Venezuela 257,300 kilograms, with a commercial value of 280,600 bolivars (\$56,120) were exported in 1913.

"Cotton grows in nearly the whole territory of Venezuela, but the best results have been obtained in the States of Aragua and Carabobo, which Commonwealths produce 54 per cent of the total production of cotton in Venezuela. The farmers sow cotton at the same time as corn or beans, during the month of July, and the crop of cotton begins to be gathered at the end of the month of November or the beginning of December. This depends upon the time that rains permit the sowing.

"The crops of corn or beans, etc., pay the expense of the whole cultivation of the cotton and the only outlay in the raising of the great staple is the gathering.

"Two and three-quarters quintals of 46 kilograms each are required to obtain one quintal of cotton without seed. This represents an average of 28.5 per cent of the cotton in the seed. Therefore, 28.5 per cent of 7,000,000 kilograms of cotton in the seed gives 1,995,000 kilograms of seeded cotton.

"The price of cotton in Venezuela during the last eight years, 1911-1919, has fluctuated between 70 bolivars and 150 bolivars (\$14 and \$30) per 46 kilograms. The last price of 150 bolivars per 46 kilograms was the one paid at the end of the 1919 crop, due to the high price that cotton has reached in the United States, which is the country that produces the greatest amount of cotton in the world.

"Venezuelan cotton is classified as cotton No. 2. Egypt produces cotton No. 1. However, due to the difference in seeds, soil, cultivation on a small scale, etc., Venezuelan cotton is mixed in such a manner that a standard quality of uniformed length of fiber is not obtainable in a given lot of cotton from Venezuela. For this reason the price of Venezuelan cotton is always somewhat less than that of the medium class cotton from the United States. The States of Zulia (of which the great coffee port of Maracaibo is the capital) produces the best quality of Venezuelan cotton, owing to the length of its fiber and because it is more advantageous when manufactured, but as the cloth industry in Venezuela is not intensive enough to warrant the classification of fibers, this advantage is unavailable in the aggregate cotton trade of Venezuela. The cotton plant gives but one crop a year and requires to be replanted annually.

"In the cultivation of cotton a capital of more than 1,000,000 bolivars (\$200,000) is invested in Venezuela."

Venezuela to-day is sustaining a period of unexampled prosperity. The Republic emerged from the world chaos attendant upon the war with a record for the amortization of her foreign debt equaled only by the United States, for throughout the conflict she contrived to regularly meet her interest payments, although licensed to defer each as it became due by a specific agreement entered into with the foreign bondholders at the commencement of the war. The net result of this achievement is the present high position of the bolivar, the Venezuelan unit of currency, which has reacted to extraordinary premiums over the standard of coinage value not only in Europe, but in our own land.

Upon this premise European interests in Venezuela are proceeding apace to develop the natural advantages that exist there for manufacturing and all other industrial activities under prevailing exchange conditions, which, in so far as they affect the status of the financial market in Venezuela, are likely to continue indefinitely. Behind any number of Venezuelan industries, in the textile field as in others, European influence and European capital will be found. In fact, the establishment

of new cotton mills and the corporate increase of cotton cultivation, and, too, the expansion of existing cotton manufactories are among the larger activities that are now the subject of negotiation between Caracas and the principal Old World financial centers.

In conclusion, Mr. Plummer gives his views as to the likelihood of Venezuela becoming a market for American textile machinery and mill equipment, suggesting that in connection with a selling campaign competent service plans and efficiency installation schemes should be provided, thereby aiding Venezuelan factory owners to increase profits.

The Mexican-American Trade Conference, held last February in Mexico City, under the auspices of the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, is the subject of a detailed report by Edwin W. Sours, general manager for R. G. Dun & Co. in Mexico, published in the April number of *The World's Markets*. The following excerpts from Mr. Sours's article will serve to show the character of the topics discussed and give an idea of the important features of the conference:

The United States-Mexico Trade Conference, which was held in Mexico City in February, under the auspices of the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, adds a distinctly new chapter to the development of the foreign trade of the United States. It was the first conference of its kind ever held by an American chamber of commerce in a foreign country. Its effect on the trade between Mexico and this country will undoubtedly be more far-reaching than even the most ardent advocates of the plan dared to hope when it was first suggested, and it is not at all improbable that it will have an indirect effect on the international commerce of this country so far as Latin America is concerned. In all, about 150 American delegates from various sections, representing the financial, commercial, and educational interests of the United States, made the trip to Mexico City and spent the better part of two weeks gaining an intimate knowledge of Mexican business conditions. They conferred with their representatives in that country and with Mexican bankers, merchants, and lawyers. They gained a broader view of Mexico and a greater respect for the business men of that country. That the Mexican Government viewed the conference favorably may be judged from the fact that the daily sessions were held in the assembly hall of the National School of Mines, and by statements of those who attended the conference as to the courteous treatment and the assistance given them by Government officials; also by the banquet that was tendered the visiting delegates by the Mexico City Municipal Government.

Although the conference was of only three days' duration, most of the delegates spent a much longer time in Mexico City and in visiting near-by commercial, industrial, and recreational centers. Several short trips, combining pleasure and business, were arranged for the benefit of the American delegates by the Mexican business men. Through open and frank discussion, which characterized the conferences, the delegates, both Mexican and American, gained a clearer insight into each others' business methods which will undoubtedly prove an important factor in the development of future commerce. Such topics as financing the exports and imports of Mexico, trade-marks, credits, agencies, banking facilities and methods in Mexico, shipping, packing, sales methods, distribution and advertising in Mexico, declarations and billing of merchandise, and real estate and mine titles in Mexico were discussed.

In addition there were round-table conferences in which those interested in various commercial lines took part. For example, those interested in dyes, paints, chemical products, drugs, and medicines met on the first day of the convention to discuss the particular problems connected with that trade. On the same day the distributors of hardware, agricultural implements, electrical appliances, and machinery, and dealers in leather, rubber, and similar products also met. Each evening was devoted to discussion of this kind, while the morning and afternoon sessions were given over to general meetings, at which topics of universal interest were considered at some length by merchants, bankers, lawyers, and others qualified to speak authoritatively, after which the meetings were thrown open for general discussion. This method had two advantages: First, the morning and afternoon sessions brought together the Mexican and American business men for a broad discussion of the outstanding features of trade between the two countries, and in that way gave the delegates an opportunity to become acquainted with the general conditions that affect that trade; second, the round-table discussion brought them in close contact with the men who were handling their particular line of merchandise and gave them the opportunity of discussing with them in informal conferences the prospects of future business and what steps might be taken to increase the sales of the products in which they were interested. * * *

The opening session of the conference was held in the National School of Mines, on Tacuba Avenue, at 10 o'clock, Wednesday, February 11. There were 97 delegates present at the first session, and the proceedings opened with the singing of the Himno Nacional Mexicano and the Star Spangled Banner, all the delegates rising during both anthems. * * *

At the close of the chairman's address of welcome the conference listened to a paper on "Financing the Exports of Mexico," by J. B. Rowland, exporter and importer, which was read by Hon. Arnold Shanklin, American consul general at Mexico City. This was followed by a paper by C. H. M. Agramonte, an attorney of Mexico City, on "Trade Marks in Mexico." * * *

At the afternoon session following the opening exercises the principal topic of discussion was the extension of credits to Mexican importers by the exporters and manufacturers of the United States through the aid of American bankers. Many interesting facts were brought out in the course of this session, notably the fact, asserted by several American delegates, that during a long experience in dealing with Mexican merchants they had never suffered losses in that country out of proportion to those experienced in any other part of the world, while some stated that the showing made by their Mexican customers ranked among the best on their books.

The discussion of credits, in which a great many of the delegates participated, followed the reading of a paper prepared in collaboration by Edwin W. Sours, general manager in Mexico of R. G. Dun & Co., John R. Glenn, of the Equitable Trust Co., and Frank P. McIntyre, chairman of the Committee on Conference Statistics of the American Chamber of Commerce.

The afternoon session on Thursday was devoted to the subject of banking facilities, with John J. Arnold, representative of the American Bankers' Association and supervisor of the international business of the Bank of Italy in San Francisco, as the principal speaker. * * *

At the conclusion of Mr. Arnold's address Mr. Newman, the chairman of the conference, invited questions and comments, as a result of which, after a brief discussion, the conference voted its indorsement of the plan suggested by the speaker as to an international conference regarding the economic questions before the world at the present time and a committee was appointed by the chairman to draw up suitable resolutions to this effect. The committee consisted of Mr. Arnold, chairman, and Messrs. Peairs, Galindo, and Thomas.

The next address at this session was delivered by Frederick J. Dunkerly, vice president of the Mexico City Banking Co. * * *

At the remaining sessions of the conference the following topics were presented: Friday morning, "Sales Methods, Distribution, and Advertising in Mexico," paper by J. J. Zalher; Friday afternoon, "Shipping, Packing, Billing, and Preparation of Customs Declarations of Merchandise for Mexico," paper by Louis Loeb of Loeb Bros. Discussions of great interest followed the reading of each of these papers. At the final session on Saturday morning the delegates considered a plan for the exchange of students between Mexican and American universities.

What South America Will Contribute to the World's Rehabilitation, by Frederick Todd, in *The Americas* for February, is an excellent exposition of the present economic and industrial development of the countries of the southern continent. The author also outlines what may be expected from them in the future, and gives account of the progress being made in various lines of manufacturing and the development of their natural resources. The article is herewith reproduced almost in full:

Almost 100 per cent of what has been written about South America from the business man's point of view has been about the great Latin-American Continent as a buying market for manufactured goods. To be sure, mention has been made of its coffee, its rubber, its hides and wool, and its minerals. These have been mentioned principally in explanation of the Latin-American's wherewithal to buy the manufactures. To-day it is time to write of Latin-America's economic power for contributing to the rehabilitation of the interlocking industry and trade of the world.

Asia, Africa, Oceania, and our own half of the Western Hemisphere are to furnish their contributions. All are strongly placed in the ability to produce surpluses of their characteristic production. We can furnish machinery and locomotives; we can erect, in Europe, for instance, great concrete-steel structures, in our contribution to the enterprise of getting the world going. We can buy much that any other part of the world may produce. The other continents, till now classed as producers of primitive raw materials and as purchasers of manufactured goods, have been enriched by five years of a "seller's market," and they can not only furnish surplus production because of expansion of their production capacity during the war, but they, as well as we, are in a position to furnish the basis of a considerable volume of credit supporting the transaction of furnishing the raw materials with which Europe will get going again. But, to speak only of South America, it is now a time to think of that continent not only as a great and profitable market for manufactures which must be sold in order to support the renaissance industry, but as a great source of new red blood and economic strength in the convalescent stage of the world. Certainly South America can buy, and will buy, not only from Europe, but from us. And it will sell, not only to weakened Europe, but to us and to other well-to-do nations, and out of its expanded wealth it will contribute to the general international fund of much-needed credit and to general financial stability.

For the nations of South America have experienced a kind of industrial and financial regeneration through the war-time stimulation of experiences. There has been an insatiable demand for their raw products, at high prices, for cash. Where, before the war, they specialized in their coffee, rubber, hides, wool, and wheat, and neglected the local production even of potatoes, rice, beans, eggs, and such plain necessities, which they purchased for importation, they have been forced by the shutting off of the supply through war-time conditions, to diversify the agricultural production for their own consumption, and now they are exporting them. With the former influx

of textiles, shoes, articles of metal, soaps, glassware, and hundreds of other kinds of merchandise shut off, or bought at treble or quadruple the old price, they have gone into manufacturing, not in any primitive way, but with well-organized factory plants and pretty fair economics and efficiencies. Their peoples have demonstrated remarkable skill as workmen and artisans. They are now manufacturing so extensively as to be almost industrially self-contained; at any rate, they are much nearer to that desideratum of national economy than they were before.

At the outbreak of the war South America was precipitated into a crisis. Europe had been pouring fresh money continually into the development of enterprises there, and had furnished mercantile credits sufficient not only to support a great part of all the carrying of merchandise during distribution processes and of local products on the way to export, but to enable a rank speculation in farm lands to be carried on in certain sections. All this stream of money was suddenly shut off. Thousands were thrown out of employment. Speculative merchants went to the wall. Even some of the banks were shaken. But South America got upon its own feet. A flood of cash received for the products took the place of the borrowed money. By 1916 Argentina was able to carry its own local merchandising credits. There was plenty of money. The other countries recovered likewise. To-day, while the attraction of "camp" enterprise attracts the large volume of national income in Argentina, and either cattle, coffee, or cotton, in the fazendas, or the establishment of small manufacturing, fascinates the capital growth of Brazil, so that formal investment in railroads and incorporated industry on a large scale is not popular, and great issues of foreign credit by sale of securities are frankly impossible, it can be said without shadow of contradiction that a considerable volume of mercantile credit can be organized, and is actually being organized, upon which temporary assistance to Europe in shipments of raw materials will be made.

We are talking here as if the only source of credit for the current needs of Europe were in North America. The United States may be the only place where very large issues of bonds could be floated, but international banking and mercantile organization is even now drawing upon the surplus credit-strength of the rich over-seas parts of the world. The basic sources of credit in South America are furnishing now the means of supplying Europe on a basis of deferred payment. Moreover, the new financial position of South America is being consolidated in a movement of those Republics whose money has been on a fluctuating basis to put their currency and banking systems upon a sound and stable footing, backed by gold. Within five years all South America south of the Equator will be on the "gold basis."

The premier industries of South America in all probability will always be the former ones, that produced vast quantities of raw materials. Meat, wool, wheat, linseed, hides, tanning extract, coffee, cocoa, rubber, copper, tin, nitrate, will always be the great "money makers" and the South American contribution to the world's manufacturing. Lumber and beautiful woods are to be added, and there may come a great development of cotton production. South America has all along furnished some good cotton and sugar. To these products, moving in heavy volume, there is now being added a very respectable total of minor ones, such as rice, beans, canned vegetables and fruits, butter and cheese, and wines. There is some prospect of South America developing a tanning industry that may eventually export leather in place of hides. The South American growth of manufacturing is important, but it is only complementary to the premier industries of the "camps" and the forests.

It is therefore of great significance that the agricultural industries and the country life of Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina are waking up to something absolutely new to them. A progressive element among the farmers is absolutely hungry for new ideas of "scientific" production. Down in the busiest part of Buenos Aires, on the Calle San Martin, you may step inside the entrance of an establishment, open all the year

round, where the finest blooded bulls, magnificent sheep, great horses, and an array of stock breeders' implements and machinery are exhibited and sold. Right across the street is a big store devoted entirely to "rural goods," including not only farm machinery, but furniture, merchandise of home comfort, etc., for every phase of country life. A dozen great establishments specialize in the larger machinery, such as immense tractors, windmills, harvesters, gang plows, and the like. You are told that by far the greatest part of the large incomes that have been received during the reign of war-time high prices have been put right back into increased holdings of land, new machinery, and stock. Instead of the speculative purchase of land to sell again for a profit, land for increased agricultural industry is being sought and purchased. And this is not only true of Argentina, it is true of Brazil, where great tracts of grazing land in a great circle from Matto Grosso to Rio Grande do Sul are changing hands at increasing prices.

Life in the country is becoming comfortable, which means a great deal more, in Brazil and Argentina, than anybody who has not traveled the back sections of those countries will realize. Ten years ago there were practically no roads in the country, either in Argentina or Brazil. You could not "tour" for 50 miles out of the brilliant city of Rio de Janeiro, and you could not take an automobile 200 miles across the flat "campo" just outside of Buenos Aires except in the dry season. Excepting to a very limited extent, right around Rio and Buenos Aires, well-to-do people have not wanted to live in country houses. The rich Argentine or Brazilian farmer lives in Buenos Aires, São Paulo, or Rio. But within the war period a change has been seen. The automobile, which was used for show in the cities, has overrun the country. Roads are being built. In Brazil "road committees" in every part of the country are co-operating with a Federal Government bureau in carrying out a comprehensive scheme of putting a network of automobile roads over the farm sections.

This has already had an effect on the home life of the country people. They are beginning to use their automobiles to ride into town on Sundays. They go to country fairs; merchants are now exhibiting articles of convenience and luxury for country houses, along with farm machinery. Gas-electric house-lighting sets, novelties, games, etc., are having a country sale in this way. The great store in Buenos Aires, covering half a city block and with four floors crowded with articles to make country home life attractive, is a recent outgrowth of this "live in the country" movement. It is headed by one of the shrewdest, up-to-date business men of Buenos Aires. An Argentine who is generally regarded as the leading financier of his country cites this change in country life as one of the signs of a great expansion of Argentine wealth and future production. He says that Argentina will triple its present export surplus of leading products. Better living conditions in the country will increase agricultural efficiency. A great rural market for manufactured products will be added to that of the cities, which now absorb most of the high-class merchandise. This country-life development is not confined to Argentina. Something of it is appearing in Brazil. It will probably spread over the continent.

The manufacturing establishments of Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina, and the work done in them make the visitor from the north open his eyes. The output of the textile, leather, shoe, hat, and clothing industries supplies the bulk of the general demand; importations are for the finer city trade. In the up-country cities of Brazil one sees the troops of school children go by, neatly and substantially clothed in the cottons, the stockings and the shoes of the factories of Rio, São Paulo, and Juiz da Fara. There is every degree of quality in these goods short of luxury. There is a textile factory at Rio which turns out sheer cotton fabrics second only to those of Lancashire and France. This factory is now doubling its capacity. It is almost completely self-contained, having its own foundry and machine shops, its own designers and skilled engravers of its printing rolls, its own department for making its sodas and other chemicals, and it handles the cotton from the bales onward to the packing boxes.

There are completely equipped shoe factories, but it is said that a great volume of home-making of shoes by Italians in São Paulo is done at lower manufacturing costs. In São Paulo I went through an establishment for manufacturing enamel ware, and the junior partner, a Brazilian, who had just returned from an educational course in the States, showed me a new building in the plant in which workmen were stamping out of waste bits of steel the shapes for manufacturing cheap locks as a by-product. He told me that almost invariably retail merchants represented his wares to purchasers as "imported." Sold as "imported goods" all over Brazil and Argentina, as well as on their frank merits, are great quantities of manufactures, of which there is no adequate statistical measurement. The Argentine Government has just begun a campaign urging merchants to "play up" the local manufactures, instead of being ashamed of them.

Señor Bunge, Argentina's brilliant official statistician, is just finishing a careful survey of Argentina's war-time expansion of manufacturing. He says that on the average Argentina's manufactures have not grown during the war as rapidly as they did before, contrary to the general belief. But the average is low, because certain lines needing foreign raw materials declined, while new kinds of manufacture and the old kind using native materials greatly expanded. With the return of normal conditions he thinks that Argentina's aggregate will show a very rapid bulge. Although there are no figures of Brazil's progress, there can be no doubt of its phenomenal character. It seems to be springing up spontaneously everywhere, and thriving. For instance, out in a little coffee town in the interior I went to see a storage warehouse where some \$70,000 worth of coffee and corn was held without insurance. In a structure adjoining the warehouse the proprietor had established a complete little "breakfast food" factory, where ground corn was fermented for three days, then crisped on the surface of long sheets of hot iron and packed in neat cardboard cartons made and printed in São Paulo. He said that he could not keep up with the demand for his new product, and was compelled to decline orders coming from as far as Asuncion, Paraguay.

A few days later I was shown a little shop in Porto Alegre, away down in south Brazil, where phonograph records of the "gaucho" music as sung by the country folk are made by the thousands. These are sold throughout Brazil, and I was informed by the representative of an American phonograph disk manufacturer in Buenos Aires that they sold extensively all over Argentina. These two little manufacturing enterprises do not represent, perhaps, the big industry of Brazil, but they are significant of the spread of the idea of local manufacturing all through the country.

The question naturally comes up, "What kind of working people are there for these industries?"

The factories of Buenos Aires are largely filled with Italian men, women, boys, and girls, with some Spanish and a considerable sprinkling of native Argentinians. In Brazil there are many Italian working people at São Paulo, but the Brazilian predominates. The Brazilian workmen acquires skill very quickly. He can not be speeded up. He will not ordinarily respond to offers of additional pay if he will work long hours. In the up-to-date glassworks of São Paulo a young native Brazilian takes the prizes for the finest specimen of glass blowing. The American manager of the Armour frigorifico construction at São Paulo pointed to a reach of delicately slanted concrete flooring of the building and said it was the finest thing of the kind he had ever seen anywhere. The Brazilians, in wooden shoes, who were doing it were common laborers, who had been put new on the job two months before.

Managers of native labor in Argentina were not unanimous as to the quality of the Argentinian's ability as a workman. It was generally stated that he does not have much initiative, but is careful and steady. But the head of an American automobile assembling plant at Buenos Aires told me that an Argentinian whom he took on as a watchman picked up skill in a very short time when put in the machine shop and had made a personal efficiency record equal to anything in the American shops of

the company. In a factory for making alpargatas at Buenos Aires hundreds of girls are paid by the piece, and it would be difficult to find a shop in the United States where, steadily by the hour, such rapidity of workers and machinery could be matched.

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In a certain sense South America has grown bigger during the war than it was before. Among the population there are certainly several million more in productive employment than there were. That is, the "economic" population of South America has grown. The "economic" area of South America is growing also very rapidly.

There has been an expansion of the Brazilian-cattle industry far westward into Matto Grosso, helped by the building of the State railway to Corumba, and by the building of the new frigorificos, with their promise of a market for every animal produced within 500 miles of São Paulo. The cultivated and grazing area of Argentina is rapidly going westward and northward. We now hear of great things to be attempted in cotton cultivation by corporations in the "Chaco" of Argentina and Paraguay. Paraguay is going into cattle raising extensively, as well as into cotton.

All these countries do not show yet in their export statistics the results of the progress that there is every other evidence they have made. The Argentine hardly more than equaled, in the year 1918, the tonnage of her leading exportations in 1913. There were, in November, however, 50,000,000 pounds of wool stored in the produce market at Buenos Aires, and there was other wool at Bahia Blanca. Within the port area of Buenos Aires, also, there was upwards of a mile of gigantic stacks of wheat in bags, covered with tarpaulin, and more was reported to be held inland, some subject to immense "country losses." This situation, and the comparatively low exportations, were due to the lack of ships. In the closing months of 1919 great quantities of grain were moving.

Paraguay's trade figures are available only as far as 1918. They show exports grown from \$5,558,807 in 1914 to \$11,399,712 in 1918. It is probable that the figures for 1919 will show a very large expansion of foreign sales, particularly in the products of the frigorificos.

Brazil's new situation as a producer is already being reflected in that country's exports. Where, in 1913, there were thousands of tons of wheat, rice, beans, and the like imported, hundreds of thousands of tons of these are now going to Europe along with butter, cheese, canned goods, and the like. Brazil still imports wheat, but in the face of a growing production in the rich river flats of Rio Grande do Sul, where the gasoline tractor is part of the progressive agricultural development. Less cotton is exported than in 1913, for the reason that it is spun and woven in the mills of Rio, São Paulo, and half a dozen busy little cities along the railroads of the States of Minas Geraes and São Paulo.

But the overwhelming evidence of the revolutionized situation in South America is in the immense balances of trade that the countries are rolling up, and in the very important movement now in progress by Brazil, Paraguay, and Chile, to put their money systems on a gold basis.

Chile has gold enough to warrant, under ordinary circumstances, the promulgation by its Government of the unrestricted exchange of paper for gold, and vice versa. It has been thought best not to attempt so much yet, but, in response to an insistent demand on the part of the people, the present Government is engaged in planning a serious and genuine reform of banking and currency. A central bank will probably be established, which will unify the existing system of banks somewhat as our Federal reserve banks have done. It will have a board, which will be charged with the responsibility of bringing about at once a sound money method of exchange of the paper for gold on a fixed basis of values.

Paraguay's Government has started upon a definite program to reform the money system. As a result of expansion of the country's production and trade, the Para-

guayan peso has doubled in value during the past year, and is apparently taking a steady, upward course of moderate fluctuation. Paraguay is building up a gold reserve. It has lately adhered to the Pan-American Monetary Convention, by which gold reserves of one country held in another are to be guaranteed by groups of countries and made safe even in the event of war. Paraguay now has reserves of gold at Buenos Aires, and will probably establish a reserve at New York. The plan is to declare the peso officially stabilized at a fixed valuation of 6 pesos Paraguayan to 1 peso Argentine (about 7.08 cents United States), and maintain this valuation by means of a bureau of exchange, which will guarantee to pay out paper pesos in Asuncion on deposit of equivalent value of gold in Buenos Aires, New York, or other points of outside gold deposits, and to pay out gold in those points on deposit of paper pesos in Asunción. In other words, Paraguay intends to go upon a gold exchange basis.

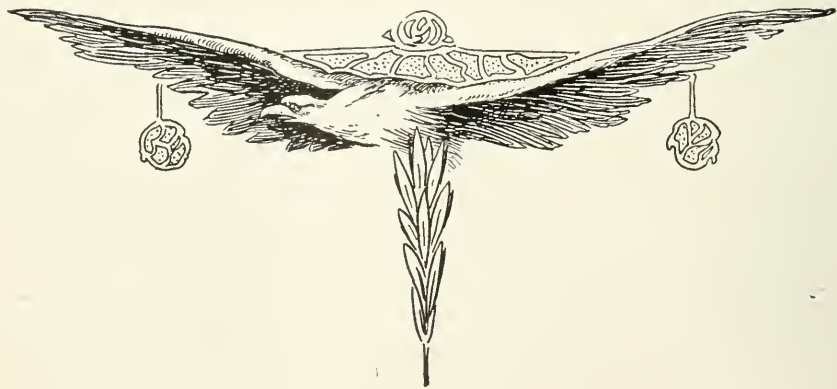
Brazil, which has the biggest monetary and banking problem of all the South American countries because it is the biggest country, appears to be on the way to establish a central bank and a gold exchange system. Brazil now has practically no gold back of the paper mil reis, of which there are about 1,700,000,000 in circulation, but the demand of trade within Brazil's immense territory, with the \$180,000,000 merchandise balance of nine months of last year, caused the paper to rise in value to official parity a few weeks ago.

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For three years the necessity of some central banking system has been talked about in Brazil. The extent of Brazil in area is enormous. Its widely separated sections have widely divergent economic and even political feeling and interests. It takes time for such a big country to get its mind made up on so important a matter. But opinion seems to be centering upon some "bank of banks" which will clear checks of member institutions. It is also reported that the present Government, in line with its general program of business progress in Brazil, is keen to establish the currency upon a steady basis. A plan of gold conversion at a fixed rate is said to have been put into definite shape.

Uruguay and Argentina are now upon a solid gold basis. The paper pesos of Argentina has a fixed valuation, backed by a stock of gold equaling 74.8 per cent in November. The Argentine paper peso is the medium of exchange in large local transactions and in all foreign transactions in Paraguayan business. Peru is also upon the gold basis.

These monetary developments in South America appear to be the natural result of the vigorous growth of general productive strength there. In the present and nearby future condition of the world as a whole it means a great deal to have monetary solidarity accompanying the other phases of growing resources of credit.



AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA.

The Central Cordoba Railroad has published a book containing commercial, industrial, and agricultural STATISTICS of the territory through which it passes, as well as general data and maps of the railroads and highways of the Province of Cordoba.

In November, 1920, the Argentine Rural Society will hold in Palermo an exhibit of INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL products of the United States, assisted by officials of the United States Government, and in cooperation with the American Chamber of Commerce of Buenos Aires.

In 1919 the exports of BUTTER amounted to 13,782,000 kilos, as compared with 12,646,375 kilos in 1918. In 1919 over 10,000,000 kilos of this butter went to Great Britain.

In May and June last an exposition of DAIRY PRODUCTS was held in Buenos Aires under the direction of the national dairy association.

From April 1 to 4, 1920, an AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE CONGRESS met in Parana, capital of the Province of Entre Rios.

The National Government has appropriated 250,000 pesos, currency, for the purchase of materials and supplies necessary for use in the working of the Government PETROLEUM FIELDS recently discovered at Plaza Huincul, Territory of Neuquen.

A plan is being considered in Buenos Aires for the establishment of a complete system of underground TRAMWAYS with the object of relieving the street railway congestion in the central part of the city. Buenos Aires now has one subway for tramcars, and another for railway cars. After the plan is adopted the mayor proposes to call for bids for the construction of these subways.

The general bureau of navigation and ports has decided to eliminate in Government construction work the use of imported LUMBER and to substitute in its place native products. An engineer has been appointed to study Argentine timber and report upon its adaptability, etc., for use in Government construction work.

According to the general bureau of statistics the FOREIGN COMMERCE of the Argentine Republic during the first nine months of 1919 consisted of—imports, 464,606,188 pesos, and exports, 719,176,207 pesos.

BOLIVIA.

The department of industry has issued a memorandum showing that the chief INDUSTRIES to be given preference in Bolivia should be the raising of sugar cane and the manufacture of wool textiles, Portland cement, and sulphuric acid.

The PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS registered during 1919 numbered 159, and there were 23 renewals and 3 transfers.

During the seven-year period from 1912-1918 the EXPORTS OF TIN were as follows: 1912, 38,614,288 kilos, worth 60,238,196 bolivianos (boliviano equals \$0.3893); 1913, 44,594,749 kilos, worth 67,784,377 bolivianos; 1914, 39,259,617 kilos, worth 42,479,837 bolivianos; 1915, 36,492,233 kilos, worth 44,885,450 bolivianos; 1916, 35,543,549 kilos, worth 42,652,258 bolivianos; 1917, 46,056,460 kilos, worth 84,366,952 bolivianos; and in 1918, 48,801,027 kilos, worth 129,611,139 bolivianos.

During the first six months of 1919 the EXPORTS OF ANTIMONY amounted to 76,800 kilograms, worth 30,720 bolivianos. The exports of this mineral for the entire year of 1918 amounted to 6,836,068 kilograms, worth 4,155,322 bolivianos.

A great deal of OIL has lately been discovered in Bolivia. Not long after the discovery of the rich oil fields in the department of Santa Cruz and Beni, new discoveries were made in the departments of La Paz, Tarija, Sucre, Potosi, and Oruro. American and English companies obtained concessions of oil lands, which altogether cover over 1,000,000 hectares.

The Government has appropriated the sum of 30,000 bolivianos for the construction of a ROAD between Comargo and Sucre via Potosi.

The Chamber of Commerce of Oruro appointed Señores Jorge Saenz and Adolfo González as delegates to the COMMERCIAL CONGRESS to be held in San Francisco, Calif.

BRAZIL.

A STEAMSHIP LINE, under the name of the Madeira Trading Co., has been established in Belem. A regular service will be maintained between Belem, Manaus, and the Upper Amazon. The main office of the company will be at Madeira, but it will have branch offices at Manaus and Porto Velho.

The Executive Power has authorized a revision of the contracts of LEASE and construction of the federal railways of the States of Bahia, Sergipe, and northern Minas Geraes, and has ordered the making of a new contract with the Piauhycense Fluvial Co. for the navigation of the Alto Parnahyba and the Balsas Rivers.

The EXPORTS OF FROZEN MEATS in 1916 were 33,661 tons; in 1917, 66,452 tons; in 1918, 60,505 tons; and in 1919, 54,170 tons. The exports of animal products in general and their by-products in 1919 was 201,830, as compared with 169,212 tons in 1918, 158,367 tons in 1917, 110,996 tons in 1916, and 60,479 tons in 1913. The increase in value was very notable, due to the high prices obtained for lard, frozen meats, hides, wool, skins, salted meats, and tallow.

The Caracas and the America Fabril TEXTILE companies of Rio de Janeiro have combined. Their joint capital is 32,000 contos; they have 400 looms and produce 4,000,000 meters of fabrics per annum.

According to estimates of the department of agriculture of the State of São Paulo the 1919-20 COFFEE crop of that State will amount to 3,368,750 sacks; that of the State of Parana to 20,000 sacks; and that of the State of Minas to 430,000 sacks, or a total of 3,818,750 sacks, 3,638,750 sacks of which will be exported from Santos. The decrease in the crop is due to injury by frost in June, 1918, which killed or seriously damaged more than half of the trees.

The bureau of industry and commerce estimates the 1919-20 SUGAR crop of 12 of the principal sugar centrals of the State of São Paulo at 346,000 sacks of sugar, 3,365,000 liters of alcohol, and 440,000 liters of aguardiente. The grinding season commenced in July and August, 1919.

The COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION of São Paulo has elected Ernesto Dias de Castro as its president.

CHILE.

The national congress has approved the PUBLIC ROAD LAW, which provides for the planting of trees, the construction of fences, and the granting of permits for the laying of railway lines. The President is authorized to have plans formulated for the construction and conservation of roads throughout the Republic.

In 1918 there were in operation in the Republic 7,481 factories with an aggregate capital of 635,868,547 pesos, currency. During that year the combined output represented a value of 780,496,724 pesos, the raw material used 409,604,937 pesos, the fuel consumed 19,594,911 pesos, and the number of employees 148,684. The production in 1918 was about 60,000,000 pesos more than in 1917, and the capital invested 23,585,215 pesos more. Of the material consumed in 1918, imported material entered to the amount of 124,074,978 pesos.

In February, 1920, the public SLAUGHTERHOUSE at Santiago butchered 1,151 oxen, 1,216 yearlings, 7,210 cows, 1,905 calves, 3,086 sheep, 22,676 lambs, 293 goats, 1,885 hogs, and 21 horses.

In February last the exports of NITRATES amounted to 5,918,530 quintals, as compared with 952,681 quintals during the same month of 1919.

In February, 1920, the output of the Llallagua TIN Co.'s mine was 30,300 quintals.

The Belgian General Transatlantic Co. has established a new steamship SERVICE between Antwerp and Talcahuano.

The Becerra-Valle NAVIGATION Co. has been organized in Puerto Montt with a capital of 280,000 pesos.

The Southern Agricultural Society will hold an AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION during the first half of November next, and in September of the present year will hold a stock fair.

COLOMBIA.

During 1919 of the 304,327 kilos of TOBACCO EXPORTED from the Valle del Cauca, the municipality of Tulua produced more than any other section of the department, furnishing 1,673,175 hands.

For the year 1919, among the EXPORTS THROUGH THE CUSTOMS OF CUCUTA were 255,495 sacks of coffee worth 5,975,157 pesos (peso equals \$0.9733), and 15,526 bundles of cowhides, worth 136,979 pesos.

A bulletin issued by the government of the department of Tolima gives the following AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE-STOCK STATISTICS: During 1919 there were in Tolima 4,373,595 young coffee trees and 25,944,430 producing coffee trees, which yielded a total of 240,286 sacks; 584,035 kilos of tobacco were produced, 2,283,267 plants having been raised in the department, the municipalities producing the most being Ambalema, El Espinal, El Valle, San Luis, and El Guamo. In June there were in the department 586,563 head of cattle, 141,406 horses, 83,050 goats, 90,320 sheep, and 100,469 hogs, the municipalities producing the most live stock being San Lorenzo, Purificacion, Natagaima, and El Chaparral. During the year 25,015 head of sheep, goats, and hogs and 55,873 head of cattle were slaughtered.

Early in March the governor of Antioquia formally inaugurated the Piedecuesta station on the AMAGA RAILWAY, and a 10-kilometer branch of that line which runs from the station of Angelopolis to Piedecuesta. This railroad runs through and is opening to development one of the most important regions of Antioquia.

The ministry of agriculture and commerce has stated to the Colombian press that the FRANCO-COLOMBIAN CO., formed in Paris to develop aerial navigation on the Magdalena River, is to use a new species of aircraft or glider, capable of transporting 20 passengers and half a ton of freight. These gliders are halfway between a hydro-aeroplane and a speed boat, having a draft of only 10 centimeters and an aerial propeller and a 300-horsepower aerial motor. The

gliders constructed for this company were shown at the last aeronautical exposition in Paris.

The Caribbean Steamship Co. has established two new STEAMSHIP ROUTES—a fortnightly service from New York to Buenaventura and a weekly service from Panama to Buenaventura.

Newspaper notices from Bucaramanga state that an oil company known as the Colombia Syndicate of Pittsburgh has begun DEVELOPMENT OF THE OIL FIELDS OF LEBRIJA in an extensive region stretching from the Rio Lebrija to the Torcoroma Creek in the department of Santander, estimated by an American geologist to be as rich in oil as the Tampico fields of Mexico. The company has commenced to clear the ground of brush about 6 leagues below Puerto Santos, near the mouth of the Tigre Creek, from whence a road will be built to La Raya, the central point of operations, which is situated about 6 miles northeast of the port. From that point another road will be built to open up communication with Bucaramanga, and at the central part of the zone of operations all the storehouses, quarters, hospital, and other buildings, and also a sawmill capable of cutting 10,000 feet of wood a day, will be built.

On March 26 the departmental assembly of Antioquia issued an ordinance which provides that the board of directors of the Antioquia Railroad immediately set about establishing an AERIAL CABLE and an automobile service through the pass of La Quiebra, to transport freight and passengers over this section, so that the public may be offered direct passenger and freight transportation between Medellin and Puerto Berrio. The assembly authorized the board of directors to let the contract for this work as a whole or in parts or to do the work under the supervision of the Government.

A COLOMBIAN COFFEE SYNDICATE, composed of the principal coffee growers of the department of Antioquia, has been formed in Medellin to promote this national industry.

A NEW ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY, with a capital of 1,000,000 pesos, has been formed in Bogota to improve the light, heat, and power service of the city.

COSTA RICA.

The Government of Costa Rica has authorized Señor Miguel Mena to utilize the WATER POWER OF RIO TORRES at the rate of 100 liters per second for his plantation, La Uruca.

According to newspaper reports a NEW SUGAR PLANTATION and mill has been established in Grecia. Its machinery was imported from England.

The port of Puntarenas witnessed a LAUNCHING recently when the *Rosana*, the property of Señor Alberto Fait, was let down the ways. The vessel is 112 feet long, of 25½ feet beam, with a draft of 10½ feet, and fitted with two 75-horsepower engines.

CUBA.

The Soledad Central SUGAR Co. was recently organized at Cienfuegos.

The AMERICAN BOARD OF TRADE has elected the following officers: Frank Steinhart, president; John Z. Horter, and L. S. Houston, vice presidents; C. J. Bunbury, treasurer; and William M. Whiter, secretary.

The Dollar STEAMSHIP LINE, an English corporation, has established a new service between ports of Asia, Habana, and New York.

The chambers of commerce of Cuba and the United States have signed a commercial ARBITRATION CONVENTION, similar to the conventions made by the chamber of commerce of New York with those of Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil.

A MERCANTILE JUDICIAL CONSULTING OFFICE has been established in Habana.

The Najasa SUGAR CENTRAL has been organized, with a capital of \$3,000,000 and will install a new sugar central in Camagüey with a producing capacity of 150,000 sacks per grinding season.

El Sol is the title of a publication recently established in Santiago under the presidency of Francisco Salazar.

The Cuban OIL Co. recently established a plant at Cano for the extraction of edible oil from castor beans, and other oil-bearing products and plants.

On April 17 last the quantity of sugar of the present crop which had arrived in ports of the Republic aggregated 2,383,478 tons, as compared with 2,205,977 tons on the same date of 1919.

The National Manufacturing Co. has decided to build a CHOCOLATE FACTORY with a capacity of 1,000 quintals per day. This company recently purchased the chocolate factories of Baguer and Habanera Industrial.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Newspaper reports of the SUGAR CROP OF CENTRAL CONSUELO of San Pedro de Macorís state that at the end of February 134,500 tons of cane had been ground and produced 92,500 sacks of sugar.

The Bull Insular Line (Inc.) will establish a new STEAMER SERVICE between New York and the ports of the Dominican Republic. The steamer *Dorothy* is to be used on this route.

The firm of Noboa y Recio of Azuá have purchased a steamer for COASTWISE TRADE between the ports of Baní, Azuá, and Barahona. The service is to be begun in a short time.

A company with a capital of 50,000 pesos (peso equals \$1) has been formed in Santo Domingo to start an ICE FACTORY.

The latter part of January the *COMPAÑÍA MARÍTIMA DOMINICANA* was formed to establish *DIRECT STEAMER SERVICE* between New York and Dominican ports. The \$800,000 capital of the company is divided into \$400,000 worth of preferred stock and \$400,000 of common stock.

ECUADOR.

The *AGRICULTURALISTS' SOCIETY OF QUITO* elected the following officers for the present year: President, Señor Ricardo Ruiz; vice president, Dr. Modesto Peñaherrera; and secretary, Señor Nicolás U. López.

Newspaper reports state that a capitalist of Quito has ordered machinery from the United States to equip a large *FURNITURE FACTORY* to be built on the outskirts of the city. The factory will supply the local demand and also manufacture goods for export.

An article published in the bulletin of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Brattleboro, Vt., and based on facts given by the heirs of Señor José María Fernández Salvador, who imported and acclimated the first *HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN HERD* to Ecuador, states the raising of this breed of cattle is particularly profitable. The seven bulls and four cows imported by Señor Fernandez Salvador from 1906 to 1912 for the nucleus of the herd have produced 339 bull calves, 32 cows and 211 heifers, which have been sold to other stock raisers of Peru and Colombia; and in addition the Fernandez Salvador heirs own 150 milch cows which are of this blooded stock.

On April 13 *ARBOR DAY* was celebrated for the first time in the city of Quito by the teachers' society.

GUATEMALA.

The Guatemalan press announces that the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. has established a direct *STEAMSHIP SERVICE* between Puerto Barrios and a number of important European ports.

HAITI.

The agricultural committee of Port au Prince has taken the preliminary steps in the organization of an *INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITION* to be held in the capital of the Republic under the auspices of the Government and the municipality of Port au Prince.

The latter part of March the department of public works opened to public service the *BIZOTON-MARIANI RAILROAD*, which will do much to develop this rich region.

Presidential decree of April 14 approved the incorporation of the *STOCK COMPANY* known as the Haiti Import & Export Co., organized in Port au Prince during the month of April, and authorized it to do business in the Republic.

HONDURAS.

The National Government has approved the by-laws of a NEW STOCK COMPANY known as the Honduras Sugar & Distilling Co., recently organized in La Ceiba and incorporated in accordance with the laws of the country.

According to the press during 1919 there were organized in the city of San Pedro Sula several foreign and national companies to develop AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES. Of the new companies the Compañía Agrícola de Sula already has under cultivation 1,000 manzanas (manzana=about 1.7 acres) of bananas and sugar, and hopes to double the number next year. The Sula Sugar Co. is putting up a large mill to manufacture sugar in large quantities and will be in operation by the first of next year; the Compañía Bananera de Santiago has planted over 800 manzanas of bananas in the Valle of Ulúa and the stock-raising company of Sulu has acquired extensive pasture lands and is exporting stock to Cuba.

Early in March an EXHIBITION OF MEXICAN PRODUCTS was opened in the Teatro Nacional of Tegucigalpa.

The President has decided to send six young Hondurans to Cuba to study the CULTIVATION AND MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO in order to adopt similar methods in Honduras.

The beginning of April a DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE OF PROMOTION was formed in Choluteca for the purpose of industrial and agricultural improvement of the district.

News from La Ceiba states that the bridge over the Río Leán is finished and the railway communication is now established between the line of Vaccaro Bros. Co. and the Tela Railroad Co., so that passengers and freight can make the journey without a change.

MEXICO.

The Mexican press announces the establishment of three new STEAMSHIP LINES—namely, from Mobile to Tampico, from San Francisco to Corinto, Nicaragua, with stops at the Mexican ports of Mazatlan, Acapulco, and Salina Cruz, and another of the Italian company Veloce between Genoa and Vera Cruz.

It is reported that the Corona PETROLEUM Co. is soon to erect a large refinery at Chijol, as well as houses, a school for workmen, etc. The estimated cost of the installation is \$10,000,000.

Between Jimenez and San Francisco, about 40 kilometers from Ciudad Victoria in the State of Tamaulipas, rich and extensive PETROLEUM DEPOSITS are reported to have been discovered.

A new process has been patented for improvements in the treatment of ORES, concentrates, and smelter products by the use of chlorine.

With the object of developing the SILK INDUSTRY in the State of Chihuahua, shipments of mulberry trees are now being made to that State.

An AUTOMOBILE ROAD was recently opened to traffic between Colima and Cuauhtemoc, State of Jalisco.

A new ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO., with a capital of 8,000,000 pesos, was recently organized in the City of Mexico by Spanish and French capitalists.

During the first nine months of 1919 Mexico produced 17,208 kilos of gold, 1,469,255 kilos of silver, 38,170,209 kilos of copper, 50,533,765 kilos of lead, 6,499,060 kilos of zinc, 470,778 kilos of antimony, 1,588 kilos of tin, 21,069 kilos of tungsten, 2,137,484 kilos of manganese, 85,390 kilos of mercury, 1,611,250 kilos of arsenic, and 3,758,714 kilos of amorphous graphite.

In 1919 the arrivals of STEAMERS in the eastern ports of Mexico numbered 4,817 and 574 sailing vessels. During the same year the arrivals in Pacific ports were 309 steamers and 730 sailing vessels. The coastwise trade of the Gulf ports was carried on in 1919 in 2,884 steamers and 4,119 sailing vessels, while the Pacific coastwise trade employed 1,441 steamers and 2,154 sailing vessels.

Victor D. Salazar has been granted a concession to extract GUANO from Bird, Gaviota, Coffin, Vela, Colorada, and Maria islets in the Pacific Ocean on the west coast of Lower California.

A number of petroleum companies of Tampico propose to deepen the CHIOL CANAL between the Panuco River and Tamiahua Lagoon so as to put it in condition for traffic.

NICARAGUA.

AN EXHIBITION OF MEXICAN PRODUCTS was opened in Managua at the normal school for women teachers the latter part of March.

Bernabé Portocarrero, a Nicaraguan engineer, has obtained a concession from the ministry of promotion to establish a PAPER FACTORY, utilizing the bagasse (crushed cane after juice has been extracted) of sugar cane.

The Bluefields press announced the arrival of a commission of American geologists who have visited Nicaragua to STUDY THE MINING DISTRICTS of the country, which are thought to be the richest in Central America.

PANAMA.

The Sinclair Oil Corporation took a party of distinguished guests to its OIL CONCESSIONS on Columbus Island, in Almirante Bay, to show to its patrons the progress of the work and the methods

employed by the company. President Lefevre, of Panama, and Ex-President Porras, Government officials, and business men composed the party which sailed on the *Heredia* to Bocas del Toro, whence the trip to Almirante was made by launch. The excursion combined business with pleasure, and the party started on April 22 at night and returned April 25 in the morning. The press states that the company is digging two wells at Bocas del Toro, and that the geological surveys of the region indicate oil in profitable quantities.

According to a contract signed between the Government and the Panama Agencies Co., the company is allowed to construct a BONDED WAREHOUSE in the capital of the Republic (Panama City) upon a site to be chosen by a committee consisting of the chief of the engineering section of the treasury, the official appraiser, the inspector of the port, and the concessionaire. The concessionaire has the right to deposit therein, without payment of import taxes, and previous to the payment of consular fees, and of certification and stamp taxes, all articles directly imported for use in the Republic, or for sale in the Canal Zone, or for resale, or for export or reexportation.

PARAGUAY.

According to La Información, of Asuncion, the LUMBER RESOURCES of the country are as follows: There are 11,000,000 hectares of forest land in which are hardwoods, woods suitable for lumber, for tanning purposes, and for paper pulp, etc. There are also woods which, if properly treated, would yield chemical and dye products of varying sorts. Textile fiber plants are numerous. Among them are caraguati, samubu, coconut, guembetaya, ortiga (nettle), cotton, and others. Oleaginous plants which grow wild are the following: Tátago, coconut palms, and copaiba (balsam) trees. In the Chaco, the wooded region of Paraguay, there are five extract factories which produce annually 30,000 tons of tannin from the quebracho trees.

The Compañía Internacional de Productos has been authorized to establish a NATIONAL COASTWISE SERVICE, for which it will employ the following vessels: *Almirante*, *F. L. Z. No. 1*, *F. L. Z. No. 2*, *Francisco Giraldez*, and *La Marina*.

The department of lands and settlements has published a circular containing INFORMATION ABOUT PARAGUAY and distributed it to the diplomatic corps and consular services of foreign countries in Paraguay. The circular gives details of the colonization and immigration system of the country.

In a meeting of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE on February 25 the following officers were elected: President, Señor F. Krauch

vice presidents, Señors Enrique Prous and E. Lapierre; treasurer, Señor R. Brugada.

During the quarter from December, 1919, to and including February, 1920, the figures on TOBACCO from the reviser's office were: December, entered 9,459 bales of tobacco; withdrawn, 12,722 bales, the whole balance carried over to January being 17,528 bales. January, entered 3,636 bales; withdrawn, 2,133 bales; balance carried forward, 18,676 bales. February, entered 1,180 bales; withdrawn, 6,257 bales, leaving a balance of 13,246 bales.

The municipality of Asuncion has acquired 17,884 square meters of ground on Avenida de Petti for 500,774 pesos, currency, where the city government will construct a FRUIT MARKET.

During January the FOREIGN TRADE of Paraguay amounted to 1,389,000 pesos, gold (peso equals \$0.9648), which, compared with 992,398 pesos for January, 1919, shows an increase for the present year of 396,602 pesos. The exports for January last were 642,002 pesos, as against 659,442 in the same month of 1919, while imports were 746,998 pesos, gold, against 332,956 pesos, gold, in the same period of the previous year.

PERU.

Law 52 of the regional congress of the north provides for the establishment of WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE between Lima and Huaraz, via Huacho, Supe, and Huarmey.

The Piura-Catacaos Railroad Co. has been authorized to construct a RAILROAD between Catacaos and Mata Caballo, to be finished within 18 months from the date of the beginning of the work.

In a meeting held the latter part of March the MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION elected the following officers: President, Señor Aristides Velardo; vice president, Señor Germán Alarcón; treasurer, Señor Grimaldo Mendiola; secretaries, Señors Nicanor E. Masaveu and Enrique G. Saco.

During February the report on CEREALS in the elevators of the compañía administradora of government supplies was as follows: Wheat on hand February 1, 88,130 kilos; received during the month, 2,597,950 kilos; sent out during the month, 2,680,850 kilos, leaving a surplus for March of 5,230 kilos. Rice on hand February 1, 69,515 kilos; received during the month, 242,898 kilos; and sent out 242,098 kilos, leaving a surplus of 70,315 kilos for March. Menestras (vegetables) on hand February 1, 310,871 kilos; received during the month, 44,039 kilos; sent out 354,910 kilos, leaving a balance of 263,708 kilos for March. Other cereals on hand February 1, 1,500,938 kilos; received, 189,208 kilos; sent out, 340,780 kilos, leaving for March a surplus of 1,349,366 kilos.

Presidential decree of April 2 provides that farmers of the Province of Chancay devote 15 per cent of the total area of cultivation to the production of FOODSTUFFS, and this ruling is to be obeyed within three months.

Newspaper reports state that several Peruvian capitalists have organized a company to develop the OIL FIELDS discovered near Lake Titicaca.

SALVADOR.

The National Government has made a contract with the general agents of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. and the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. to establish STEAMER SERVICE to Salvadorean ports, making them ports of call, on the Cristobal (Panama) Central American route. Outward bound and incoming ships of the aforesaid companies will touch at Acajutla, La Libertad, and La Unión, and when the Government develops El Triunfo as a commercial port they will stop there also.

The national assembly has declared the following roads to be NATIONAL HIGHWAYS: The Ciudad de la Unión-San Alejo, Hormiguero Mines, Divisadero-San Francisco de Morazán road; the Quezaltepeque-Opico road; and the road running from Opico to the railway station at Sitio del Niño.

Of the 21½ kilometers of macadam laid on the LA LIBERTAD-SAN SALVADOR HIGHWAY 12 kilometers were laid last year and cost 238,833 colones (colon=\$0.50). There still remain 16½ kilometers to be completed to the capital, the length of the road being 38 kilometers.

There were registered in the OFFICE OF PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS during the past year 106 trade-marks for which were collected fees amounting to 6,213 colones, and five patents were issued, fees for which amounted to 1,245 colones, making a total revenue for this office of 7,358 colones.

The President, to develop the agriculture and commerce of the departments, has decided to build a RAILROAD FROM SANTA ANA TO AHUACILAPÁN, for which bids will be asked.

URUGUAY.

A GRAIN BOARD has been organized in Montevideo similar to the ones in operation in Chicago, Buenos Aires, and other important commercial centers. The board referred to has a capital of 150,000 pesos.

In 1918, according to the bureau of labor, there were 7,572 ACCIDENTS to workmen in Uruguay, 7,362 of which were in Montevideo. During the year referred to the immigration of workmen numbered

9,205, of whom 7,637 came from Argentina, 930 from Brazil, 562 from Spain, 29 from Italy, and the remainder from other countries.

In 1919 STEAMERS to the number of 5,671 and 2,401 sailing vessels, representing a capacity of 8,084,209 tons, entered the ports of Uruguay. The port of Montevideo received 80 per cent of the entrances.

A contract has been made for the construction of a BRIDGE over the Malo River at Paso Hondo. The estimated cost is 18,581 pesos.

A national STOCK FAIR was held at Durazno on February 29 last under the auspices of the rural society of the department of Durazno.

The Government has leased to Gonzalez & Sioli the steamer MALDONADO, formerly the German steamer *Thuringia*, to ply between Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Barcelona, and Genoa. The steamer *Rivero* has been leased to Oscar Pintos & Co. for use between Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Antwerp, touching at a port of Great Britain.

An executive decree of March 2 last establishes a BUREAU OF COMMERCE with the following powers: To prepare proposed treaties of commerce, navigation, and transportation; to study foreign commerce and recommend measures deemed expedient to develop same; to report and advise the department of foreign relations concerning the organization and establishment of consulates; and to establish telegraphic reports of the quotations of Uruguayan products and public securities in foreign markets.

VENEZUELA.

At the close of 1919 Venezuela had 1,636 miles of WAGON ROADS, most of which have been built during the last 10 years. Recently the highway from Valencia to Montalvan, a distance of 40 miles, was opened to the public, and the Tachira road, which will connect Caracas with the Colombian frontier, is nearly completed.

Press reports state that an AIRPLANE SERVICE for the transportation of passengers, mails, and light freight from the English possessions of Trinidad, Tobago, San Vicente, Granada, Barbados, and British Guiana to Venezuela is soon to be established. Double-motor Handley-Page machines, with a capacity for 10 passengers and 2,000 pounds of freight, are to be used. The main stations in this service are to be Trinidad and Caracas.

In 1919 the exports of COFFEE from Venezuela to the United States aggregated 109,777.621 pounds.

The Commercial ARBITRATION CONVENTION, together with its rules and regulations, concluded between the chamber of commerce of the United States and the chamber of commerce of Caracas,

was ratified on April 7 last. The provisions of the convention are similar to those concluded by the chamber of commerce of the United States with those of the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Uruguay, and other American countries.

The Seboruco syndicate of Paris has sent to Venezuela a committee of experts to work COPPER MINES located in the State of Tachira.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

BOLIVIA—GREAT BRITAIN.

On April 5, 1920, a CONVENTION concerning false declarations of origin between Bolivia and Great Britain was signed at La Paz. This convention declares fraudulent the importation and sale in the territory of the two nations of merchandise which, although bearing the marks of the products manufactured in the signatory countries, is found to be of other origin than that declared, and the importer or seller is subject to a fine equal to the total value of the goods in question unless he proves that he has not acted with intention to deceive. The authorities in each country will decide in each case if the declaration of origin denounced as false is or is not included in the stipulations of the convention.

CUBA.

The President of the Republic promulgated on March 10, 1920, the TREATY OF PEACE signed at Versailles on June 28, 1919, between Cuba, the other allied and associated Nations, and Germany. The ratification of the Cuban Government was deposited in Paris on March 8 last.

VENEZUELA.

The minister of Venezuela near the French Government deposited on March 3, 1920, the act of adhesion of Venezuela to the LEAGUE OF NATIONS, which forms part of the Treaty of Peace concluded in Versailles on June 28, 1919.



ECONOMIC^{AND} FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA.

Statistics recently published show that in 1914 the property owned by the National Government amounted to 2,650,704,062 pesos, currency, as compared with 810,782,064 pesos, currency, in 1888.

In March last the gold on hand in the legations and in the CONVERSION FUND amounted to 410,492,672 pesos, as compared with 383,207,637 pesos on the same date of the previous year. The money in circulation in March, 1920, was 1,225,956,122 pesos, currency, as compared with 1,163,944,629 pesos, currency, in March, 1919.

There were recently received from the United States 18,000,000 pesos in GOLD COIN consigned to banks in Buenos Aires, 8,750,000 of which were for the Anglo-South American Bank.

The sale of REAL PROPERTY in the city of Buenos Aires in 1919 aggregated a value of 202,337,554 pesos, as compared with 92,854,464 pesos in 1918. Last year mortgages were placed on real property in Buenos Aires to the amount of 80,588,695 pesos, as compared with 48,355,464 pesos in 1918.

During the first quarter of the present year the CUSTOMS REVENUES of Buenos Aires, consisting of duties on imports, export duties, and port dues, amounted to 53,629,540 pesos, national currency, as compared with 18,996,590 pesos during the same period of the previous year.

In 1919 the transactions of the STOCK EXCHANGE of Buenos Aires consisted of 95,684,795 pesos in public funds, 285,375,431 pesos in national mortgage bonds, 2,258,200 pesos in mortgage bonds of the Bank of the Province of Buenos Aires, and 1,374,418 shares. On December 31, 1919, the board had 5,150 active members, 421 clerks, and 228 commission men.

BRAZIL.

Under a contract entered into between the attorney general of Brazil, representing the President of the Republic; the ambassador of Italy in Rio de Janeiro, representing the Italian Government; and Vito Celli, director of the Italian Discount Bank of São Paulo, in representation of the Bank of Italy, the Bank of Naples, the Bank of Sicily, the Commercial Italian Bank, the Credit Italian Bank, the Italian Discount Bank, and the Bank at Rome, the Brazilian Government, through the Bank of Brazil, credits the Italian Government

with 100,000 contos, currency, for use, in accordance with the export laws of Brazil, in the purchase of cereals, frozen meats, lard, coffee, and other national products. The advances are to be made by means of exchange drafts at six months' sight, issued by the Bank of Brazil, and accepted by the Italian Discount Bank in Rio de Janeiro.

The balance sheet of the Pelotense BANK at Pelotas showed, on December 31, 1919, an increase in the reserve fund of 2,137 contos, and an increase in the deposit accounts of 45,532 contos. In addition to the amount set aside for the reserve fund the bank paid an annual dividend to its shareholders of 16 per cent, which is the dividend it has been paying since 1908.

BOLIVIA.

The Government has issued a decree regulating the collection of THE CUSTOMS STORAGE TAX in Bolivia, and providing for the care and storage of merchandise in the customs, the payment of damages for deterioration, shrinkage in weight or loss of merchandise stored.

The NATIONAL BUDGET for 1920 has been approved. The expenditures are estimated at 47,369,000 bolivianos (boliviano equals \$0.3893) and the revenue at 49,470,000 bolivianos, leaving a probable surplus of 2,101,000 bolivianos.

Congress has passed a law imposing a TAX ON NET MINING PROFITS, to be regulated in the following manner: Ninety per cent of the net profits of mining companies will be taxed, leaving to the owners 10 per cent of the net profits free from tax. If the 90 per cent net profit of any mining company is not over 15 per cent of the paid-up capital, the company will be taxed 8 per cent; if the 90 per cent of the net profits is from 15 to 35 per cent of the paid-up capital, the tax will be 9 per cent; if from 35 to 55 per cent, the tax will be 10 per cent; if from 55 to 75 per cent, the tax will be 11 per cent; if from 75 to 95 per cent, the tax will be 12 per cent; if from 95 to 115 per cent, the tax will be 13 per cent; if from 115 to 135 per cent, the tax will be 14 per cent; if from 155 to 185 per cent, it will be increased to 19 per cent, and so on, with each increase of profits by 30 per cent over the paid-up capital the tax will increase by 2 per cent until the profits reach 305 per cent of the paid-up capital; then and thereafter the tax will be 30 per cent. Mining concerns whose net profits do not amount to 20,000 bolivianos are exempt from taxation.

The President has authorized the national treasury to contract for a LOAN of £200,000 sterling from the firm of J. Lionel Barber & Co., of London.

On December 31 the statement of the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT of the Banco de la Nación de Bolivia was as follows: La Paz branch,

729 accounts, amounting to 178,276 bolivianos; Cochabamba branch, 193 accounts, totaling 80,556 bolivianos; Oruro branch, 346 accounts, totaling 133,211 bolivianos; Potosí branch, 170 accounts, totaling 42,794 bolivianos; Riberalta branch, 38 accounts, totaling 9,603 bolivianos; Santa Cruz, 140 accounts, totaling 135,666 bolivianos; Trinidad, 3 accounts, totaling 852 bolivianos; Uyuni, 309 accounts, totaling 20,665 bolivianos. The above figures show a total of 1,933 accounts, aggregating 649,393 bolivianos.

The draft of a law has been approved which authorizes the President to contract a LOAN for 300,000 bolivianos to be used for the construction of a building for Government offices.

CHILE.

On January 31 last the branches in Chile of the GERMAN TRANS-ATLANTIC BANK had sight deposits amounting to 14,126,569 pesos, and time deposits, 13,556,966 pesos, currency. The gold sight deposits amounted to 1,485,745 pesos and the time deposits to 4,692,928 pesos. The cash on hand in currency and silver amounted to 5,631,585 pesos, and in gold coin, 283,316 pesos.

The Government has approved the by-laws of the General Perfumery Co., of Valparaiso, and of the Agricultural Wood Co., of Curacautin. The first of these companies has a capital of 1,000,000 pesos and the second 2,500,000 pesos.

In February last the CUSTOMS RECEIPTS amounted to 15,128,-324 gold pesos, of which 11,713,688 pesos were from exports, 3,084,-720 pesos from imports, and 329,916 pesos from port dues and other sources.

According to the bureau of statistics the value of private PROPERTY in Chile is 6,686,600,000 pesos: national property, 394,800,000 pesos; municipal property, 60,800,000 pesos; eleemosynary institutions, 81,700,000 pesos; church property, 82,000,000 pesos; and property of religious orders, 129,400,000 pesos.

Press reports state that there are 264 corporations in Chile, with a combined capital of 669,000,000 pesos. Of these 197 are national, having a total capital of 610,000,000, and 67 foreign, having a capital of 59,000,000 pesos.

In March last the money circulation of Chile aggregated 226,465,102 pesos. In 1919 the internal taxes collected aggregated 40,374,553 pesos, as compared with 27,400,538 pesos in 1918.

In 1915 the National SAVINGS BANK had 426,948 depositors and 72,202,028 pesos in deposits; in 1916 it had 476,667 depositors and 85,127,976 pesos in deposits; in 1917 the number of depositors was 533,628 and the amount of the deposits 97,957,000 pesos; in 1918 the depositors numbered 586,238 and the deposits represented

124,448,260 pesos; and in 1919 there were 625,855 depositors and 143,159,460 pesos on deposit. In 1915 the Santiago Savings Bank had 604,429 depositors and 101,193,563 pesos in deposits; in 1916 the depositors numbered 732,754, and the deposits amounted to 117,465,-481 pesos; in 1917 there were 769,725 depositors, and deposits aggregating 136,767,834 pesos; in 1918 the depositors numbered 848,845 and the deposits amounted to 178,212,337; and in 1919 there were 909,677 depositors, with deposits aggregating 201,262,975 pesos.

In 1919 the NET PROFITS of the Salinas Exploitation Co., at Punta de Lobos were 411,739 pesos; during the second half of 1919 the net profits of the Consumers Gas Co. of Santiago were 850,500 pesos. During the same period the sugar refinery at Penco had net earnings of 2,280,868 pesos; the earnings of the Dock Co. in the same period were 251,598 pesos. In 1919 El Melon cement factory earned £111,127, and in the second half of the same year the Vina del Mar Sugar Refinery had net earnings of 4,581,102 gold pesos. During the same period the South American Steamship Co. earned 4,533,020 pesos; the Industrial Co., 1,175,503 pesos, and the Cooperative Life Co., 75,964 pesos.

The COMMERCIAL BOARD OF TRADE of Chile was organized on January 25 last with a capital of 500,000 pesos.

COLOMBIA.

COLOMBIAN GOLD COINED by the mint of Medellin during 1919 amounted to 13,044,232 pesos (peso equals \$0.9733).

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET OF TOLIMA for the past year amounted to 367,222 pesos, of which 144,723 pesos were for public charity and 45,792 pesos for public instruction. According to official statistics, in 1919 there were in the Department of Tolima 21,997 real estate properties, of which 18,660 paid the registry land tax (catastro). The value of the taxable property amounted to 19,842,311 pesos, gold, and the nontaxable property to 8,040,123 pesos, the latter distributed as follows: Properties worth less than 100 pesos, \$109,540; national property, \$5,207,500; departmental property, \$203,800; municipal property, \$686,973; church property, \$1,497,410; school property, \$238,450; public charity property, \$46,570; exempt from tax by decree, \$49,880. The tax collected at the rate of 2 per thousand in the department amounted to \$39,792 pesos, gold.

In order to encourage the habit of saving among the poorer classes the Banco Lopez of Bogota on April 1 opened a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT in the bank.

The BARRANQUILLA CUSTOMS REVENUE for the latter half of 1919 was 3,639,680 pesos, gold, or an average monthly receipt of 606,613 pesos.

Presidential decree No. 957 of 1919, restricting the EXPORTATION OF GOLD has been rescinded. The decree was issued by virtue of the special power granted in article 6, law 15, 1918.

THE MONEY IN CIRCULATION in legal tender which, according to the statement rendered to congress by the conversion committee on September 20, 1919, was 28,827,938 pesos, is now raised to 39,941,090 pesos, distributed as follows: Gold coined in the mint of Medellin, 18,602,935 pesos; gold coined in the mint of Bogota, 3,490,147 pesos; silver coins, 6,500,000 pesos; gold certificates, 10,143,017 pesos; nickle coins, 1,204,991 pesos.

THE BUDGET OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES of the Intendencia of San Andres and Providencia has been fixed at 36,858 pesos, gold, for the fiscal year 1919-20.

The gross receipts of the TOBACCO REVENUE of the department of Valle del Cauca for 1919 was 345,997 pesos, gold, the department having produced 647,965 kilos of tobacco.

During the last 10 months of 1919, from March 1 of that year up to December 31, the POSTAL REVENUE of the Republic amounted to 892,702 pesos, gold.

The Commercial Bank of Spanish America opened a BRANCH BANK in the city of Barranquilla the middle of April.

COSTA RICA.

THE NATIONAL BUDGET, approved January 7 by the President, for the fiscal year 1920, estimates the expenditures at 12,866,553 colones (colón equals \$0.4653) and the revenue at 13,006,000 colones, leaving a probable surplus of 139,447 colones. The expenditures for the year are as follows: Legislative body, 176,630 colones; public instruction, 1,561,408 colones; Government section and judicial police, 1,398,829 colones; promotion, 1,263,140 colones; foreign relations, 111,361 colones; justice, 419,880 colones; religion, 20,400 colones; public charity, 160,421 colones; war department and military police, 1,634,349 colones; navy, 35,240 colones; treasury, 1,688,560 colones; payments on the public debt, 4,396,334 colones.

During the second half of 1919 the gross profits of the NATIONAL PAWNSHOP were 13,751 colones and the expenses were 6,010 colones, leaving a net profit of 7,741 colones. Up to December 31 this institution had loaned 134,168 colones on jewelry and 52,943 colones on salaries.

For November, 1919, the REVENUE OF THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS was 26,188 colones, received in the following proportions: Offices of San Jose Province, 15,799 colones; Heredia, 493 colones; Guanacaste, 2,654 colones; Puntarenas, 2,375 colones; and Limon, 2,052 colones.

CUBA.

From July, 1919, to February, 1920, the CUBA RAILROAD CO. had gross receipts of \$2,133,152, and the Camaguey to Nuevitas Railway Co., \$368,093. In February last the Habana Electric Railway Light & Power Co. earned \$433,163. From July, 1919, to February, 1920, the gross revenues of the Controlled Railway Co. were £316,280, as compared with £269,793 collected during the same period of the previous year.

In March last the revenues of the Habana CUSTOMHOUSE were \$4,200,276; those of the Santiago customhouse, \$659,611; those of the Sagua La Grande customhouse, \$110,622; and those of Antilla, \$120,498.

In April last the Spanish Bank established a branch at Santiago and the International BANK at Guira de Macuriges.

In March last the collections of the DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS were \$250,126, as compared with \$205,106 collected during the same period of 1919.

From March, 1919, to February, 1920, the net profits of the COMPAÑIA NAVIERA were \$523,669 pesos.

The secretary of agriculture, commerce, and labor has authorized the INDUSTRIAL AGRICULTURAL UNION to do a fire insurance business in the Republic.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The military government has ordered the expenditure of \$400,000 on the HIGHWAY from Santo Domingo through Bonae La Vega, Moca, Santiago, and Monte Cristy.

COLLECTIONS IN THE CUSTOMS OF SANTO DOMINGO for the month of February amounted to \$251,255, and for the same month the customs of Puerto Plata collected \$224,976 and La Rochela \$19,570.

The military government has authorized the municipalities to collect an ADDITIONAL TAX ON PROPERTY. The tax will be placed on improved property within the city limits, and the revenue from this source will be placed in the municipal treasuries for use in constructing public works.

According to figures furnished by the DOMINICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION on the work done up to March 31, the total number of claims registered to that date amounted to 9,027, with an aggregate value of \$14,621,659; 5,169 of which, amounting to \$3,074,341, were adjudicated and allowed; 2,097 claims, amounting to \$4,646,179, were disallowed; 35 claims, amounting to \$183,979, were annulled; 78 claims, worth \$400,666, were dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

A STOCK COMPANY has been organized in Santo Domingo with a capital of \$100,000 under the name of Hohlt & Co. The stock is divided into 1,000 shares of \$100.

According to an order issued April 8 by the military government AN ISSUE OF TELEGRAPH STAMPS will be made to the amount of \$125,000 in the following proportions: 3,000 stamps of 5 pesos; 5,000 of 2 pesos; 10,000 of 1 peso; 20,000 of 50 centavos; 100,000 of 35 centavos; 100,000 of 25 centavos; 100,000 of 10 centavos; and 200,000 of 5 centavos.

GUATEMALA.

In accordance with an executive decree of April 19 last, the following commission has been appointed to study and report upon the financial and ECONOMIC CONDITION of the Republic: Julio Samayoa, Emilio Escamilla, Salvador Falla, J. Ernesto Zelaya, and Rafael Piñol.

The RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES in 1919, according to a message of the President, including the telegraph, telephone, and postal service, were as follows: Receipts, 127,249,490 pesos; expenditures, 101,028,476. In 1918 the receipts were 110,937,325 pesos.

In 1919, in order to maintain the credit of the Republic abroad, the national treasury paid to English bondholders a year's interest in advance to the amount of £60,498, and in accordance with the agreement of May 12, 1913, advanced for the sinking fund the quota for two years, by which means they reduced said debt £55,500.

HONDURAS.

The REVENUE of the department of Trujillo for the last four months of the year amounted to 118,528 pesos (peso equals \$0.9271), collected as import and export duties, and road, sanitary, sealed paper, and liquor taxes.

The President has submitted to congress a draft of the monetary law which calls for a gold standard with a monetary unit of 1.6718 grams of gold with 10 per cent alloy. The monetary unit will be called "morazán" and be divided into 100 centimos. The multiples of the "morazán" will be coined in gold pieces of 5, 10, and 20 morazáns, and the subdivisions of this unit will be coined in silver, nickel, and copper, silver coins being 10, 20, and 50 centimo pieces; nickel, 5 centimo pieces; and copper, 1 to 2 centimo pieces.

MEXICO.

In April last the registration office in the City of Mexico recorded REALTY TRANSACTIONS valued at 3,986,987 pesos, and mortgages aggregating 3,123,988 pesos. These sums are greatly in excess of those of the preceding three months.

A Mexican publication states that the Mexico City BANKING Corporation has acquired the business and property of the Mexico City Banking Co. in the federal capital.

During the latter part of April, 1920, copper coins to the amount of 70,000 pesos from the mint in Mexico City were placed in circulation. It is proposed to put a much larger quantity of this coin into circulation in the near future.

NICARAGUA.

On February 10 a legislative decree went into effect which derogated the LAWS GOVERNING MORATORIUMS or time loans of October 20, 1914, February 2 and 26, 1915, and May 28, 1915, and reestablishing the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure which provide that attached property not bid upon at the first auction may be reduced in value to be auctioned again; also other provisions which were effected by the moratoriums.

FEES OF THE GENERAL CONSULATE of Nicaragua in New Orleans for 1919 amounted to \$29,246. The fees for 1918 were \$18,587, and for 1917, \$16,118.

PANAMA.

According to a table of NATIONAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES presented to the President by the fiscal agent, Addison T. Ruan, the taxes collected by the Government during the nine months of the fiscal year ended March 21 amounted to \$4,012,023, the expenditures for the same period being \$2,767,146, or a surplus of \$1,244,877, of which \$739,349 has been set aside for the construction of roads.

PARAGUAY.

During 1919 the total value of the MUNICIPAL REVENUE of Asuncion amounted to 7,453,402 pesos currency, or 699,402 pesos more than estimated in the budget for the present year.

The general directorate of mails and telegraphs has been authorized by the President to ISSUE COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the national constitution. The issue will consist of 50,000 stamps of 3 pesos; 50,000 of 1.75 pesos; 50,000 of 1 peso; and 50,000 of 50 centavos.

The municipal intendente (mayor) states that MUNICIPAL DEBTS OF ASUNCION were paid during 1919 as follows: Old accounts of the floating debt to the amount of 2,406,684 pesos currency were amortized and 200,000 pesos currency were paid as interest and amortization to the Compañía Americana de Luz y tracción (light and traction company).

PERU.

The NET PROFITS of various insurance companies obtained in 1919 are given as follows: Rimac obtained a net profit of 33,913 Peruvian pounds (Peruvian pound equals \$4.8665), the Italia 16,279 Peruvian pounds; the Popular, 9,516 Peruvian pounds; the Union, 9,721 Peruvian pounds; the Lima, 3,652 Peruvian pounds.

During the latter six months of 1919 the BANCO POPULAR DEL PERU obtained a net profit of 10,914 Peruvian pounds, which, added to the surplus of the profits and loss account of 10,024 Peruvian pounds, amounted to 20,938 pounds, which were distributed as dividends, etc.

Law No. 106 of the regional congress of the north has established a new TAX of one-third of a centavo on each kilogram of raw sugar produced in the Province of Cajabamba. The revenue of this tax is to be used for the improvement of the hospitals and the paving of the streets of the city of Cajabamba.

THE CUSTOMS REVENUE OF THE PORT OF CALLAO for March, were 115,072 Peruvian pounds, as against 67,903 Peruvian pounds in March of 1919. The revenue of Callao for the first quarter of the present year was 301,371 pounds, which, compared with the 209,925 pounds collected in the same customs during the first quarter of 1919, shows an increase of 91,446 pounds.

SALVADOR.

The President of the Republic has authorized an increase in the CAPITAL OF THE BANCO OCCIDENTAL of San Salvador from \$1,825,000 to \$2,500,000.

The MUNICIPAL BUDGET FOR SAN SALVADOR for the present year estimates the receipts at 484,797 colons, and fixes the expenditures at an equal sum.

THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE for the Republic in 1919 amounted to 1,844,457 colones, and the expenditures from this source were 1,721,347 colones, which left a surplus of 163,110 colones.

The NET PROFIT OF THE NATIONAL PRINTING OFFICE for 1919 was 36,978 colones. Official work, legal documents, and subscriptions to the Diario Oficial amounted to 206,066 colones, and the expenditures were 169,088 colones. During the year 8,648,678 copies of 5,045 works issued by the different departments of the Government were published.

In 1919 the REGISTRY OF REAL PROPERTY AND MORTGAGES throughout the Republic showed the following figures: Number of transfers of property, 9,338; country property 7,061 parcels, net value 6,015,179 colones; city property, 2,651 parcels, net value 2,339,221 colones; total net value, 8,354,400 colones. Mortgages, 3,032; mortgaged country property, 2,454 pieces; city mortgages, 1,294; total capital secured, 9,812,820 colones; canceled mort-

gages 2,278; repaid capital 6,574,423 colones. The revenue of the registry for the year was 61,677 colones.

URUGUAY.

The Uruguayan Government has obtained an additional CREDIT from the Bank of the Republic of 1,389,338 pesos.

In January, 1920, the Government collected INTERNAL REVENUE on the consumption of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes to the amount of 148,300 pesos.

The transactions of the BOARD OF TRADE of Montevideo in January last aggregated a nominal value of 9,056,126 pesos, and a cash value of 7,204,217 pesos.

The President has authorized the national tram and railway administration to borrow 60,000 pesos from the Bank of the Republic.

A statement of the general bank inspection bureau shows that on January 31 the capital of the BANKS in the Republic aggregated 36,162,685 pesos. The same statement shows that the gold coin of the country amounted, on the date mentioned, to 61,810,172 pesos, and the silver and nickel coin to 3,089,615 pesos.

In February, 1920, the clearing-house transactions in Montevideo amounted to 66,972,515 pesos.

The Mortgage Bank of Uruguay has been authorized to issue MORTGAGE BONDS to the amount of 10,000,000 pesos. The interest on these bonds is 6 per cent, payable quarterly.

VENEZUELA.

The Executive Power has authorized the issue of 30,000,000 REVENUE STAMPS of the denomination of 1 centimo for use on match boxes, and 6,000,000 2-centimo revenue stamps for use in 1921. These stamps are to be made by the American Bank Note Co.

The Commercial BANK of Spanish America (Ltd.), which was established eight years ago in Caracas, and which was the first foreign bank to operate in Venezuela, has opened a branch at Puerto Cabello, and proposes soon to establish other branches in Ciudad Bolivar, and Maracaibo.

On March 6 last the legislature of the State of Zulia fixed the taxes which the exploiters of natural products in that State must pay in future to the State government.

According to the reports of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Venezuela imported in 1919 from the United States \$12,052,000 in GOLD COIN, as compared with \$1,137,000 in 1918. The imports of silver coin from the United States in 1919 amounted to \$850,000.

The message of the Provisional President to congress on April 29, 1920, states that the PUBLIC REVENUES amounted to 78,953,713 bolivares, which is 28,782,179 bolivares more than those of 1918.

LEGISLATION

BRAZIL.

On February 11, 1920, the Executive Power issued rules and regulations governing the Brazilian DIPLOMATIC CORPS, which is composed of ambassadors, ministers plenipotentiaries, resident ministers, and first and second secretaries. When deemed expedient resident ministers may be accredited as ministers plenipotentiary, the former retaining their original rank. Brazil will maintain embassies in the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, Portugal, and the Holy See, the first five to have a first and two second secretaries each, and the last a first and second secretary. Ministers plenipotentiary will be accredited to Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Cuba, Central America, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Spain, Holland, Switzerland, China, and Japan, in each of which countries, with the exception of China, Cuba, and Mexico, there will be first and second secretaries, but in the three countries last named there will be only second secretaries. These rules and regulations also contain provisions concerning appointments, promotions, powers, duties, transfers, salaries, expenditures, etc.

CHILE.

The President has promulgated the new POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH LAW which provides for the fusion of these two services. This law places the postal, telegraph, and telephone branches in charge of a general bureau, whose principal officers are a director general and an assistant director general appointed by the President. The rules and regulations issued in accordance with this law contain the new postal and telegraph tariffs, which became operative April 1, 1920. The postal rate for the special delivery mail known as "expresos" has been increased from 10 to 25 centavos, currency, and parcel-post packages weighing less than 1 kilo are charged for at the rate of 1.50 pesos, currency, while parcel-post packages weighing from 1 to 5 kilos are charged for at the rate of 3 pesos, currency. The postmaster general has been authorized to make the charges on registered foreign mail in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 of the final additional protocol to the postal convention of Rome.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

By Executive order of December 26, 1919, Rear Admiral Snowden, military governor of Santo Domingo, modifies the MARRIAGE LAW

now incorporated in the Civil Code. The contracting parties may chose the civil or religious form of ceremony. Persons over 21 years of age may contract matrimony, but minors can not marry without the consent of their parents, or grandparents, or family, as the case may be. Men under 18 and women under 15 years of age may not marry, unless the Executive concedes a special dispensation. The officials having legal right to perform the marriage ceremony are the officials of the civil government, judges, mayors, notaries public, and clergymen of any authorized religion. Persons who desire to contract matrimony must present to the civil official who is to perform the ceremony the proofs of their ages and right to contract matrimony, together with the given and surnames of their parents. If one of the parties is widowed, the fact must be proved by authentic documents or a sworn statement. Notice shall be published at least three days announcing a marriage before the ceremony can be performed. Upon occasion the functionary performing the ceremony can dispense with the publication of the notice. The contracting parties should obtain a certificate of the publication of the notice. The marriage must be performed in the presence of two witnesses. Marriage celebrated in a foreign country between two Dominicans or a Dominican and a foreigner will be considered valid if in accordance with the laws of the country in which the ceremony is performed, providing that the contracting parties are of legal age, and that the marriage is registered within three months after the return of the couple to the Dominican Republic. Clergymen of any religion may perform the marriage ceremony with the consent of their superiors, and if the parties are contracting marriage legally and have fulfilled the conditions required by law. Before proceeding with the religious ceremony of marriage the clergyman will announce it by an edict, but may dispense with this formality. The civil officials of the government and the clergymen who have solemnized a marriage should file and inscribe in the offices of the civil government the certificates, proofs, and documents required by the Marriage Law.

ECUADOR.

On March 30 the President issued a DECREE REGULATING THE IMMIGRATION OF CHINESE. The Chinese now residing in the Republic who desire to leave temporarily and to return must obtain passports from the ministry of foreign relations which will be valid for one year from the date of issuance. All Chinamen must leave their passports with the consul general of Ecuador at Yokahama when traveling on the continent of Asia, or at the consulate of the country they are visiting, and can not reclaim them until four days before leaving for Ecuador. Chinese with passports who desire to return to the country must have them viséd in the consulate at Yokahama or in the consulate of the country in which deposited.

To obtain a passport the applicant must be able to sign his name. No visé will be granted to Chinese who do not understand or make themselves understood in Spanish, nor to those who can not sign their names, nor to those whose passports have been extended more than two years, nor to those who can not give a satisfactory account of Ecuador and their last place of residence, nor to those less than 40 years of age. Chinese returning to Ecuador can land only in Guayaquil.

GUATEMALA.

The newspaper *La Federacion* states that the President of the Republic issued a decree on April 19 last declaring certain CONCESSIONS and privileges granted by the previous administration null and void and of no effect whatever.

A legislative decree of April 21 last amends article 165 of the revenue law so as to prohibit notaries and judges from protocolizing or authorizing divisions or partitions of estates and of real property unless the taxes have been paid on same.

A legislative decree of April 21, 1920, provides that public lands and communal property adjudicated, or which may hereafter be adjudicated, by the Executive or by municipalities, may be mortgaged or transferred by their owners without any restrictions whatsoever.

PERU.

On January 31 last the Executive Power promulgated a law establishing a COUNCIL OF STATE, composed of seven members appointed by the President, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, for a term of five years. The council, when requested, must give oral or written opinions to the President on questions concerning matters of state. It is the duty of the President to consult the council about the budget, contracts relating to the property and revenues of the State, international treaties, authority to take over the armed forces of the nation, or to absent himself from the country, and bills regarding pensions and pardons which may be submitted to congress. Before arriving at a decision the Government is obliged to request the opinion of the council in all cases requiring consultation, provided always that the subject-matter concerns the acknowledgment of individual or collective rights affecting the revenues or interests of the State, and in all cases of doubtful or disputed administrative jurisdiction. The Executive shall not act contrary to the adverse vote of the council in cases of claims against the treasury for rights unknown to the latter, for damages and debts which the national treasury should pay, and in cases of pensions, dismissals, retirements, and loans. In all other cases the vote of the council is merely consultative. The duties of the council are to prepare bills for the President, to issue reports requested by members of the cabinet,

to propose to the Executive the appointment or removal of employees of the council, and to formulate rules and regulations for the guidance of the council of state.

VENEZUELA.

The Executive Power issued on March 17 last RULES AND REGULATIONS governing the exploitation of deposits of coal, petroleum, and similar substances under contract forms prepared by the department of fomento, and which shall contain the following data: Name of contractor: name given the lot or parcel of land which is to be exploited, situation of same: date of contract of exploitation, and declaration that a guarantee deposit has been made. A clause shall be inserted to the effect that if the terms agreed upon are not complied with the contract shall terminate in accordance with the law. Contracts for the working of these deposits shall not be transferred to foreigners or foreign companies without the consent of the Government. Companies organized abroad are subject to the same legal requirements, in order to operate in Venezuela, as are domestic companies. The contractor shall pay into the national treasury for the output of the refined product sold for consumption in the country, 50 per cent of the duties which would have been paid if this product had been imported.



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION.

ARGENTINA.

At the close of 1919 there were in the Argentine Republic 9,268 SCHOOLS with an enrollment of 1,190,231 pupils and an average attendance of 853,250. The teaching staff numbered 36,615. The federal capital had 646 primary schools, 6,358 teachers, and 193,019 pupils. There were 286 private schools in the federal district, employing 1,529 teachers, and with an enrollment of 38,321 scholars. Buenos Aires also had 81 national schools for adults, 351 teachers, and 11,009 pupils. The Provinces had 6,320 public schools, 17,150 teachers, and 645,579 pupils, together with 971 private schools, employing 3,259 teachers, and with an enrollment of 79,914 pupils. There were also 8 private schools for adults, 16 teachers, and 375 pupils. In the national territories there are 429 schools, 37,612 pupils, and 1,151 teachers. These territories also have 20 private schools, 1,600 pupils, and 81 teachers, as well as 12 adult schools, 370

pupils, and 13 teachers. In addition to these schools there are in the Argentine Republic 59 military schools, with 6,698 pupils and 1,150 teachers; 79 schools annexed to normal schools, with 31,082 pupils and 1,150 teachers; 37 national colleges of secondary instruction, with 11,022 pupils and 1,244 teachers; 82 normal schools, with 14,202 pupils and 1,843 teachers; and 37 special institutes, with 11,261 students and 897 teachers. The number of students attending the universities of Buenos Aires, La Plata, and Cordoba were, respectively, 10,404, 2,835, and 5,506.

In March last, part of the building for the STELLA MARIS COLLEGE in Mar del Plata was opened to public use. The remainder of the building with a capacity for 300 girls, will be opened at an early date. At present the institution is educating free of charge 200 girls.

The Argentine Red Cross has appointed a committee to arrange for the opening of a SCHOOL FOR NURSES which the society has decided to establish in Buenos Aires.

BOLIVIA.

A body of VISITING STUDENTS has been organized to act under the direction of the inspector general of primary instruction. Each of these students will be sent to a certain school district of the country and will send in semiannual reports to the inspector general.

In the present budget the necessary funds have been provided for the following NEW SCHOOLS: The agricultural school at Altiplano, the agricultural and stock raisers' school at Santa Cruz, the agricultural station of Cochabamba, the experimental station at Chuquisaca, the experimental agricultural and stock raising station of Tarija, and the veterinary school of La Paz.

Presidential decree of February 28 declared all the chairs of the MEDICAL SCHOOL of La Paz vacant and opened a competition for instructors. The same law provides for the reorganization of the curriculum and repairs to the laboratories and offices of this medical school.

A course in ECONOMICS AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE has been added to the curriculum of the coeducational school Pichincha. The new course will be taught by a normal teacher in the women's section of secondary instruction of the college.

According to newspaper reports the Government has engaged the services of a CHILEAN PHYSICAL INSTRUCTOR for the superior normal institute of La Paz.

In the meeting of the STUDENTS' FEDERATION held March 29 the following officers of the organization were elected: President, Señor Enrique López, R.; vice president, Señor Justo F. Ayala; treasurer, Señor Arturo Salinas; and secretaries, Pedro Subieta and Alfredo Chacón.

BRAZIL.

In view of the fact that the treaty of peace between Brazil and Germany is now in effect, the department of foreign relations of the Brazilian Government has instructed the chairmen of the school boards under its jurisdiction to permit the reestablishment of private schools whose basic language is GERMAN.

CHILE.

The department of public instruction has established a course for the teaching of umbrella, parasol, and BASKET making in the professional school for girls at Valdivia.

Charles Edward Chapman, a professor in the University of California, is conducting, under an arrangement for an exchange of professors, a course in ENGLISH LITERATURE in the pedagogic institute.

In 1918 the primary public schools of Chile were attended by 174,000 females, the secondary public schools by 13,000, the universities by 941, and 7,347 received special instruction.

The Salvador Sanfuentes high school has opened NIGHT COURSES for workmen and others who are employed during the day.

The Government has arranged to contract for a foreign instructor in APPLIED CHEMISTRY to teach in the school of arts and crafts of Santiago.

The President has ordered the establishment of a course of MILITARY GYMNASTICS in the institute of physical education for army officers. The course will last from April 15 to December 1 of the present year.

Orders have been given to improve and complete the laboratories of the school of arts and crafts, for which an appropriation of 50,000 pesos has been made.

A normal TRAINING SCHOOL for women professors of the first and second districts of Santiago has been established.

The Government has appointed Gualterio Bianchi to study in Europe the organization and operation of shops for the manufacture of SCHOOL FURNITURE and supplies in different countries, and to report upon the same to the Chilean Government.

COLOMBIA.

By order of the government of Magdalena construction is being renewed and hastened on the building for the MAGDALENA UNIVERSITY in Santa Marta.

By a resolution passed March 22 the ministry of public instruction grants permission to STUDENTS IN THE FIFTH AND SIXTH YEARS OF MEDICAL SCHOOL to practice where there are gradu-

ate doctors, providing that they do so under the supervision of these doctors. Where there are no graduate doctors medical students of the fifth year may practice for not more than three years, and those in the sixth year may only practice two years.

According to a memorandum of the director of public instruction of Antioquia there were 956 PUBLIC SCHOOLS open in the department and there were 1,600 teachers.

According to official figures on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN TOLIMA in 1919 there were 141 city schools, 206 country schools, 342 teachers, and 14,289 pupils in the department of that name.

COSTA RICA.

The LAWYERS' COLLEGE of Costa Rica has reorganized its course of study as follows: The first year will comprise the first courses in civil law, penal law, public law, and Roman law. The second year, second course in civil law, penal law, administrative law, and Roman law. The third year, civil law, penal proceedings, commercial law, and political economy. Fourth year, civil law, civil proceedings, commercial law. Fifth year, international law and pleading and practice.

By presidential decree of February 5 the SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING was organized as follows: (a) Civil, mining, architectural, and sanitary engineering; (b) electrical and mechanical engineering; (c) agricultural, industrial, and chemical engineering; (d) surveying and topography; (e) military and naval engineering.

CUBA.

Miss Anna Maria Borrero y Piedra has been commissioned by the Government to go to Europe to study the organization and operation of MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOLS for women, and to give special attention to the working of these schools in France and Spain.

The department of war and marine has opened the MILITARY AVIATION SCHOOL TO MATRICULATES. Entrance requirements provide that an applicant must be enlisted in the army, either as a private, a petty officer, or an official of a rank not greater than that of second lieutenant, and be under 25 years of age; or, if not connected with the army, to have the necessary qualifications and be under 25 years of age. Applicants must also pass the physical and educational examination. The successful candidates are required to take a course in the ground school and one in the aerial school. After successfully passing through these schools, and complying with such other requirements as may be considered necessary, they will be given titles as military aviators.

The department of public instruction has been authorized to purchase land on which to build a NORMAL SCHOOL in the Province of Pinar del Rio.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

THE SCHOOL BUDGET OF THE PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO for the present school year amounts to \$138,484, distributed among school districts as follows: District of Santiago, 76 schools, \$95,144; Esperanza, 5 schools, \$3,480; Valverde, 11 schools, \$10,320; Las Matas, 12 schools, \$9,980; Pena, 11 schools, \$11,400; Janicó, 10 schools, \$8,160.

The board of education has been authorized to establish a SCHOOL GYMNASIUM in the city of Santo Domingo, for which the military government has ceded the land known as Sabana del Estado.

The military government has voted a credit of \$100,000 for the construction and equipment of a building for the CORRECTIONAL SCHOOL of the city of Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR.

In accordance with a presidential decree of March 17, the SECOND NATIONAL TEACHERS' CONFERENCE will take place from October 9 to 16, 1920, in Guayaquil on the occasion of the first centenary of the proclamation of the independence of Guayaquil. The purpose of the conference will be to improve the system of studies in the elementary grade and high schools of the Republic. The members of the conference will be two teachers from each province, one being chosen by the board of education and the other elected by the teachers.

The ministry of public instruction has engaged Mr. Robert M. Simons, an American, to teach ENGLISH in the Government schools of the capital.

HAITI.

A NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE has been formed in Port au Prince, which proposes to establish night schools and libraries in the principal cities of the country.

MEXICO.

The new SCHOOL called "Magisterio" was officially opened in the City of Mexico on May 1 last for the training of teachers in various branches.

The Government of the State of Oaxaca has begun extensive improvements in the INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE and art of that State, looking especially to the development of the physical needs of the students. A modern gymnasium is to be installed and baths and a swimming pool provided.

The municipal government of the City of Mexico has decided to construct a model school similar to those in the United States and Europe, with commodious classrooms, recreation garden, conference hall, etc. The school will maintain a kindergarten, primary department, and a grammar and high school, and will be known as the

DOCTOR LUIS COYULA SCHOOL, in honor of a former mayor of that name.

PARAGUAY.

The ministry of public instruction has been authorized to repair and enlarge the building of the ADELA SPERATTI SCHOOL, and for this purpose a credit of 29,200 pesos currency has been approved.

The national council of education has decided to send six NORMAL TEACHERS to the normal school of Parana to utilize the scholarships of that institution. Each teacher will receive the sum of 300 pesos Argentine money for his expenses.

On March 7 the COLEGIO INTERNACIONAL was inaugurated in the Paraguayan capital. The curriculum embraces the six complete courses of primary instruction.

The general directorate of schools has been authorized by the President to obtain needed SCHOOL EQUIPMENT, and for this purpose 37,500 pesos currency has been set aside.

PERU.

The ministry of public instruction has ordered the opening of two SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE TEACHERS' NORMAL SCHOOL of Lima for daughters of Peruvians registered in the Government records as born abroad.

The national congress has passed a law authorizing the municipality of Callao to establish LUNCH ROOMS in the schools of the township, and also gives the municipality the right to impose a tax whose revenue shall provide for their maintenance. A subsidy of 200 Peruvian pounds has been given to Liceo del Carmen, and also to Liceo de los Dolores.

SALVADOR.

According to the latest memorandum issued by the department of public instruction the following figures show the work done in PRIMARY INSTRUCTION in 1919: There were 511 city schools run by the Government, 203 country schools, 68 night schools, 84 municipal schools, 47 private schools, and 58 private colleges with a primary department, making a total of 971 primary schools. The total number of pupils registered in these schools was 51,305 and the average daily attendance was 33,831. Of the teachers there were 806 directors, 381 subdirectors, 340 assistant teachers, 86 special teachers, making a total of 1,613 in all.

URUGUAY.

The department of public works has been authorized by the Executive Power to erect two RESIDENCES FOR TEACHERS of rural schools Nos. 15 and 38 in Rocha.

During the school year 1919 the DIPLOMAS issued by the school of medicine were as follows: Twenty-seven in the department of medicine and surgery; 8 in the department of pharmacy; 28 in dentistry; and 9 in obstetrics.

The national council of primary instruction has approved the SCHOOL BUDGET for 1920, amounting to 1,068,689 pesos, of which 308,760 pesos are for the expenses of the personnel of the national capital.

VENEZUELA.

An executive decree of April 17 provides for the establishment at Maracay of an AVIATION MILITARY SCHOOL in which to train aviators for the army. The sum of 350,000 bolivares is made available for the purchase of machines, etc., which are needed for use in this school. The school is under the direction of the department of war and marine.

An executive decree of the same date provides for the reorganization of the SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY annexed to the national laboratory. The object of this school is to train experts for the customs service of the Republic and for other public uses.



GENERAL NOTES

ARGENTINA.

A WIRELESS telegraph station has been installed on the roof of the Government Palace in Buenos Aires.

On March 17 last the President issued a decree repealing a number of provisions concerning the installation of TELEPHONES. The new decree permits the construction of telephone lines in cities, towns, and rural districts, and the union of same with the national capital system.

According to press reports Dr. Miguel Cruchaga Toconal, one of Chile's ablest diplomats, has been appointed MINISTER of Chile near the Government of the Argentine Republic.

Cable news from Buenos Aires give an account of the death of two distinguished ARGENTINIANS—namely, Oswaldo Magnasco, ex-minister of justice and public instruction, and Dr. Arturo Reynal O'Connor, a great jurist and collaborator with Juan Bautista Alberdi in the codification of the most important laws of the Republic.

The BELGIAN GOVERNMENT has given the Government of the Argentine Republic 6 Anzani motors of 100 horsepower each; 6

Mercedes of 260 horsepower each; 10 Gnome motors of 80 horsepower each; and valuable aeronautic supplies. The Argentine Government has sent the Belgian Government 500 lances for the Belgian school of cavalry.

Rafael Obligado, a noted ARGENTINE POET, died on March 8 last in Mendoza at the age of 69 years. His remains were interred in the Pantheon in Buenos Aires, in which city he was born on January 27, 1851.

BOLIVIA.

In a meeting of the GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF LA PAZ the following officers were elected: Honorary president, Señor Guillermo Añez; president, Señor Manuel V. Ballivián; vice president, Señor Arturo Posnansky; secretary general, Señor J. Felipe Esprella; secretary, Señor Luis Hoz de Vila; treasurer, Señor Gerardo Zalles; and librarian, Señor Alfredo Sologuren.

The NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BACTERIOLOGY produced in the second half of 1919 75,000 tubes of preventive and curative vaccines and serums, among others antityphus, preventive and curative antipneumonia and antidiphtheria vaccines, tuberculin, veterinary tuberculin, etc. The preventive serums are administered free of charge.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY from La Paz to the valley of Miraflores near the capital has been begun.

In order to complete the PUBLIC WORKS AND SEWER SYSTEMS of the cities of La Paz and Cochabamba, the Government has issued a decree providing for the manner of expenditures of the funds for the work.

The ministry of foreign relations has issued a decree regarding the issuance of PASSPORTS to travelers entering or leaving the country. Passports must contain the signature, age, state, profession, photograph, finger print, distinguishing marks, and height of the bearer. Passports will be valid for one year from the date of issuance. Passports issued to heads of families traveling with the family need only contain the foregoing particulars in regard to the head of the family, the photographs and ages of the other members being sufficient.

BRAZIL.

On May 13 last an election of one-third of the SENATORS in the upper house of the Brazilian Congress was held throughout the Republic—that is to say, one senator from each of the States and a senator from the federal district.

The POPULATION of the city of São Paulo in 1915 was 472,728 inhabitants; in 1916, 487,223; in 1917, 501,237; in 1918, 509,320; and in 1919, 526,437, or an increase in six years of 53,709.

In the city of São Paulo in 1919 there were 16,916 BIRTHS, 9,985 deaths, and 3,877 marriages.

Early in March last Rodrigo Octavio became ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

CHILE.

The bureau of public works is studying a general plan for the repair of GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS under the jurisdiction of the department of industry and public works. The budget in force makes an appropriation of 395,038 pesos for these repairs.

The Government has accepted a bid for the construction of two BRIDGES at Concepcion at a cost of 156,531 pesos.

The treasury department has appointed a committee for the purpose of studying a plan for the establishment of a RETIREMENT BANK for public employees.

The association of BOY SCOUTS of Chile has been invited to send delegates to the international convention of scouts which will be held in London in August, 1920.

The sanitary bureau has been authorized to install a department of SANITARY INFORMATION in connection with the international sanitary committee of the South American Republics.

COLOMBIA.

The municipal council of Bogota has resolved to purchase AUTO TRUCKS FOR THE STREET CLEANING of the city and to construct incinerators for the consumption of the garbage and trash in a sanitary manner.

The old MARKET PLAZA of Bogota is soon to have a fine modern building for the market.

Presidential decree of March 17 created a committee in the city of Cali, to be composed of the governor of the department of Valle del Cauca, who will preside, and two citizens of Cali appointed by the chamber of commerce, to carry out the instructions of law 29, 1914, concerning the construction of a POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH BUILDING in that city. This committee will have charge of the selection of the site of the building and the plans and appropriations.

The latter part of April Gen. Pedro Nel Ospina assumed the PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE, which met in full session on this occasion.

Dr. José M. Arango has been appointed CONSUL GENERAL IN NEW YORK to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Señor Francisco Escobar.

COSTA RICA.

By decree of January 13 the President appointed Señor J. Rafael Oreamuno **CONSUL GENERAL OF COSTA RICA IN NEW YORK.**

A governmental decree issued in April has constituted the church of Orosi and the ruins of Ujaras **NATIONAL MONUMENTS**, and provides necessary means for their preservation.

On May 8 Señor Julio Acosta was inaugurated as President of the Republic and appointed the following cabinet: Minister of foreign relations, culture, religion, and charity, Señor Alejandro Alvarado Quirós; minister of the treasury, Señor Nicolás Chavarría; minister of government and police, Señor Claudio González; minister of public instruction, Señor Miguel Obregón Lizano; minister of promotion and public works, Señor Marisco Blanco; and minister of war and navy, Señor Aquiles Acosta García.

CUBA.

New post offices have been established at Teresa and Limones Provinces of Pinar del Rio and Santa Clara, respectively.

Dr. Fernando de Plazaola y Gotilla has been commissioned by the bureau of health to go to New Orleans to study methods adopted there to control the bubonic plague. He is also commissioned to visit sugar factories for the purpose of studying their processes for handling and utilizing by-products and for preventing waste. The health bureau has also appointed Miss Martina Guevara, who is a trained nurse, to visit the United States to study professional nursing in that country.

In March last 9,672 passengers entered Cuba through the port of Habana, paying entrance fees to the amount of \$5,102.

The United States RUBBER Co. has planned to construct a 10-story building in Habana.

The COLLEGE OF NOTARIES in Habana has elected the following board of directors: Trustees, Pedro Valera Noqueira, Benigno Diago y Ayesteran, Andres Carrillo and Guillermo Villalba. The treasurer of the college is Mariano Casquero y Viela, and the secretary, Enrique Pertierra y Morales.

The President has requested congress to appropriate funds for the establishment of a postal **AERIAL SERVICE** between Habana and Key West for daily use in carrying the mails between Cuba and the United States.

The Cuban Government has been invited to participate in the **UNIVERSAL PRESS CONGRESS** to be held in Sydney, Australia, in October next.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The municipality of Santiago has declared the 30th of March a **LEGAL HOLIDAY**, it being the date of the battle famous in the history of the Dominican Republic.

The department of foreign relations has appointed Señor Jacinto Hernández **HONORARY CONSUL** in the city of New York to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Señor José R. Cabrera.

The military government has accepted the bid of Señor Sabino Valdéz Cabián for the building of an **ELECTRIC PLANT** in the city of Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR.

THE SECOND LABOR CONGRESS OF ECUADOR will meet on October 9 in Guayaquil, and will be attended by representatives of all the Provinces and labor organizations of the Republic, the occasion being the celebration of the centenary of Guayaquil.

The President has appointed the former intendente of Guayas, Señor don Enrique Baquero Moreno, envoy extraordinary and **MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY ON A SPECIAL MISSION** to the Government of Uruguay.

Presidential decree of March 23 appointed Señor Dr. Carlos M. Tobar y Borgoña **MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY** to the Kingdom of Belgium. Dr. Tobar y Borgoña was former minister of foreign relations.

An order of the President has created the **SECTION OF MILITARY ATTACHÉS** for the legations of the Republic, to be composed of various ranks of officers. These officers will be considered as being on duty in foreign service, the time of service to be computed as active and the salaries to be those of their ranks.

Cable notices state that early in May Dr. Carlos R. Tobar died in Barcelona, where he has resided for the past eight years. Dr. Tobar was a well-known man of letters, consulting lawyer, and **DIPLOMAT OF ECUADOR**, and was well known abroad for his Tobar doctrine.

GUATEMALA.

An executive decree of March 25, 1920, provides that from the balance of the donated reconstruction fund such amounts be taken as may be necessary to buy in the Cervantes Canton of the national capital lots for the construction of **WORKMEN'S HOUSES** and public edifices and such sums as may be required to construct the buildings.

In accordance with an executive decree of April 21 last the **CENTRAL PENITENTIARY** of Guatemala will be torn down and reconstructed into two buildings, one of which will be in Guatemala City, and the other in Quezaltenango. The same decree requires jails and

places of detention to be altered or constructed in a sanitary manner and with a view to the safety and comfort of prisoners. Experts will be appointed to carry out the provisions of this decree.

The Executive Power has appointed the following committee to study the LAWS now in force and to propose such amendments as it may deem expedient: Salvador Falla, Carlos Salazar, Victor M. Estévez, Elfego J. Polanco, Marcial García Salas, J. Vicente Martínez, and J. Antonio Méndez.

HAITI.

At the request of the archbishop of Port au Prince, and with the approval of the State Department, the President of the Republic issued a decree dated March 26, creating within the municipality of Port au Prince A PARISH, to be called the parish of the Sacred Heart.

On May 1 the NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL DAY was celebrated throughout the Republic.

In accordance with the concordat made between the Holy See and Haiti the President has appointed Archbishop Jules Victor Marie Pichou as BISHOP OF AU CAYES to replace Mgr. Ignace le Ruzac.

THE HAITIAN SOCIETY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, lately organized in Port au Prince, has begun an active campaign and propaganda to recruit members, and offices for this purpose have been established in the principal towns of the Republic.

HONDURAS.

An appropriation of 11,000 pesos has been made for a TELEPHONE LINE between San Pedro Sula and Santa Rosa.

Dr. Manuel R. Aguilar has been appointed HONDURAN CONSUL IN SAN FRANCISCO.

On April 12 an EXTRA SESSION of the national congress was called to consider special problems.

On March 27 the GUATEMALAN MINISTER, Don Fernando Morales Mollinedo, was received by the President and his cabinet.

The board of charity and health of La Ceiba has decided to construct a TUBERCULAR WARD near the Hospital Atlántida of this city for the isolation of this disease.

MEXICO.

The SEVENTH NATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS will meet in September next in the City of Mexico.

The plans and estimate for the construction of a GENERAL POLICE INSPECTION BUILDING in the City of Mexico have been approved.

The Review of Reviews of the City of Mexico has opened a competitive contest for NATIVE OR FOREIGN STORIES by Mexi-

cans and foreigners resident in Mexico on subjects not religious or political.

The municipal council of the City of Mexico has contracted for the PAVING of 30,000 square meters of streets of the national capital.

Mexico has established a LEGATION in Switzerland. Balbino Davalos has been appointed minister to that country.

The Geographic and STATISTICAL SOCIETY of Mexico held the eighty-seventh anniversary of its organization on April 22 last.

Dr. Antonio Martin Rivero has been appointed minister of Mexico in Cuba. Antonio Hernandez Ferrer was recently officially received as MINISTER of Cuba near the Mexican Government.

Successful experiments have been made in the sending of WIRELESS messages from the stations of Mexico City and Santiago, Chile, uninterrupted communication having been had for more than two hours at a time.

NICARAGUA.

On February 27 the President received the new MINISTER OF HONDURAS, Señor Antonio Lopez Gutierrez.

The press of Managua states that the construction of the building for the NEW MEXICAN LEGATION is to be started. The land was presented to the Mexican Government by a private citizen.

According to a recent census the POPULATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF RIVAS is 31,012 inhabitants, 9,319 of whom are in the municipality of Rivas.

The senate has approved a law providing for the construction of AN EXECUTIVE MANSION in Managua, and the erection of a monument before the palace to the Nicaraguan generals, Filiberto Castro and Anaeto Guandique.

The Nicaraguan physicians Drs. Rafael Salinas, Francisco Baldodano, and Julio C. Quintana are establishing a HOSPITAL in Managua, where patients will receive medical and surgical treatment.

PANAMA.

The Colon Electric Co. is putting \$60,000 worth of improvement on the TELEPHONE SERVICE and will install the automatic system which does away with "central." At present there are 440 telephones in Colon, but under the new system this number will be increased to 1,250.

On April 27 TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION was opened with the Island of Taboga from the city of Panama. This line has been established by the authorities of the Canal Zone.

PARAGUAY.

On February 8 the LIBRARY AND READING ROOM of the Sociedad Juvenil of San José was opened in the society's building.

Presidential decree of February 25 created the post of VICE CONSUL IN MENDOZA, ARGENTINA. Señor Eulogio Rivala Cabral has been appointed to fill the new post.

The Government has ordered the addition of a COMMERCIAL ATTACHÉ to the consulate general of Paraguay in Buenos Aires.

In March a MONUMENT TO MARSHAL LOPEZ was unveiled in the historic spot, Cerro-Cora. The monument is a bust of the marshal and is the work of the artist Francisco Almeida.

PERU.

The committee of local progress of Pisco has undertaken the construction of the AVENUE OF INDEPENDENCE which runs from the town of Pisco to Pisco Beach. The Government has appropriated 4,000 Peruvian pounds for the purpose.

Pending the decision of the President concerning the exact duties and organization of the BUREAU OF LABOR of the ministry of promotion created by the decree dated September 30, 1919, the following functions have been assigned to it: (1) General information and legislation regarding labor; (2) statistics; (3) inspection; (4) registry and promotion of labor associations or institutions; (5) education and sociology; (6) arbitration of the conflicts between capital and labor.

Early in March a new TELEPHONE LINE was installed between the towns of Chulucanas and Cruz de Cana.

The Government has opened a CONTEST for Peruvian artists to furnish models for a monument in the Plaza of Ayacucho to the Peruvian heroine, María Andrea Parano de Bellido.

In a meeting held on March 12 the members of the TECHNICAL CORPS OF APPRAISERS elected the following officers: Committees on customs duties and prices, Señors J. E. Granella, César Zabala, and Carlos Osma y Delfín; committee of proceedings of technical experts and admission of experts, Señors Juan N. Portocarrero, Atilio Ballo, and Guillermo Valderrama; committee on rules, Señors Oscar López Aliaga, Pedro García Castañeda, and César Delgado Bermúdez; and committee of annals, Señors Ricardo Ramos, Roberto I. Valverde, and Francisco Valdéz.

The Peruvian Government has been authorized by the United States to send a commission to study the POSTAL SERVICE of the United States. The commission is composed of Señors Antonio Reyes and Romero Solís Rosas.

Dr. Enrique Castro Oyanguren has been appointed secretary of the PERUVIAN DELEGATION TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. Dr. Castro Oyanguren is a distinguished member of the Academia de la Lengua.

Dr. Victor Andrés Belaun, **DELEGATE FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF SAN MARCOS**, arrived in New York about the middle of May. He will deliver a series of lectures on Peru under the following headings: "Communism of the Incas in the Light of Recent Discoveries," "The Political Evolution of the Republic," "The History of the University of Lima," "The Wealth of Peruvian Territory," "The Intellectual Evolution of Peru," "The Legend of El Dorado." These lectures will be given at the principal universities of the United States.

SALVADOR.

In accordance with a law of the national assembly of March 5, the canton of Batres has been raised to the status of a **PUEBLO**. It is in the district of Usulután, department of Usulután, and will be called Concepción Batres, and will include the cantons of La Danta, San Idelfonso, and Vado Marín, which are separated from the canton of Ereguayquín.

According to the latest memorandum published by the Government in regard to **THE TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH LINES** there are 2,132 kilometers of telephone lines and 3,793 kilometers of telegraph lines; there are 1,456 telephone instruments, of which 1,011 are in the capital. In 1919 there were 1,516,333 telegrams, amounting to 20,038,436 words sent, which brought in a revenue of 569,479 colons (colon equals \$0.50). The wireless station of San Salvador transmitted 15,541 words and received 466,599; 16,945 cable messages were transmitted during the year and 19,482 received, yielding a profit for the Government of 54,203 colons.

VITAL STATISTICS for 1919 showed a total of 51,462 births and 31,560 deaths, or an increase of 19,902 in the population. The number of marriages during the year was 3,533.

THE POPULATION, which in 1918 was 1,303,628 inhabitants, in 1919 had increased to 1,323,130.

POSTAL STATISTICS FOR 1919 show that 4,318,139 pieces of mail from the interior entered the offices, and 992,950 from outside the country. Mail for the interior amounted to 3,035,718 pieces, and 392,913 pieces were dispatched to foreign countries. There are 162 post offices under the general directorate of mails, of which 14 are first class, 36 second class, and 112 third class.

URUGUAY.

A law has been passed fixing the **NATIONAL HOLIDAYS** of the Republic as follows: Sundays; New Years; Children's Day, January 6; February 28, the Cry of Asencio; April 19, Treinta y Tres; May 1, Labor Day; May 2, Spanish Day; May 18, Battle of Las Piedras; May 25, America; June 19, Artigas; July 4, Day of Democracy; July 14, Day of Humanity; July 18, Constitution of 1830;

August 25, National Independence; September 20, Italian Day; September 21, Cabildo Abierto; October 12, Feast of the Race; December 8, Playas Day, and December 25, Family Day. In addition to the cessation of work on November 2, All Soul's Day, the sixth week following Carnival has been declared Tourists Week.

The national congress is considering a bill authorizing the Executive to construct 2,000 HOUSES FOR WORKMEN in different districts of Montevideo, preference being given to parts of the city near the packing houses and railway stations. Each house will have a garden and will be supplied with water, electric light, and other comforts. The rent will not be in excess of 7 per cent over the cost of construction. To finance this project it is proposed to issue 5,000,000 pesos in construction bonds.

Jose Gonzalez Ferrando has petitioned the municipality of Montevideo for authority to install an UNDERGROUND TRAMWAY between Independence Park and Pocitos.

The department of foreign relations has appointed MILITARY ATTACHÉS to the legations of Uruguay in Chile, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic.

In 1919 the department of Montevideo had 9,965 births, 5,138 of which were males and 4,827 females; deaths, 7,218, of which 4,002 were males and 3,216 females; and marriages, 3,083.

The Government has approved a plan for the erection of an OFFICE BUILDING in the city of Salto. The sum of 72,000 pesos annually until completed has been voted for this work.

VENEZUELA.

The municipal council of Maracaibo has established an office for the BEAUTIFICATION AND SURVEY OF THE CITY. This office will have supervision of the construction and repair of buildings, both public and private, the opening and naming of the streets, and the embellishment of the city, etc.

The HOLY SEE has raised its diplomatic office near the Government of Venezuela from a second to a first class office.

In 1919 there were in the State of Zulia 756 MARRIAGES, 5,344 births, and 2,894 deaths.

Cesar Zumeta, inspector of consulates in Venezuela, has been transferred as special commissioner to Europe to study the CONDITIONS OF COMMERCE and navigation between Venezuela, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Finland, with powers of a commercial agent. Similar agents have been appointed to Italy, Greece, Yugo-Slavia, and Czecho-Slovakia, and to Japan.

Carlos Escribens Correa has been appointed CONSUL GENERAL of Peru in Caracas. His jurisdiction will extend over the entire Republic, with the exception of the cities of Puerto Cabello, La Guaira, and Barcelona.

Rules and regulations governing the NATIONAL HIPPODROME were issued on April 10 last. This hippodrome, which is under the direction of the department of fomento, will be used for horse racing and other amusements of public interest.

On April 17, 1920, Paul S. Horst Falcke, MINISTER of the Republic of Germany near the Government of Venezuela, was formally received by the President of the Republic.

A decree of the governor of the federal district, dated April 19, 1920, provides for the ENLARGEMENT OF THE CITY OF CARACAS in the area included in the eastern part of the city between the Guaire River and the Este highway, comprising the ranches La Guia and La Industria, covering an area aggregating 563,000 square meters. The Eastern Urbanization Co. is authorized to proceed with the laying out of streets, plazas, parks, avenues, bridges, etc., and to make plans for the carrying on of the work.

In accordance with the national constitution Congress met in Caracas on April 19 last and elected Laureano Vallenilla Lanz president of the senate, and Dr. Ruben Gonzalez speaker of the house of deputies.

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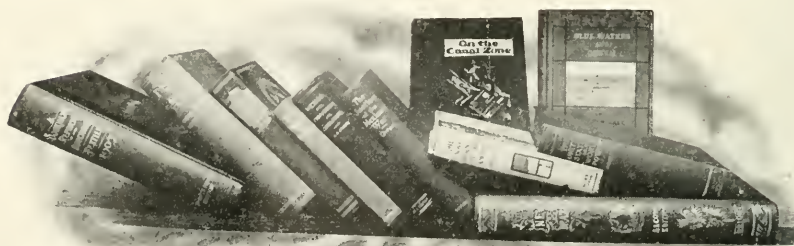
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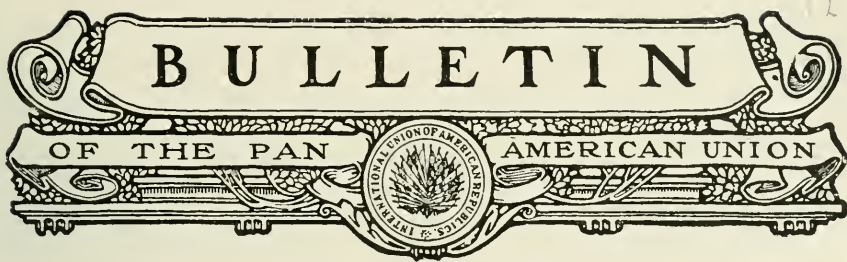
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DR. LAUREANO GARCÍA ORTIZ, MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS OF COLOMBIA.

Dr. García Ortiz has recently been appointed minister of foreign relations of Colombia. He holds the degree of doctor of law from the National University of Bogotá, and is owner and editor of *El Liberal*, one of the most important newspapers of the Colombian capital. For a number of years he has been prominent in the political affairs of his country, and is a Colombian authority on historical and political subjects.



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A FAREWELL STATEMENT BY JOHN BARRETT, RETIR- ING DIRECTOR GENERAL

WITH this issue of the BULLETIN the present Director General says good-by officially to the Pan American Union. In the July number he enjoyed the opportunity of a little intimate talk, so to speak, with the constituency of the BULLETIN, regarding its history, growth, and characteristics. He now begs the indulgence of all who may be interested while he reviews in a limited degree the story of the Pan American Union since it was his privilege to be elected its executive officer nearly 14 years ago.

Although his active official relationship to the office began then, his deep interest in Pan Americanism and the International Bureau of American Republics, as the Pan American Union was then known, dates back nearly 20 years, when he was appointed by President McKinley a delegate to the Second Pan American Conference at Mexico in 1901. W. W. Rockhill, later United States minister to China and ambassador to Turkey, was director, and Williams C. Fox, later the successor of Mr. Rockhill and United States minister to Ecuador, was chief clerk. At that time, however, the present director general had no thought of ever becoming its executive officer, though he realized its potentiality as an international organization, and did what little he could in the sessions of the conference and in cooperation with Mr. Fox, who represented the bureau, for the passage of the resolution continuing its existence and providing for its future development. Later, in 1903-1906, while United States

minister to the Argentine Republic, Panama, and Colombia, he more and more appreciated the bureau's opportunity and responsibility as a powerful and practical agency for the promotion of Pan American acquaintance, friendship, and peace, as well as commerce and general intercourse. From his experience throughout different parts of Latin America he realized its immense possibilities as a great central international bureau of information, publicity, education, and other activities to develop political, economic, and cultural interchange, and also the good to all America which must result from its leadership in bringing about the best and closest relations between the countries and peoples of both North and South America.

When, therefore, following the action of the Third Pan American Conference at Rio de Janeiro in 1906, in favor of reorganizing the Bureau of American Republics, and the famous visit to South America of Elihu Root, then Secretary of State, he was in January, 1907, elected director to carry out this reorganization, he undertook his duties with full sympathy for the cause of practical Pan Americanism. That he believed the opportunity was an unusual one is emphasized by the fact that President Roosevelt offered him, before fully aware of the plans of the governing board for his election as the director, the post of ambassador to one of two European countries. When it was explained to the President that the possibilities of Pan American effort had more appeal to him than ambassadorial rank and honor, the President not only promised his hearty cooperation in getting results, but gave, during his term as President, wholehearted support that was most helpful.

At this point it is appropriate to make reference to the profound interest and the wise counsel of Elihu Root, who was Secretary of State under President Roosevelt and ex officio chairman of the governing board of the Pan American Union. To him is due special credit in the reorganization and building up of the organization. The Director General will always be grateful for his sincere support and cooperation in times of discouragement as well as of success. Second only to his interest was that of Robert Bacon, First Assistant Secretary of State and later Secretary of State for a brief period. Due mention should also be made of Joaquim Nabuco, the great ambassador of Brazil, who was possibly more interested than any other Latin American diplomat in the welfare and work of the Pan American Union, although Ignacio Calderon, the only member of the present governing board who was then a member, and Joaquin B. Calvo, minister of Costa Rica, now dead, were keenly concerned in the success of the new era.

The material cooperation of Andrew Carnegie was a mighty factor in working out the new Pan American movement. When he gave \$850,000 for the erection of an appropriate home in a worthy setting

of grounds and "tied no string to it" but his lasting interest in the cause of Pan American peace, he provided a tangible and permanent monument, as well as a practical office building for Pan Americanism, which all the world admires, visits, and uses.

As the building and grounds of the Pan American Union attract so much attention and are such a unique combination of the practical and beautiful, the director general may be pardoned for referring to his personal and particular love for them, apart from his long devotion to the cause and work of Pan Americanism. In resigning from his position he will leave everything about the Pan American Union, as he has said before and must repeat, with the same affection with which a parent parts with his only or favorite child, but with a peculiar degree of interest in this actual home and physical environment of Pan Americanism. This statement can be understood when it is realized that under the general direction of the Secretary of State and governing board he has had entire charge of, and responsibility for, the construction and maintenance of the building and grounds from the preliminary negotiations for the purchase of the property 14 years ago until now. Through two hot summers of original excavation, building, and preparation, he never left Washington. He dug the first and last spadeful of earth before their completion. He laid the first and last bricks. He planted or supervised the planting of every tree and shrub in both patio and capacious grounds, except the ancient sycamores. He has, through the passing years, watched over everything about the structure and garden and lawns and their gradual growth of richness and beauty as a parent watches its child's progress toward maturity, until he now turns them over to his successor with the prayer and belief that the new director general will feel the appeal of such strength and beauty of building and surroundings and manifest an adopted love for them that will never wane.

It may not be generally known that when the director general prepared the data to guide the architects of the country in their remarkable competition for its construction, he told them that there were three things that were preeminently wanted: First, a noble monument to a mighty cause—that of the cooperation and solidarity of the American Republics; second, a building which would be at once beautiful in architecture and practical in its usefulness; and, third, a public structure which the people of both North and South America would wish to visit. Albert Kelsey and Paul P. Cret, of Philadelphia, the winning architects, executed these orders faithfully, and they deserve enduring credit for their achievement. Personally, as well as officially, the director general congratulates them on the spirit with which they performed their work of planning and supervising its construction. Special credit should also be

given Mr. Kelsey for the interest which he has always manifested in the permanent care and upkeep of the building and grounds.

Returning now to some phases of the growth of the practical work and usefulness of the Pan American Union, the director general desires, first, to point out again, as he has done repeatedly in the past, that the credit for the remarkable development of the Pan American Union itself, of the cause of Pan Americanism, of Pan American commerce, and of the present new era of widespread interest in everything relating to the countries and peoples of Latin America, is due to many influences, but there can be no question that the Pan American Union has been a practical and powerful factor in achieving results. When reference, moreover, is made to the Pan American Union in this connection, a visualization of its personality, so to speak, should include, first, the governing board, composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and the Latin American diplomatic representatives in Washington, who have always watched carefully over its administration; second, a staff, from the assistant director to the doorkeeper, who have always worked with zeal, ability, and loyalty along with the director general to make the Pan American Union a practical and useful organization for the equal benefit of every country contributing to its support; and third, exceptional facilities in the form of building, library, exhibits, publications, etc.

It is no discredit to the organization or its officers that prior to its reorganization in 1907 there was not much interest in practical Pan Americanism or the work and scope of the Bureau of American Republics, as it was then known. The time simply had not arrived for the world-wide interest which now exists. The director general will never forget the three pioneer years of 1907 to 1910 under the reorganization, when the Pan American Union began a new, determined, and unrelaxed campaign to make the governments and peoples of North and South America better acquainted with each other; to build up inter-American and Pan American commerce; to promote intercourse and travel as well as trade; to bring about closer cultural relations; to awaken interest in the study of the Spanish and Portuguese languages in the United States and of English in Latin America; to foster the exchange of teachers and students; to accomplish a responsible news service; to establish better banking facilities; to improve shipping connections; to remove distrust and misunderstandings; and generally bring about a new era of Pan American acquaintance, cooperation, and solidarity. He was so frequently the target for ridicule and unfair criticism because of his abiding faith in the work and opportunity of the Pan American Union that he often wonders now how he endured it. Probably this very faith and the encouragement he always received from Secretary Root, Ambassador

Nabuco, and other great, wise, and appreciative friends, uninfluenced by superficial and unwarranted criticism, were responsible. The changes and results that have come in the passing and later years make up for the disappointments and discouragements of the past.

The best evidence of the usefulness of the Pan American Union and value of its work which, in the earlier years of its reorganization, it carried on almost single handed, is the development of attention to Pan American relationship in general and Pan American commerce in particular which are now being given, first, by the Department of State and Commerce of the United States and corresponding departments of the other American governments; second, by the great financial, commercial, manufacturing, shipping, and labor interests on both continents; third, by the newspapers, magazines, and other publications of the United States and Latin America; and fourth, by educational institutions.

A gratifying phase of the very practical character of the Pan American Union which is attracting much attention in Latin America, and which the director general has striven hard to foster, is the work it is doing to make the Latin American countries and peoples better acquainted with each other, and to develop real inter-American commerce, trade, intercourse, and friendship. For example, it is supplying, constantly, data to officials, newspapers, writers, teachers, and business men of one country and people about the progress, resources, trade, economic and industrial conditions of neighboring countries and peoples. A survey of the files of the Latin American newspapers and of the Latin American correspondence in the Pan American Union will give ample evidence of this fact.

Some further facts and figures are particularly impressive. In 1906 the value of the annual commerce exchanged between the United States and Latin America was less than \$500,000,000; now it is rapidly approaching the mark of \$3,000,000,000. Then there was not a branch United States bank in Latin America; now they are to be found in nearly every important Latin American city. Then there were not more than two steamship lines plying between the United States and Latin American ports which carried the American flag; now that flag can be seen in every representative port of Latin America. Then the exchange of travel between North and South America was incidental; now every passenger vessel tells the story of arrivals and departures. Then hardly a newspaper or magazine in the United States gave any attention to Latin America; now many make Latin America a special feature, and some have special representatives in Latin America. Then the leading news agencies of the United States had no connections in Latin America; now all of them make a special effort to cover the field. Then few high institutions of learning in the United States had courses in Latin American

languages; now nearly every university and college and several thousand secondary schools have them. Then the correspondence, statistical, informative and educational work of the Bureau of American Republics was meagre; now it is recognized in every part of the world as a central, accurate, and dependable Pan American bureau of information. Then chambers of commerce, clubs, and educational institutions seldom sought its reports; now the principal organizations all want them. Then there was little or no call for Pan American officials or other authorities to discuss publicly Pan American questions and topics and to deliver addresses at conventions, meetings, and other appropriate functions; now such invitations number hundreds and come from all parts of America. Then not more than 10 per cent of the United States Senate and House of Representatives made use of its facilities, publications, and information; now 90 per cent make constant demands upon it. Then only a few hundred manufacturers, exporters, importers, and other commercial interests recognized its helpfulness; now thousands of them seek from it Latin American data on all subjects.

The lists of comparisons and contrasts might be continued almost indefinitely, but a few further figures concerning the Pan American Union itself will suffice. Then its staff numbered 20; now about 90. Then its annual income from quotas and other sources was approximately \$50,000; now \$200,000. Then its annual correspondence and distribution of publications and pamphlets averaged 100,000 pieces; now 500,000 pieces. Then its library contained 5,000 volumes; now it has 50,000, while index cards increased from 49,000 to 169,000 and photographs from 3,500 to 22,000. Then its property was valued at nil; now it has buildings and grounds valued at nearly \$2,000,000.

These figures and facts speak for themselves; but the director general takes advantage of this last official opportunity to emphasize the part that all members of the staff having responsible duties have played in this achievement and to express his personal gratitude to them for their cooperation.

At this point the director general wishes to go on record to the effect that, as the executive officer of such an unusual organization, in which there are 21 chiefs, each independent of the other, and where the competing interests and legitimate rivalries of 21 nations have to be considered in every act and word of his and in every BULLETIN, publication, and letter of a vast correspondence and distribution, he naturally has made many mistakes in 14 years of service, but he begs to submit that they have been errors of judgment or good intention and not of knowledge and premeditation.

He might quote here hundreds of unsolicited letters of commendation and congratulation on the practical work of the Pan American

Union from all parts of the world, but to do this would fill the entire BULLETIN. He would like to do it in order to show the staff of the Pan American Union that their work has been appreciated, but the limitations of space prevent. Suffice it to say that such letters are legion in number and unquestioned in sincerity.

After giving to the Pan American Union the best 14 years of his life, the director general goes out into the great unofficial world with the hope and purpose of doing more effective work than ever before for Pan American commerce and comity. The conscience which his old New England mother gave him and his devotion to duty have kept him from capitalizing, during all those years, his position and name. He now hopes, therefore, that he will have the sympathy of all Pan Americans, whether of North or South America, in his reasons for resigning from this great organization.

He thanks everybody in the legion of persons who have cooperated with him in the cause of Pan Americanism, and appreciates the good will of those who have criticized, or differed with him. Doubtless moreover, his enthusiasm for Pan Americanism has been construed by some as having the element of personal ambition. The years to come will tell the real story.

The Pan American Union and Pan Americanism are far, far beyond any personal differences, ambitions, or opinions. Let all work together to develop Pan American solidarity, cooperation, and good will. May the Pan American Union enter upon a still greater era of prosperity, progress, and achievement that will surpass all records of the past.

To the governing board the director general emphasizes his gratitude for their uniform support, advice, and impartiality. To the assistant director, Mr. Francisco J. Yanes, who has been a wise and sympathetic adviser and a sincere friend through all the period of his service, he gives heartfelt thanks. To the other officers and the entire staff he expresses deep appreciation of their cooperation and of their devotion to the welfare of the Pan American Union. To his able and experienced successor, Dr. L. S. Rowe, with whom he has been a colaborer in Pan Americanism for long years, he extends salutations and wishes him all the success possible.



ARGENTINE ACTIVITIES¹

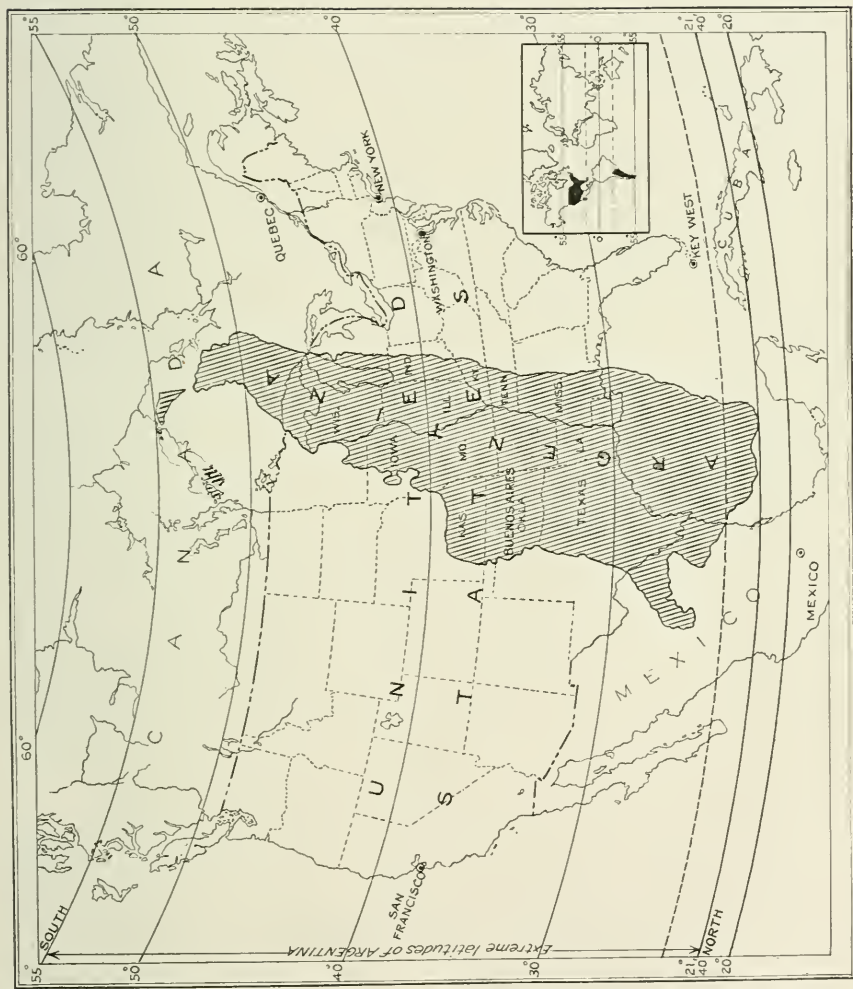
ARGENTINA and her activities are of international interest. Food, clothing, and a home are imperative needs of all civilized peoples. In growing and providing these necessities for her own inhabitants and for the masses in other lands, Argentina occupies a commanding position to-day and offers a promising outlook for to-morrow.

Disquieting news as to lessened food production comes not alone from crowded and devastated Europe, but from the wheat fields of Australia, the grain-growing regions of Canada, and from various parts of the United States. In the last-named country this year, wheat, corn, potatoes, rice, and other staple food crops will fall millions of bushels below normal production. Smaller cultivated areas are not only the rule with the large planter, but there is a distinct general tendency to lessen production. Sufficient labor is not available; workmen are flocking to great centers of industry—a movement especially noticeable since the close of the World War—and the farm is left, temporarily at least, without its usual number of workers.

But far away to the southward, Argentina, one of the greatest food-growing nations of the world, is reported by recent cable dispatches as experiencing a "veritable rebirth." Financial conditions are classed as good, exports and imports are unusually heavy, cultivated areas grow larger year by year, while "a premium exists on the country's exchange." This promising outlook is reflected in what we might term the "go, buy, sell" attitude which appears to have entered the minds of many individuals and corporations, for perhaps never before have more people shown an interest in Argentina. The unusual demand for passenger and cargo space on ships bound from Europe and the United States for the great metropolitan city on La Plata and for other parts of the Republic tend to confirm the statement.

One of the marked tendencies of the times is that nations can not live within themselves. The interchange of commodities is, absolutely essential to the larger life and greater destinies. The vast pampas of the Argentine and the millions of stock feeding upon their grasses; the dark, rich soil of the central plains and the red lands of Misiones; the sugar-cane plantations of Tucuman; the sheep ranches of Rio Negro and Chubut—all call on manufacturing nations for the output of the factory in order to transform the herds into human

¹ By William A. Reid, Pan American Union staff.



ARGENTINA'S FORM SUPERIMPOSED UPON THAT OF THE UNITED STATES.

As will be seen from the outline and the reversal of directions, Argentina's northern boundary rests in the Gulf of Mexico, while the extreme southern end of the country reaches as far north as the 55th degree, or almost on the shores of Hudson Bay. The capital, Buenos Aires, lies in western Oklahoma, while western Argentina falls over Tennessee, Mississippi and Kentucky. This vast extension from north to south provides Argentina with as great a



AN AGRICULTURAL SCENE IN NORTHEASTERN ARGENTINA.

The splendid tree in the center of the picture is the Ombu often seen on the Argentine pampa. Immediately under the tree is the rear end of the estancia wagon, a product of the Argentine factory, which at times is more popular with the average plainsman than is the imported wagon.



SHEEP SHEARING ON AN ESTANCIA.

The scene here depicted is in the region of Tres Arroyos. Modern machinery is now extensively used in Argentina for clipping the wool from the sheep, thereby greatly hastening an annual task of vast magnitude. Note the children who appear to be as interested in the work as are their elders.

foods; to change wool and hides and cotton into clothing materials; for implements to sow the seeds in accordance with modern methods; and for machinery to reap and garner the grain.

Commenting on this subject in a recent public address, the distinguished statesman, Don Tomas A. Le Breton, who represents the Argentine Nation at Washington, said:

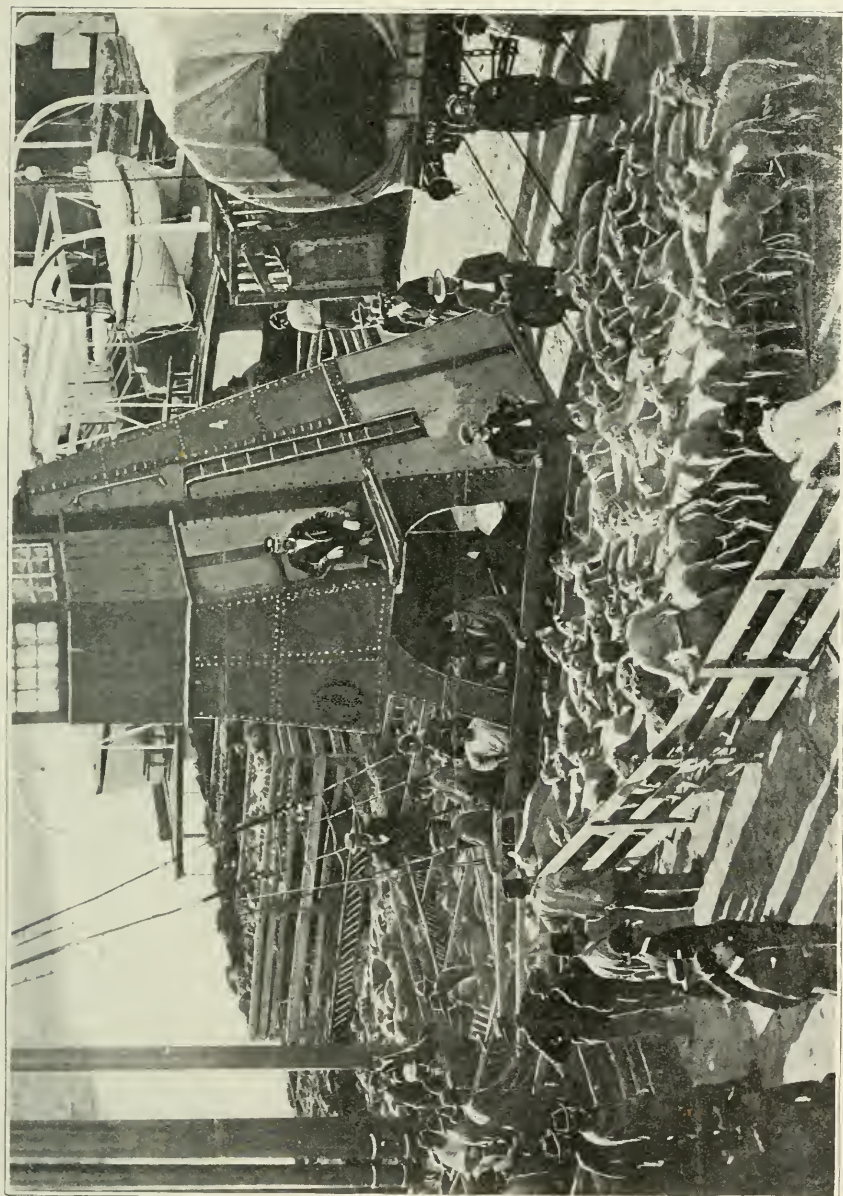
During the first 100 days of this year Argentina exported 75,000,000 bushels of wheat, and we have 100,000,000 bushels more ready to export. * * * We need plows, planters, tractors, automobiles, trucks, wagons, rails, locomotives, and construction materials.

These comments uttered by such a high authority are indeed significant, and should be duly weighed by those who would engage in international trading. It is an invitation for closer commercial intercourse.

To-day presents an opportune time to study Argentina's activities, and those whose duty does not send them forth on a business or pleasure mission to that country may be interested in the accompanying map and some of the facts deduced therefrom.

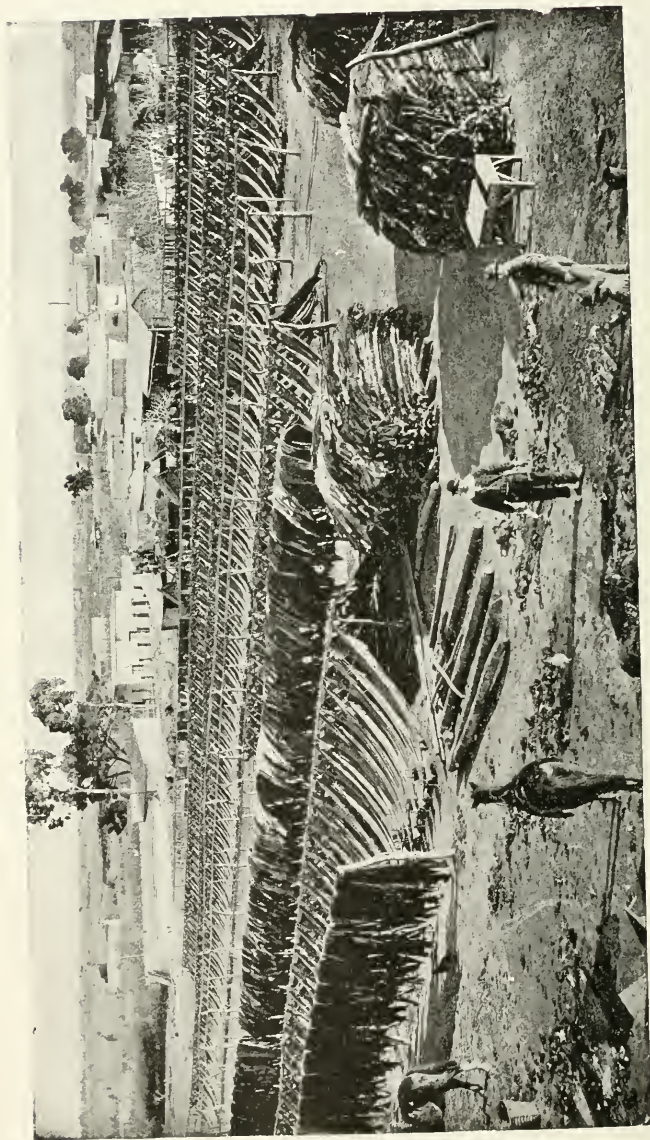
Suppose, for illustration, we superimpose Argentina's form upon that of the United States. It is seen that the former covers a large part of the Gulf of Mexico, extends through the United States into Canada, and almost to the shore of Hudson Bay. The capital at Buenos Aires falls in the extreme western part of Oklahoma, while Mendoza, Argentina's largest city of the Andean section, is over Tennessee. The sugar-cane region of Tucuman covers similar crop areas of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and part of Texas; the southern territories of Argentina fall over the States of Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, and portions of Canada. In other words, Argentine crops and temperatures closely correspond to those of the Mississippi Valley region of the United States. The farther north we go in the United States the cooler or colder the climate becomes, the thermometer ranging with seasons; in Argentina, the cool or cold weather grows more pronounced as the south is approached. At the world's most southern settlement, the Argentine Penal Station at Ushuaia, near Cape Horn, there are 250 or more days of clouds or rain each year. It is hereabout that nature cares so wonderfully for the vast herds of sheep and other animals by giving them unusually thick coverings of wool.

We have mentioned three important things—food, clothing, homes—that Argentina produces or provides. Of foods, wheat stands first. The statistics of this crop show that, with a few exceptional seasons, the grand total produced has gradually increased each year for a long period. The banner year was 1908, when the planters garnered more than 3,500,000 tons; in 1918 the total wheat har-



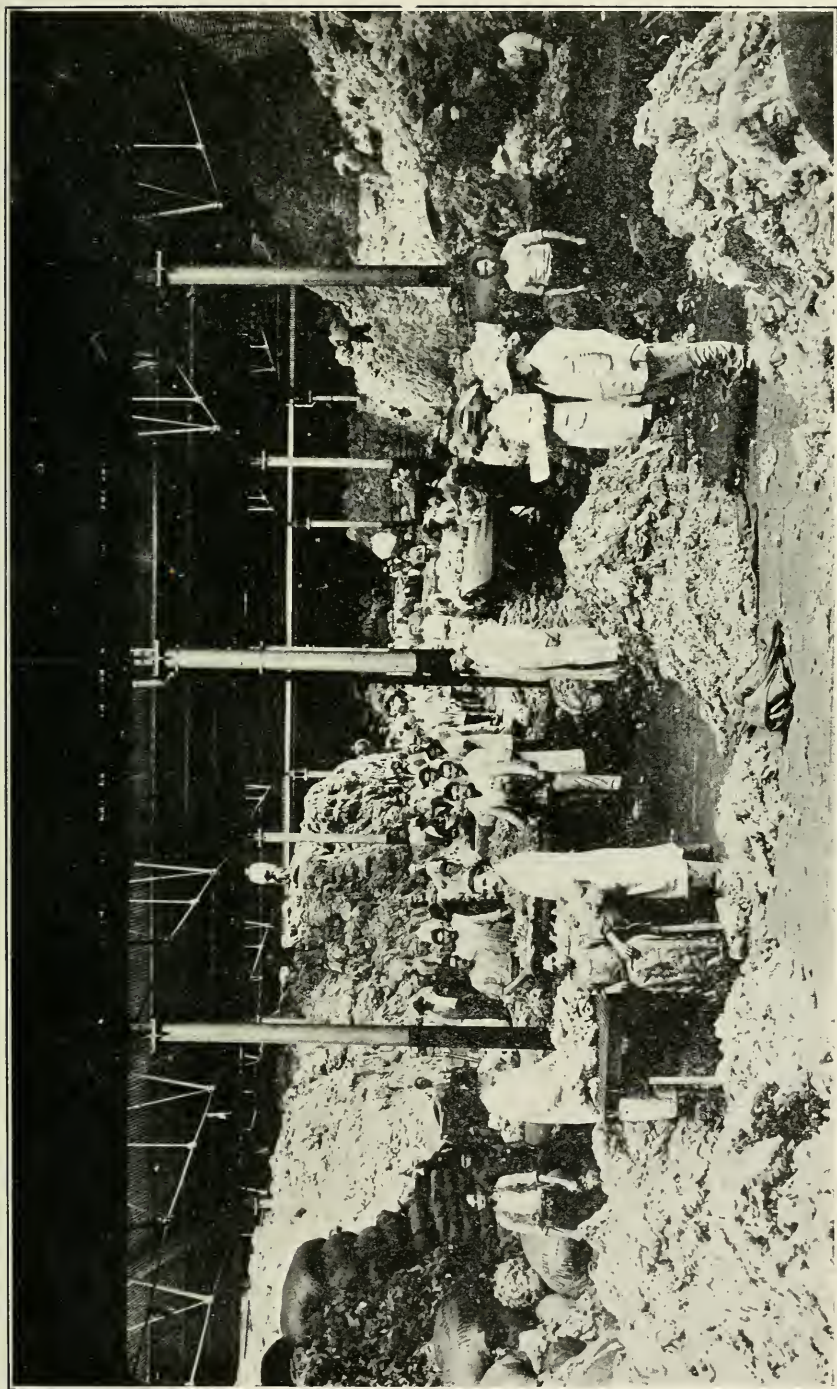
LOADING SHEEP AT BUENOS AIRES.

According to the last stock census there were 43,000,000 sheep in the Republic. In recent years the sheep-raising industry has spread southward through the Patagonian region to Magellan Straits. The best of stock is introduced and special efforts are made to increase the quality of the meat and the wool. In 1918 there were nearly 2,500,000 animals slaughtered, producing for export over 52,000 tons of meat. In addition, more than 82,600 live sheep were exported, principally to Chile and Uruguay.



DRYING HIDES IN ARGENTINA.

Hides are one of the principal products of the cattle industry of Argentina. In 1918 there were exported 81,543 tons of salted cattle hides, and 16,335 tons of the dried hides, valued at \$36,608,714 and \$11,327,937, respectively.



WOOL WAREHOUSE IN BUENOS AIRES.

Immense quantities of wool are brought in from the estancias to Buenos Aires, where it is carefully sorted and packed for shipment to foreign countries. It is estimated that the yearly production of wool is about 150,000,000 kilos. In 1918 there were exported 116,400,000 kilos, valued at \$116,324,555.

vest amounted to nearly 3,000,000 tons. Corn, used by many people as a food, is grown annually in quantities of 2,000,000, 3,000,000, and 4,000,000 tons. The present year's yield promises more than 6,000,000 tons.

Considering the average wheat crop alone, and recalling the fact that Argentina has not many more than 8,400,000 people, it can be readily seen that a vast tonnage of wheat is usually available for exporting to the more densely populated nations of Europe, or even to the United States. Indeed, statistics show that the latter country received 28,000 tons of Argentine wheat, many tons of flour, and nearly 40,000 tons of corn in a recent year. But to Great Britain the bulk of Argentina's grain and flour is generally exported, while smaller quantities are purchased by Spain, France, etc.

Think of Argentina's herds of live stock. Suppose they could be assembled from all parts of the country on the "pampa central" in one grand "round-up." There would be 26,000,000 cattle, 43,000,000 sheep, 4,000,000 goats, nearly 3,000,000 hogs, not to mention 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 horses and mules.

Argentina's live stock has not only produced a profitable field of activity for native packing houses, but millions of dollars of English and United States capital has been drawn there in recent years, and the country to-day operates some of the largest and most modern slaughter and packing houses of the world. Several native enterprises of this nature, La Negra and La Blanca, stand among the most successful, while foreign capital is responsible for other "frigorificos" of national and international repute. From these establishments, Argentina, in 1918, exported edible meat products valued at more than \$303,800,000.

A food industry of no mean importance is that of butter and cheese making. Although but 10 per cent of Argentine milk production is now devoted to the manufacture of these articles, returns show that in a recent year 20,000,000 pounds of butter and 12,000,000 pounds of cheese were produced in the whole country. Of the former there were exported in 1918 nearly 19,000 tons and of the latter something more than 6,000 tons; in both cases the amount was practically double the exportations of the previous year. Thus, while the dairy industry of the country has made considerable progress, the number of separate establishments increasing from 234 in 1903 to nearly 900 at present, there is still vast room for additional progress. Naturally, the largest number of dairy farms and dairies are in the Province of Buenos Aires.

To give the reader an idea of the size of an average "estancia," and one which also produces milk and cream for the Buenos Aires dairy factory, the writer quotes the figures as told to him when on



Courtesy of the United States Department of Agriculture.

ARGENTINE "TROJES" OR CORN CRIBS.

The "trojes" are built by placing poles in the ground in the form of a circle. Wires are then strung around on the inside of the poles to hold the corn or cane stalks of which the walls are constructed, as the filling of the troje progresses. These stalks are usually not fastened to the wires, but are held in place by the corn. The corn in the sacks as hauled from the field is emptied into a box placed alongside of the wagon. This box, filled with corn, is then drawn up over the top of the troje on a wire cable, where it is dumped into the inclosure. Sometimes the trojes are covered with canvas or zinc sheeting, but usually the covering is of cornstalks and husks or similar material.



SAMPLES OF ARGENTINE APPLES.

Apples and other fruits are extensively grown in Argentina, but large quantities are imported annually from the United States. It is not uncommon to see apples of Oregon and Washington for sale on the streets of Buenos Aires at prices very little higher than the same class of fruit brings in New York and Washington.



A TRELLISED VINEYARD IN MENDOZA, ARGENTINA.

A great number of these vineyards are highly cultivated and repay the owners handsome profits. Some of the finest varieties of table grapes trained on overhead trellis yield a profit of \$810 to \$1,000 per acre. The land with this degree of cultivation is valued at from \$1,500 to \$1,700 per acre. Argentina had in 1919 nearly 290,000 acres under grape culture, and in 1918 the production of wine was over 100,000,000 gallons.



THE HOME OF A PLANTER IN THE PROVINCE OF TUCUMAN.

This State and others of the same region of north Argentina are producing large quantities of sugar cane. The sugar industry is becoming more and more important.

a visit to an establishment on the Southern Railway, eight hours' time from the capital city. Said the manager:

We have 103,000 sheep, 14,000 cattle, 2,600 horses, and we milk daily 800 cows. In season we clip the wool from 6,000 to 7,000 sheep in a single day. There are 500 persons on the property, which consists of 100,000 acres.

A whole book could be written about the many interesting phases of work of this huge establishment, but for the moment we are concerned merely with the milk production. The 800 cows belonging to this division furnish a large quantity of milk and the work requires the services of many men and women. The fresh milk, after undergoing modern separation or other treatment at several central points, is placed in cans for daily shipment to Buenos Aires. Remembering that this is but one of the numerous establishments conducted on modern and approved lines supplying the capital with milk for butter or cheese making, or for general consumption, one may gain an idea of present supplies as well as possibilities for larger quantities that ere long will be produced within the country.

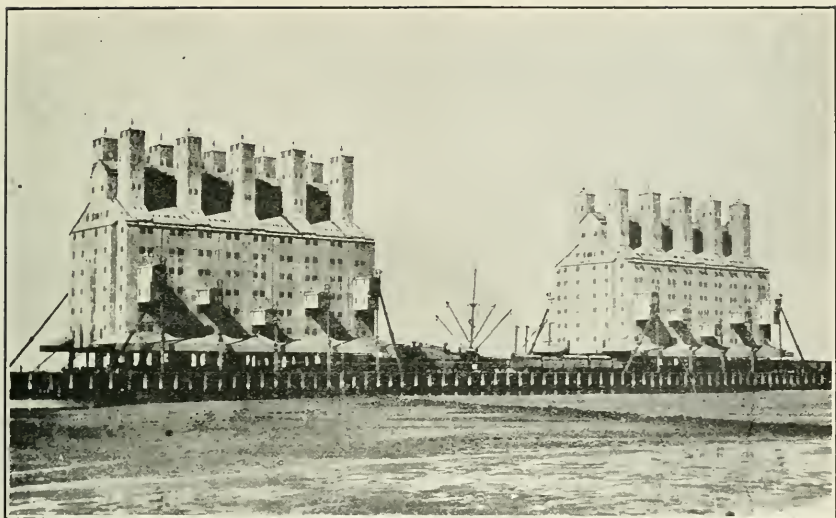
Thus far we have spoken largely of food supplies. Clothing, another one of man's necessities, is of course produced, more or less, in any progressive country. Argentina, however, by reason of enormous herds of sheep (43,000,000) and other wool-producing animals, and the vast number of cattle hides annually available, is of noteworthy importance as a supplier of raw materials. The wool alone, a large portion of which is assembled on the Riachuelo in the suburbs of Buenos Aires, is a story of international concern. Covering an extensive area on the river front and interlined with railroad tracks is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of the world's wool markets. The main building with its tons of wool and the methods of handling of the same are sights that interest every inquiring stranger who visits Buenos Aires. Wool, wool, is literally everywhere, arriving from all sections of the country and departing aboard ship to many foreign manufacturing nations. Perhaps no other place of the world presents a broader sea of ships and masts engaged in the wool trade than is here seen. To-day, despite the fact that Argentina has in operation at least 14 extensive wool-washing plants, vast quantities of wool are sent abroad in the unwashed state. Pressure is now being exerted to do more extensive washing of wool in the home country and thus avoid the expense of freighting overseas useless "dirt," which naturally goes with the uncleansed product.

"Cotton colonies" is a subject which engaged the attraction of Argentine officials some years ago, and which might be termed the beginning of cotton production in the Republic. Citizens or immigrants have been encouraged to settle in northern Argentina in the region bordering the Gran Chaco, where general conditions surrounding cotton growing are exceptionally inviting. Recent years have



PRODUCTS OF ARGENTINE FIBROUS PLANTS.

This picture shows some of the materials which enter into the making of clothing, rope, twine, cord, etc. Near the bottom of the cut may be seen the form of a shoe sole, to which is sewn a canvas top, the whole providing a useful covering for the foot. This style of shoe or sandal is worn by the laboring classes.



AT BAHIA BLANCA.

Enormous grain elevators at Ingeniero White, the port of Bahia Blanca, which is the natural outlet and gateway of the Rio Negro Valley.



CANDY AND BISCUIT FACTORY, BUENOS AIRES.

The great city of Buenos Aires is becoming a manufacturing center, and especially is this true of food products. Situated in close proximity to the sources of supply of the raw material, and under the beneficent stimulus of a wise policy of Government encouragement and protection manufacturing establishments are increasing.

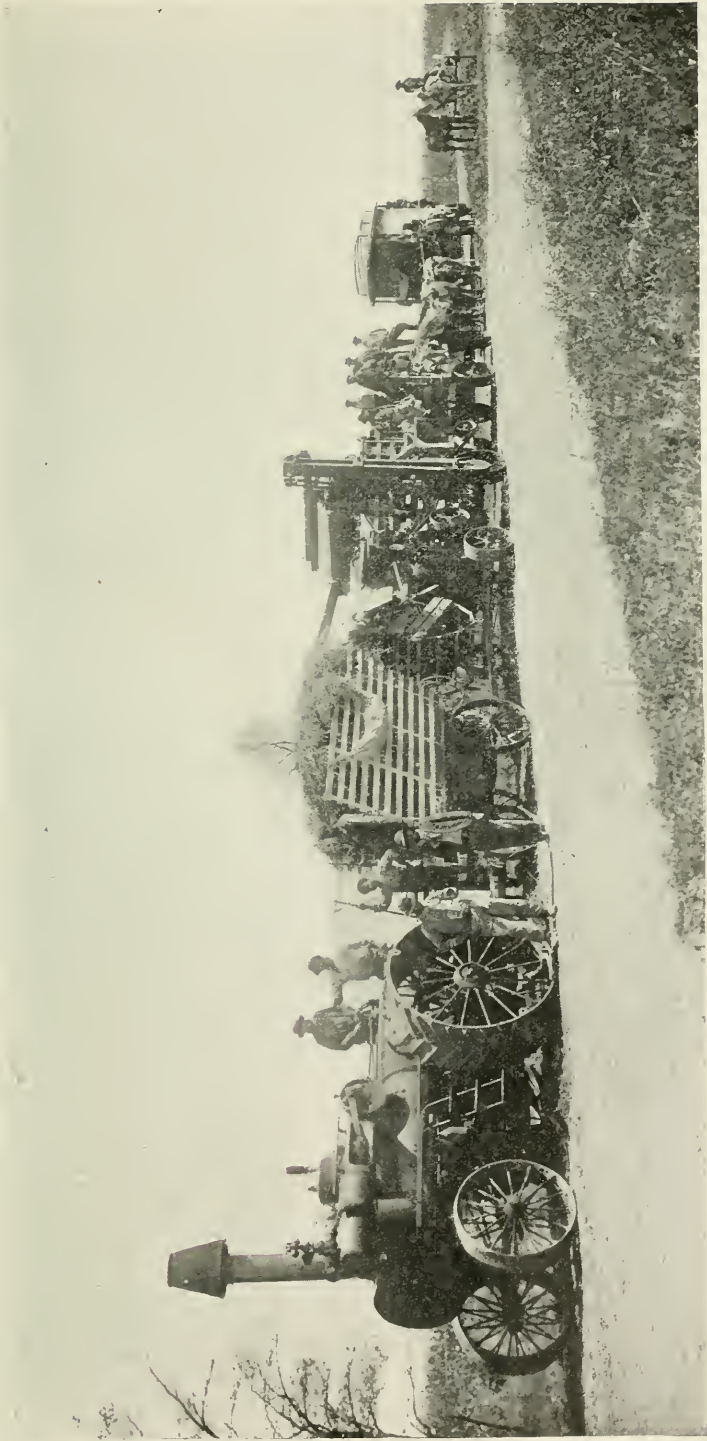
seen the extension of Argentine railroads in the northern States and territories of the Chaco, Formosa, Corrientes, etc., which means modern facilities for marketing crops, as well as an agency that draws the settler and the planter. In visiting this region several years ago the writer was surprised to see the attention being given to cotton growing, which, though still in its incipency, seems destined to a large expansion. In the United States a curtailed production of cotton for at least five years has served to create more activity in other cotton-growing nations, and it appears that Argentine planters are more than ever interested in endeavoring to meet home needs, which would naturally lessen importation of cotton products. However, only about 3,000 or 4,000 metric tons of Argentine raw cotton are now produced in a year.

Argentina's future production of greater quantities of all commodities depends more or less on an increased population—on immigration. In this connection we come to the question of homes—a subject dear, indeed, to all mankind. Overcrowded countries with hundreds of people per square mile, where life is dwarfed and opportunities limited, present striking economic contrasts to the young Argentine Nation, with its meager population of only eight persons to each square mile of territory. Moreover, a large percentage of Argentine population lives within the city, the capital alone having 1,500,000 people.

Lack of sufficient population, therefore, is doubtless one of the chief reasons for the creation by the Government of one of the world's most complete immigration establishments, which stands on the river front at Buenos Aires. Through the courtesy of the director general of immigration, Dr. Manuel Cigorraga, the writer was permitted on one of his visits to enter Argentina as an immigrant, pass through the various phases of inspection, of instruction, the registration of his finger prints, to partake of the food provided, see the "movies" of life on the pampa, whither most of the immigrants are bound, and, finally, to be sent forth to actual fields of labor far removed from the "madding crowd."

The first sight of the country's immigration establishment from the ship as the latter warps into dock is certainly one of satisfaction, of bright prospects, of solace. An inclosure of many acres, dotted with numerous fine structures large and small, grass, shade trees, flower beds, immaculate walks, signs in various languages, and uniformed officials are seen here and there about the grounds.

Once ashore in this new land the immigrants are divided, the men being directed to one section and women and children to another. Bathing rooms, sleeping quarters, and dining halls are then introduced to the newcomers; but they are still far from being admitted to the Republic. Rigid medical inspection must be passed; record of work



A THRASHING OUTFIT IN THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AIRES.

In the extreme rear of the line of machinery may be seen the large wagon which follows such outfits. The latter not only carries food supplies and cooking utensils, but also contains bedding and other articles needed by the workmen. The average thrashing party thus transports not only the machinery, but something of a home on wheels, wherein is sometimes found at least one musical instrument, which is played by workmen after the close of the strenuous day.



HOMES AND HAPPINESS IN THE NEW LAND.

Upper: A pioneer and his friends on the veranda of the former's home in the Rio Negro Valley, southern Argentina. Lower: A group of colonists in the same region of the country. The group shows the mixture of Spanish and Italian blood, as both Spain and Italy have furnished many thousands of immigrants to Argentina.

at home, adaptability, former occupation, age, and numerous other pertinent questions are asked each person. The great majority of immigrants are accepted, but the records show that not a few are debarred and must return to their old homes. Argentina wants only the right-class immigrant.

In normal times—that is, about 1911–1913—nearly a thousand immigrants a day arrived in Argentina. This current of human beings made the immigration service teem with activity. The law provides that they be maintained at the immigration hotels at least a week unless sooner sent to the several districts needing workers. During the time at the Buenos Aires institution each immigrant has the opportunity of obtaining at least a brief insight into life and conditions in the region of Argentina that he is to be sent. Motion pictures tell the story to him better than words. He also sees samples of machinery and implements used in the country; his wife and family, if any, are taught how to operate the pampa stove, an Argentine specialty; how best to perform many kinds of plantation home duties—the care of dairy, the raising of chickens, use of garden tools and implements, methods of planting and raising vegetables; and, in brief, how to start and prosper on new soil or in the isolated hamlet where conditions are more or less primitive.

Argentina's 22,000 miles of railways and numerous watercourses have sufficed to transport the products of the country to trade centers and to seaports. But railroads and rolling stock, as in the United States, are far short of answering the demands that are made upon them. A system of highways upon which motor trucks could be operated would not only augment the cargo delivered to the railroads but would quicken the transportation problem to a marked degree. In parts of Argentina the motor truck has made its appearance, and this modern method of transport, no doubt, will gradually supersede the native cart with its enormous wheels, long a factor in transporting immense loads and still to be seen where modern highways are lacking.

As an illustration of the growing use of motor vehicles in passenger and light freight service we have the line from Neuquen to Bariloche. The former is an important town on the Great Southern Railway, while the latter stands on the shore of one of the country's beautiful Andean lakes, the places being several hundred miles apart. Between the two, and before the advent of rail connection, the motor car bridges the distance—a route growing more and more popular as the Nahuel Huapi Lake and region are becoming national playgrounds, somewhat similar to Yellowstone Park in the United States. This route also leads from Argentina to Chile, and affords the traveler a lower altitude and even a more picturesque journey over the Andes than the Mendoza rail route.



WHERE EUROPEAN PIONEERS HAVE SETTLED IN SOUTHERN ARGENTINA.

Upper: A typical home of the well-to-do farmer in the Rio Negro Valley. Middle: A little trading post at Arroyo Posado. Note the automobile has reached this far away settlement. Lower: The beginning of town making. This place has been named Esquel, and is surrounded by colorization lands.



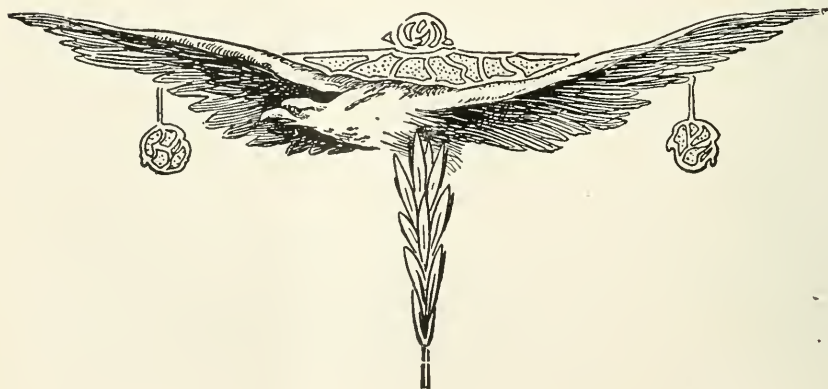
Photograph by Rollo H. Beck, American Museum of Natural History.

USHUAIA, THE WORLD'S MOST SOUTHERN SETTLEMENT.

Ushuaia is situated on Beagle Channel, not far from Cape Horn. At the former place Argentina maintains a penal institution, which shows prominently in the center of the picture. The inmates manufacture large quantities of shoes annually, which are shipped to the Buenos Aires market for further distribution.

Pastoral and agricultural by nature, and a producer of vast quantities of commodities, Argentina has as yet barely one-fifth of its cultivable land under the plow. It is a region of the earth where phosphates as an aid to growing crops are not in general use, and where for obvious reasons intensive cultivation need not be practiced. At the same time the bigness of the average plantation is doubtless a barrier, a hindrance to a wider diffused prosperity. Similar conditions are found in various Southern States of the United States, where landed properties are so enormous that they can not be properly tilled under conditions existing to-day. A division of great plantations into smaller farms has long been advocated and urged; and similarly in Argentina, many of those broad-minded men of patriotism and of affairs have at least fostered a movement that augurs better opportunities for the poor man by giving him an individual chance to work out his own success on the land, and in the end the multiplied results benefit the nation at large.

In great or small production, however, a land like Argentina, with thousands of square miles stretching over vast level areas, the use of modern implements and machinery is especially inviting as well as a necessity. It is true that Argentina herself manufactures many useful implements for the hacienda and the ranch, but the time has not yet come when the intricate machine, like the reaper, the self-binder, the grain drill, the tractor, the thrasher, the hay tedder, the steam engine, the auto truck, the cash register, the windmill, the gasoline corn grinder, and a hundred and one other labor-saving devices and implements can be made at home; they must come into the country from nations that manufacture such things on gigantic scales, which naturally lessen cost. In return for these manufactured goods Argentine granaries outpour their raw supplies, while the nation itself offers the newcomer a home and vastly more freedom in life, liberty, and work than that which ordinarily prevails amid the congested populations of the Old World.



ECONOMIC VALUE OF U. S. IMPORTS FROM LATIN AMERICA¹ " " " "

THE war has brought into high relief an economic truth that had become more or less obscured in the public mind. It is that imports are of vastly more consequence than exports, especially to countries having highly developed manufacturing industries. Europe cries out for imports, for food and drink, and the material things that make living on the modern plane possible. It wants these things for its own use. The thought is secondary that it may manufacture for export; the latter, Europe knows, can come only when its own pressing needs are supplied. First, Europe must build itself, bring its people back near where they stood in 1914 before it can become a storehouse for other continents to draw from. It must work, it must produce, and it must have many things from overseas from which to produce for its own use, to maintain its own civilization. The right to buy, the right to have the markets where food and raw materials are produced and sold not closed to them was the master economic thought in the minds of all the delegates from every country assembled in Paris. This thought found expression on almost every page of the lengthy treaty there signed. The right to buy and not the right to sell was what each delegate thought to safeguard. Restrictions on selling, high tariffs, licenses, prohibitions, and all the protective measures that have been or may be used to limit the selling rights of countries were not considered at all, or, in rare cases, as of the near future. All understood that the right to buy, the right to acquire and to use for its own, is the vital element of national trade.

The war made evident many of the great actualities of life which had become submerged in popular thought, but none more evident than that the need to acquire what a country must have for its own economic subsistence is, like the Arab's need for the waters of the desert, primal, omniprevalent, and overshadowing.

In the easy-going times before the war it was appreciated that certain countries, England and Germany, for example, based a large proportion of their exports upon the supply of imported raw material; but this appreciation led to obscuring the fundamental purpose of imports and, in fact, the fundamental condition out of which the exports themselves grew. Before all else a country imports because

¹ By William C. Wells, of Pan American Union staff.

it has need of that which it imports for its own use. Later it may come to the point where it imports in excess in order that it may export the surplus in some changed form. But this last condition follows and is dependent upon full satisfaction of the first condition. No people sell or give up what they themselves need except under compulsion of force or actuated by high patriotic or altruistic motives. Under stress, such as that produced by the war, foreign needs may be so great and foreign demands so urgent, and more than all foreign prices so attractive, that a country will go short on a product in order to send it abroad. But the condition is temporary; soon the need is felt at home; the demand is there and the high price is there; so, long before the want becomes real, exports stop and the products remain at home. Only patriotic or altruistic motives will carry any country voluntarily beyond this point.

A good example of economic use of raw material is that of cotton in England. England does not and can not produce cotton. Although a fiber used in the East from beyond historic beginnings and known in Europe for many centuries, its important economic use in either Europe or America does not run farther back than one century. Its great use, its present status of being interwoven in the whole fabric of industry, and thereby furnishing one of the chief elements upholding the present standard of life, is a matter of not more than a half century. Cotton in reality is a new thing. New in Europe and new in America, and yet one would hesitate to name anything beyond coal or iron, be it oil, wheat, copper, or what not, that is of more consequence to modern civilization than cotton. Not to have cotton would drive any one of the leading industrial countries back into a condition of incalculable disorder. Even at the period of the American Civil War (1861-1865), when cotton had not 10 per cent the consequence to England it has now, the shutting off of American cotton produced grave results. Then the results were felt chiefly by the spinners, the workers in the mills, and the trading classes. The cotton crisis was one that touched those who bought, sold, manufactured, and financed cotton. It did not strike at the root of English life outside of its own industrial sphere in any very disastrous degree. Less cotton was used and wool and linen were substituted. Then, more or less the three fibers were interchangeable; they had not become so much specialized, so there could be substitution. Now there can not be, for neither wool, nor flax, nor silk, nor jute, nor any other fiber can substitute for cotton. They can not be spared from their own uses, nor can they be produced in sufficient quantities. If the attempt to substitute were made it would react like the fall of the first brick in a standing row, which knocks down the second, and the third, and so on to the end.

England now must have cotton, not in order that it may export cotton manufactures (deprivation to that extent would strike no

deeper, if in fact as deep, as the crisis of the Civil War), but that it may live on its present economic plane. Cotton is wealth to England—not the cotton it sells, but what it keeps, the greatest single element of wealth that England draws from foreign lands. For England one may substitute France, or Germany, and the story is substantially the same.

Before the war England imported cotton to the amount of from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bales (500 pounds each). During the period of the war its imports fell off one-eighth in quantity but increased two-thirds in cost. At the close of the war the per pound cost price was over three times what it was at the beginning. At no time before the war, or during the war or the year since, and in all probability not for a generation to come, has England arrived, or will it arrive, at the point of exporting more cotton manufactures than it uses. It was nearest this point in 1914, when, as near as can be estimated, it used only about 50 per cent more than it exported. Exact statistics are not available on this point, and it is doubtful if it be possible to collate and formulate such, but from the published statistics of the British Government of cotton imports by quantities (weights) and values, and exports by values, combined with manufacturing estimates of advancement in value from manufacture—the latter aiming to arrive at an average of all kinds of manufactures—it is safe to say that English cotton manufactures running from the simplest and least advanced up to laces and other highly advanced forms, represent an increase in value of four times the raw cotton used. It is on this base that the percentages by weight kept and exported in the table below has been computed. Otherwise the table presents figures compiled from British official sources (Accounts of Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom), the only change being that raw-cotton imports are given in bales of 500 pounds instead of in (to Americans) the less familiar form of quintals of 100 pounds. The period covered is ten years back from January 1, 1920.

British international cotton trade.

Year.	Imports of raw cotton, all kinds.		Exports of cotton manu- factures (value).	Per cent by quantity.	
	Quantity.	Value.		Kept.	Ex- ported.
	<i>Balcs.</i>	<i>Pounds sterling.</i>	<i>Pounds sterling.</i>		
1910.....	3,945,483	71,711,908	91,298,885	68	32
1911.....	4,414,176	71,155,514	102,939,424	64	36
1912.....	5,611,636	80,238,960	104,607,878	68	32
1913.....	4,348,599	70,570,547	110,594,660	61	39
1914.....	3,728,267	55,350,626	90,310,213	59	41
1915.....	5,295,232	64,671,623	74,767,453	72	28
1916.....	4,342,004	84,729,677	103,622,913	70	30
1917.....	3,246,343	110,590,634	128,497,477	71	29
1918.....	2,978,106	150,285,324	158,023,653	74	26
1919.....	3,916,573	190,771,416	204,056,730	73	27

The table shows a remarkable fact—viz. that while England retains much the larger portion of the cotton it imports as necessary to its own use, yet a smaller amount, which it exports in the form of manufactured goods, has a selling value much greater than that of all the raw cotton imported. England pays for all the cotton it imports, including what it uses and what it sells, with the surplus of cotton manufactures that it exports. This surplus not only pays the whole import bill, but overpays it, leaving a remainder of clear profit, which was 27 per cent in 1910; 44 per cent in 1911; 30 per cent in 1912; 57 per cent in 1913; and 65 per cent in 1914. Even in the lean years of the war, when England was pushed to the limit, there was yet a clear profit of 16 per cent in 1915; 22 per cent in 1916; 16 per cent in 1917; and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in 1918. In the year after the war (1919) the profit was 7 per cent, truly a remarkable instance of economic use in imports. Yet this instance is no more striking than the United States economic use of imported rubber, the only difference being that the United States itself uses a much larger proportion of the raw rubber it imports than England does of cotton; but, since what is kept is of more value than what is sold, the United States gets more, proportionally, out of imported rubber than England gets out of imported cotton.

The United States imports from the 20 Latin American countries constantly exceed in value the exports to these countries. This condition, by all who have inquired into the underlying facts, is regarded as permanent. Any radical change would result from destructive influences which would go to sap the industrial vitality of the United States. The change would not come about even though the United States captured all the Latin American import trade down to the very last penny, for there would still be the condition that the United States would import more than it exported, for in the event the United States would have to take over a still larger proportion of Latin American exports. At present the value of Latin America's exports to the United States alone is equal to the value of all its imports from the United States, Europe, and elsewhere, including those that each of the Latin American countries draws from any of the others. The value of the imports from Latin America increased threefold from 1913 to 1919, and the value of the exports increased in the same proportion. The increase of one trade necessarily means the increase of the other.

United States trade with Latin America.

	Imports.	Exports.	Balance.
1913.....	\$426,936,266	\$316,560,433	\$110,375,833
1915.....	636,009,702	327,307,055	308,702,647
1919.....	1,318,803,305	934,754,929	384,048,376

In the year before the war (1913) the imports exceeded the exports by over one-third, and it was the same in the year after the war (1919). During the period of the war imports nearly doubled exports, but that condition was abnormal. The proportion of 4 to 3 is about what the trade is or is likely to be.

There is widely entertained opinion that in some way this constant status of importing more from Latin America than is exported is disadvantageous. It can not be unless there is something of doubtful economic advantage on the import side of the ledger. If both trades be advantageous, and no one doubts that the export is, then the measure of advantage is better expressed by the sum than by the difference of the two. Suppose that Latin America continued to import from the United States in the same volume it now imports, but exported all its products to Europe. This would give the United States a favorable balance of trade with Latin America of close to a billion dollars a year. But would the United States be a gainer? This question may be answered by another: Would England be a gainer by not importing cotton?

The matter of imports stands, as it should, on its own bottom. Is it worth while to import a billion and third dollars worth of products from Latin America every year? It is not, if an economic use is not made of the imports. It is, if such a use is made; and if that use be such as England makes of cotton, then the trade is not only of enormous advantage, but is an absolute necessity, whether or not there be a penny's worth of return trade.

Let us examine into what these imports are. First, they are not manufactures nor are they luxuries, unless Habana cigars, Panama hats, and tortoise-shell gimeracks be classed in one or both of these categories. The total cigar, tobacco, and hat imports for 1919 amounted to a little over \$27,000,000. Add \$13,000,000 more for unconsidered trifles which may be considered unnecessary manufactures or luxuries and there remains over \$1,378,800,000 imports from Latin America in 1919 to represent the remaining imports, which were practically all tropical food products and raw materials for manufacturing.

The food products are fruits (bananas, coconuts, and pineapples), coffee, sugar, and cacao. The United States imports no grain, meat, or fish from Latin America except occasional inconsequential amounts, which have never equaled 5 per cent of its return exports of flour, preserved and canned meats, fruits and vegetables. The raw materials are rubber, hides, glue stock, flaxseed, wool and hair, dyeing and tanning material, mineral oils, animal and vegetable fats, tagua, substitute gutta-percha (balatá), drugs, essential oils, beeswax and vegetable wax, broom stock, nitrate of soda, cabinet woods, pearl shell, borax, henequen and ixtle fiber, ores and concentrates of copper,

zinc, lead, platinum, silver, gold, iron, tin, bismuth, vanadium, thorium, and tungsten. What part do these imports play in the industrial economy of the United States?

The industrial census of the United States taken in 1914 is the last complete survey of American industries. Necessarily many changes since then would have occurred due to natural growth and progress, but greater changes due to the war have occurred. For one thing imports by values of raw material from Latin America have increased three times; by quantities about double. This increase reflects the growth of the industries using these materials.

India rubber.—The industrial census of 1914 shows that the chief rubber industries (by no means all the industries using rubber, but those which could be classified as rubber industries) employed 88,821 persons at an annual wage of over \$60,000,000. The capital employed was near \$300,000,000 and the value of the annual output a little over this last figure. The rubber-manufacturing industries are among those which have made the largest growth since 1914. The importation of raw rubber (by quantity) in 1919 was a little over four times what it was in 1914, and the exportation of rubber manufactures increased from \$3,505,267 to \$28,924,685.

Until within the last few years Latin America was the chief source of rubber supply. Brazil alone in 1914 furnished one-third of the total of United States imports. At present the British East Indies have taken the leading rank, but Latin America yet exports nearly its total rubber production to the United States. In 1919 the supply from Brazil was nearly 59,000,000 pounds. Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, the Central American States, and Mexico also supply considerable amounts. On the other hand the United States exported automobile tires to Mexico, Cuba, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile of the customs value of \$6,421,000. Latin America buys almost all its rubber manufactures of every kind from the United States.

Hides and skins.—The 1914 census classifies 6,758 establishments of the leather industries. These employed an average of 307,060 wage earners at an annual wage of \$169,357,560. They used raw material costing \$753,135,354, and the value of their products was \$1,104,594,557. The establishments embraced the industries of tanning and currying, boot and shoe making, saddlery and harness, trunks and valises, belting, gloves, pocketbooks, and miscellaneous leather goods. They do not include bookbinding, upholstery, and some other important leather uses. Next to the domestic supply Latin American countries are the largest contributors of hides and skins necessary in these industries.

In 1919 the United States imported 407,282,271 pounds of cattle hides, of which Argentina furnished 146,103,225 pounds; Uruguay,

48,294,455 pounds; Brazil, 29,517,585 pounds; Mexico, 26,288,312 pounds; Colombia, 14,979,377 pounds; Cuba, 12,500,062 pounds; Venezuela, 7,922,391 pounds; and each of the remaining Latin American countries some lesser amount. In all, Latin America furnished about three-fourths of the cattle-hide importation of \$125,590,000 in 1919.

These same countries furnished near 25,000,000 pounds of goat-skins; about the same amount of sheepskins; 5,000,000 pounds of calfskins; and a considerable quantity of horse and colt skins. They also furnished nearly the whole importation of tanning material, of which quebracho extract alone accounted for nearly \$7,000,000.

As in rubber, so in leather, nearly the whole of Latin America's importation of manufactured articles is from the United States.

Wool.—The 1914 census classifies 979 woolen, worsted, felt, carpet, and felt hat manufacturing plants, employing 203,716 persons at an annual wage of \$108,009,088, with an output of \$464,249,813. The industries of wool pulling and scouring and the manufacture of hosiery, knit goods, gloves, garments, and other clothing industries are not represented. The domestic production of wool is about 40 per cent of the total consumption; the remaining 60 per cent is imported. Of the importation Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, and Peru furnished 213,193,000 pounds out of a total importation of 445,893,000. Other Latin American countries furnished lesser amounts. Altogether, Latin America accounts for about 60 per cent of the total wool importation—i. e., for more than one-third of all the wool manufactured in the United States. In 1919 nearly \$48,000,000 of wool manufactures were exported; a considerable proportion to Latin America.

Flaxseed.—About one-half the flaxseed ground in the United States is imported and 80 per cent of the importation is from Argentina. Linseed oil (i. e., flaxseed oil) has its chief use in the paint and varnish industry, which in 1914 employed over 16,000 persons.

Copper.—The uses of copper and its chief alloys, brass, bronze, german silver, and bell metal, are so many and so varied and it enters into so many kinds of industry which do not admit of being classified as copper industries that a very imperfect idea of its importance is arrived at from a survey of the industries so classified. Next to iron, copper is the most important industrial metal.

The industrial census of 1914 classifies electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies with 1,030 manufacturing establishments, employing 144,712 persons at an average annual wage of \$109,097,610, employing capital of \$355,724,756, consuming raw material (the chief of which is copper), \$154,728,076, and having an output of \$335,170,194.

Another classification is brass, bronze, and copper products, mainly wire, rods, plates, sheets, and tubing. There were 992 establishments of this kind employing 45,657 persons, capital, \$116,092,882; wages, \$32,158,279; raw materials, \$115,486,768; and value of products, \$162,199,019. It is stated that nearly \$70,000,000 of like copper products were manufactured by establishments engaged primarily in other industries.

The wage earners in establishments classified as copper smelting and refining received over \$16,000,000 and the value of the output of these establishments was \$440,000,000.

About one-fourth of the copper manufactured in the United States is imported, nearly all as ores, concentrates, and other unrefined forms. The value of the imports for the last three years was: 1917, \$137,786,561; 1918, \$133,524,692; 1919, \$86,270,661. Eighty per cent of this copper was from Latin America, chiefly from Mexico, Chile, Peru, Cuba, and Colombia. Much of the raw material goes back to Latin America in manufactures. With the one exception, almost the whole importation of manufactures of copper and copper alloys into Latin America for 20 years has been, as it now is without any exception, from the United States. The exception is that before the war in the southern half of South America, including Brazil, German electrical goods were imported in quantity a little greater than the quantity of like articles from the United States.

Lead.—In the lead smelting and refining industry in 1914 there were 7,385 wage earners receiving \$6,134,000, and the value of the output was \$171,579,000. The extent to which refined lead is an industrial base can not be satisfactorily indicated from the statistical standpoint. Latin America furnishes about one-seventh of the lead ore smelted in the United States. Most of this ore is from Mexico. About \$2,000,000 worth of lead bars, pigs, sheet, and pipe are exported every year to Latin America.

Zinc.—About one-tenth of the zinc smelted and refined in the United States is from Latin America; nearly all from Mexico. In the zinc smelting and refining industry in 1914 there were 9,617 persons employed, receiving \$6,700,000 wages, and the value of the output was \$53,538,000. Including galvanized roofing and fence wire the export of zinc products to Latin America amounts to over \$10,000,000 a year. Zinc oxide for paints represents over \$500,000.

Tungsten.—From one-third to one-half the tungsten refined and used in the United States is imported, about two-thirds of which is from Latin America, mainly from Peru and Chile. This metal goes into electrical and steel-making industries.

Iron ore.—About 5,500,000 tons from Cuba.

Vanadium.—Nearly the whole supply is from Peru.

Antimony and manganese.—Both imported from Latin America.

Monazite.—A thorium ore used in making Welsbach gas mantles; about 1,000,000 pounds from Brazil.

Tin.—Ore from Bolivia, worth about \$10,000,000.

Cotton.—In 1919 about 100,000 bales, worth \$18,000,000, from Mexico and Peru.

Logwood.—Used for dyeing. Over \$500,000 in 1919 from Latin America.

Cordage fibers.—Used for making rope and binder twine. The importation of sisal (henequen) in 1919 was 144,542 tons, worth nearly \$40,000,000, and of ixtle (Tampico fiber), 20,800 tons, worth over \$2,500,000. Both these fibers are from Mexico.

Tagua.—The importation of these nuts, sometimes called vegetable ivory, amounted to 32,000,000 pounds in 1919. They were mainly from Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela. Their chief use is in button manufacture.

Mineral oil.—The importation of crude oil from Mexico in 1917 was 1,261,995,000 gallons; in 1918, 1,584,202,000 gallons; and 1919, 2,212,784,000 gallons. The value of the importation in 1919 was over \$26,000,000. The industrial value of this large supply of crude oil is incalculable.

Sugar.—In 1914 the sugar-refining industry employed 11,253 wage earners at wages of \$7,823,000. The value of the output was \$289,399,000. About one-fourth of the sugar consumed in the United States is of domestic production (cane and beet); about one-fourth is produced in Hawaii, Philippines, and Porto Rico (cane), and the remaining half is imported from Latin America (cane). The United States consumes from a fifth to a fourth of the total world crop of sugar. In 1919 the United States imported 6,686,000,000 pounds of raw sugar from Cuba, 17,000,000 pounds from Central America, 8,000,000 from the Dominican Republic, and 35,000,000 from Peru and the other South American countries. In the same year it imported over 120,000,000 gallons of molasses from Latin America, principally from Cuba.

Coffee.—The coffee-roasting plants in the United States in 1914 paid wages of about \$5,0000,000 to between 8,000 and 9,000 wage earners. The capital invested was over \$50,000,000. In 1919 the country imported 1,333,564,000 pounds of coffee, all of which except about 6 per cent was from Latin America. Over 787,000,000 pounds was from Brazil.

Cacao.—The chocolate and confectionery manufacturing establishments in 1914 employed 60,000 wage earners at an annual wage of \$25,000,000. This industry must have more than doubled since 1914. In 1919 the United States imported nearly 400,000,000 pounds of crude cacao, of which one-half was from Latin America, mainly

from Brazil, Ecuador, Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Haiti, and Colombia.

Fruits.—Coconuts, pineapples, and Brazil nuts are imported from Latin America to the amount of \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000; but the chief importation is bananas. In 1919 there were imported 37,000,000 bunches of bananas, appraised by the customs authorities at near \$16,000,000. All of these were from Latin America, except 6,857,000 bunches from Jamaica.

Sugar and coffee have become necessary foods in the United States; not necessary in the sense that human life can not be maintained without them, for that can not be said of any food except of milk for infants, but necessary for the maintenance of the existing standards of life. Chocolate is more nourishing and perhaps, when made into a beverage, equally as stimulating as coffee, but it has not become the national drink as coffee has. Neither can be produced in the United States proper. Bananas come close to being a national food necessity, and the same is true of chocolate as confectionery. It would be a distinct lowering of the standard if either of these near-necessary foods or coconuts, pineapples, and Brazil nuts, were not imported.

The need of the United States for the above-mentioned foods imported from Latin America is perhaps as real, although not quite so apparent, as the need for the industrial material.

In the two great industries of rubber and leather manufacture the United States has for years been far in the lead. Leaving out of account native tanning and manufacture for home use by the backward races of Asia and Africa, the commercial production in the United States of leather and manufactures thereof is nearly equal to the total commercial production of all the world besides and in rubber manufactures it is greater. The domestic consumption per capita of leather has been at least twice the per capita consumption of France or Germany and greater than the per capita consumption of England. In rubber the per capita consumption has been over three times that of any one of the countries mentioned. These countries together have a population about 50 per cent greater than the United States, yet they use less leather and only about one-half as much rubber.

Rubber the United States does not produce, and its herds of cattle, sheep, horses, and goats, no matter if they keep pace with the increase of population (which they do not), do not equal the per capita demand for leather manufactures. Imported hides go to supply the deficiencies of domestic consumption, and in addition provide a large export trade in leather and leather goods. This trade in 1919 amounted to \$303,177,000. The rubber manufactures exported for the same year were \$53,866,000.

The position of the United States in copper is quite as predominant as it is in leather. Withdraw the one-fourth supply of Latin American copper and this predominant position could not be continued. The tale for lead and zinc is approximately the same, although the proportion of imported raw material is less.

Of the minor metals none is more important than tungsten, and its promise for the future is perhaps greater than any. The present high efficiency of the incandescent electric light is due entirely to the tungsten filament. In alloy with iron tungsten produces a quality of steel that for tool making is unequalled.

The United States takes three-fourths of the industrial raw products of Latin America. This condition is not due to favor. It is because the United States is the country that makes the largest and broadest use of these products in manufacture, and consequently offers the best market for their sale. Furthermore the producers themselves in Latin America are to a large extent American individuals and corporations.

The United States takes the largest share of the distinctively tropical food products, sugar, coffee, cacao, and bananas, because three of them, sugar, coffee, and bananas, have become more a food necessity here than elsewhere in the world. Perhaps the same can be said of cacao. As a concentrated food it has few equals, and as a toothsome confection, none.

Of the more common grain and meat foods the United States imports practically none, but does export to Latin America considerable quantities of flour, preserved meats, vegetables, and fruits.

One does not disparage the importance of the United States export trade to Latin America by saying that the import trade is many times as valuable. In fact, it furnishes the chief corner stone upon which the export trade is founded, for the latter, in large part, is but a return in finished state what was imported from Latin America in the raw state.

But this last is not the chief value of the imports. Like what cotton is to England, are rubber, hides, copper, oils, nitrate, coffee, and sugar to the United States. These things go to help build the foundation of its material civilization. They go to make life more endurable. They add to the sum total of human comfort and convenience, and are indispensable. They furnish the means and the objects of human industry, skill, and invention. Because of these, wealth is accumulated; they are wealth itself.



VENEZUELA: ONE OF THE RICHEST SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES¹

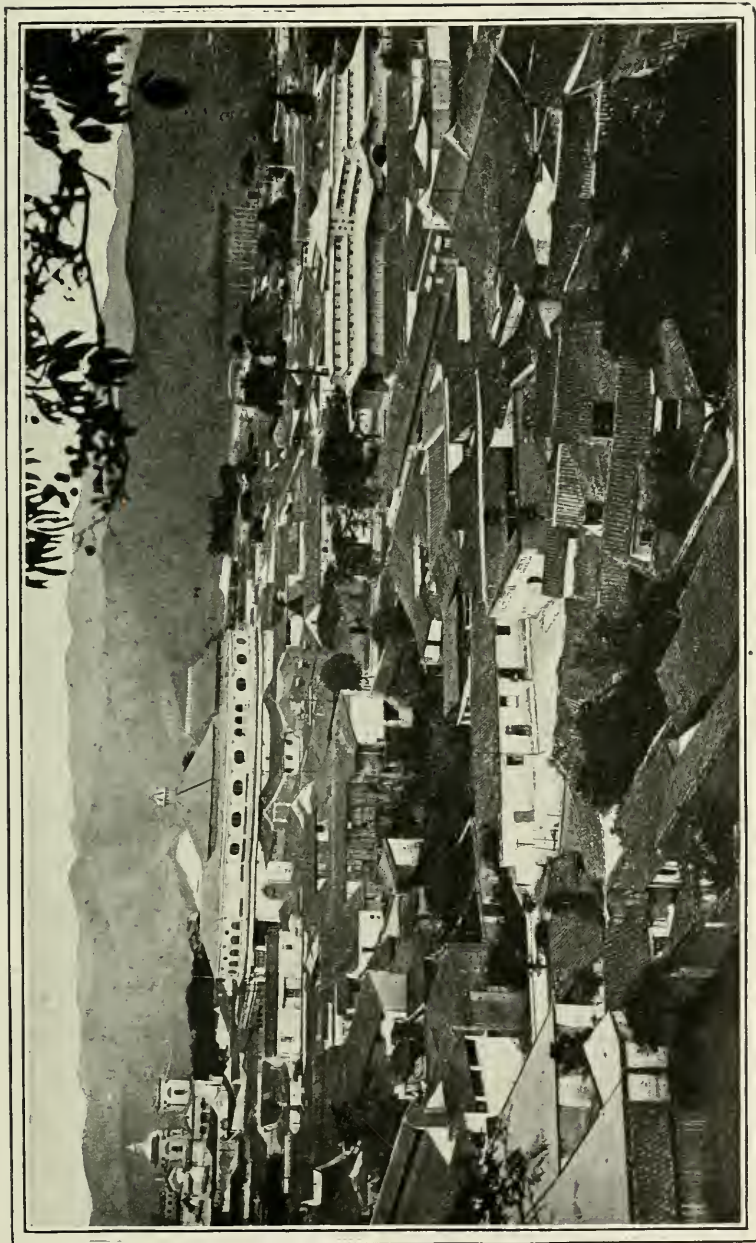
VENEZUELA has never received the attention from the business and investing community of the United States that its resources warrant. It is doubtful if there is a country in all South America with as great a range of natural forms of wealth, covering agricultural, forestal, and mineral types. Considering its relatively easy accessibility to the outside world, it is perhaps the most undeveloped of any country in the South American Continent.

In former years Americans have been deterred from entering into the development of Venezuelan industry and resources on a large scale for a number of reasons, chief of which was the uncertain character of government. Recently, however, the Venezuelan people have insisted upon a change in this state of affairs, which has greatly improved the outlook for the investment of outside capital, and the political situation is as satisfactory there to-day as in any part of the continent.

Few countries possess a more strategic geographical position than Venezuela. Of all South American countries it is the closest to the United States and to Europe, and its proximity to the Panama Canal will in future years prove an asset of tremendous value. Two items will illustrate the value of its position: Its live-stock industry gives promise of being the most important future development which the country will experience, and it is a week nearer to the great meat-consuming centers of Europe than Argentina, one of its chief competitors as a meat exporting nation. The oil fields of Venezuela lie close to the Canal Zone, and the change from coal to oil burning ships in the world's merchant marine will provide a very large market for the oil which the country is already beginning to produce in large quantities. Taken together with Trinidad, which is linked with Venezuela by many commercial bonds, the oil fields of the latter seem certain to become the future source of fuel supply for the majority of vessels using the canal.

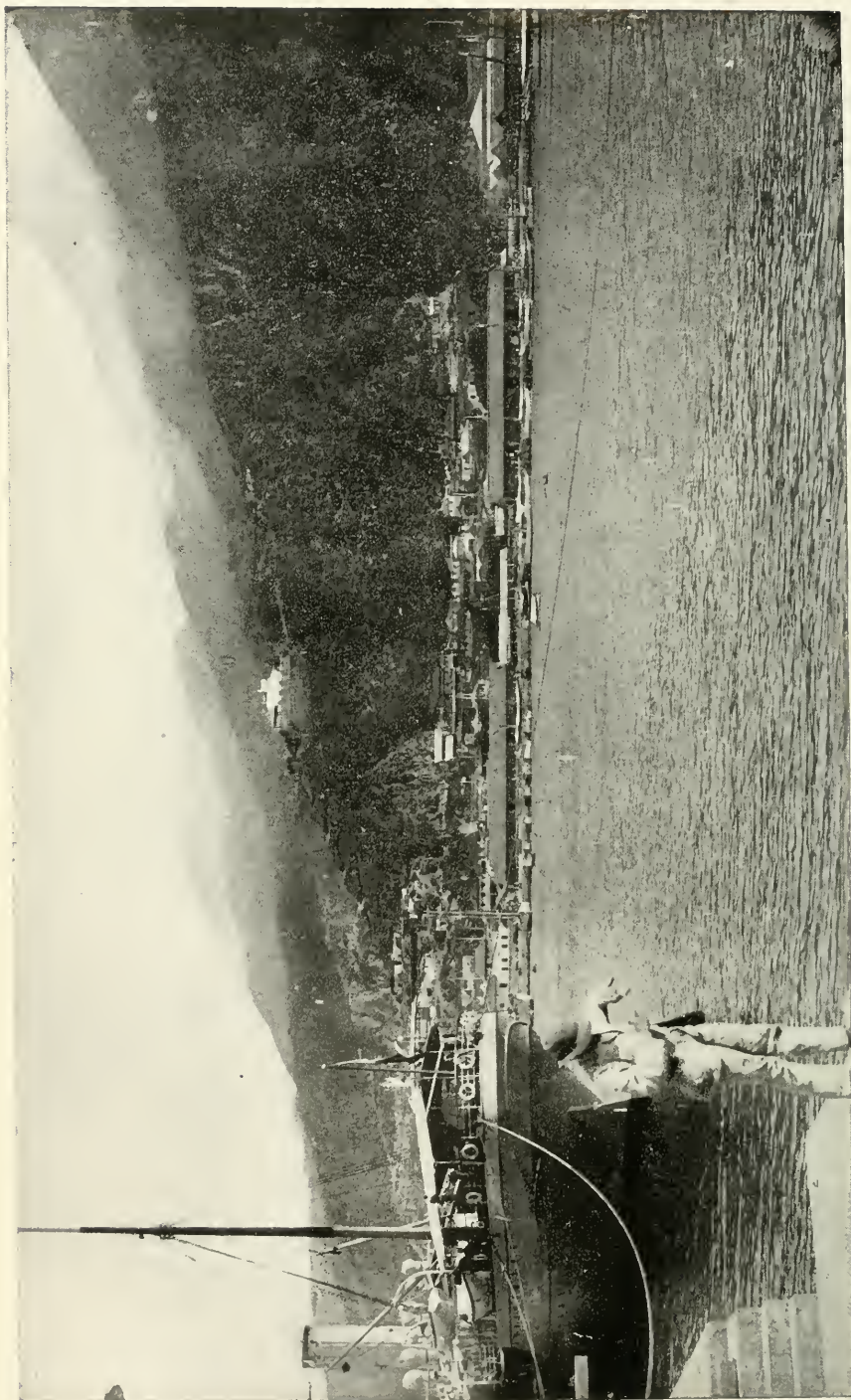
Venezuela contains 394,000 square miles, more than half of which is covered with a rich forest growth. Of the remainder more than 100,000 square miles consists of a rich prairie region, ideally adapted

¹ Reproduced from the March number of *The Americas* (New York).



VIEW OF CARACAS FROM THE HILLTOP.

Aside from being Venezuela's capital and intellectual center, Caracas holds an important commercial place. It is in this city that most of the large mercantile transactions of the Republic are carried out. There are also factories for cotton textiles, beer, cement, furniture, glass, shoes, and other products now competing with imported goods. Caracas is connected with La Guaira, its principal port, by rail and road. It is also connected with Valencia and Puerto Cabello and the fertile valleys of the Tuy by rail. There are several good roads leading out from the city suitable for automobiles and trucks.



LA GUAIRA, THE PRINCIPAL PORT OF VENEZUELA.

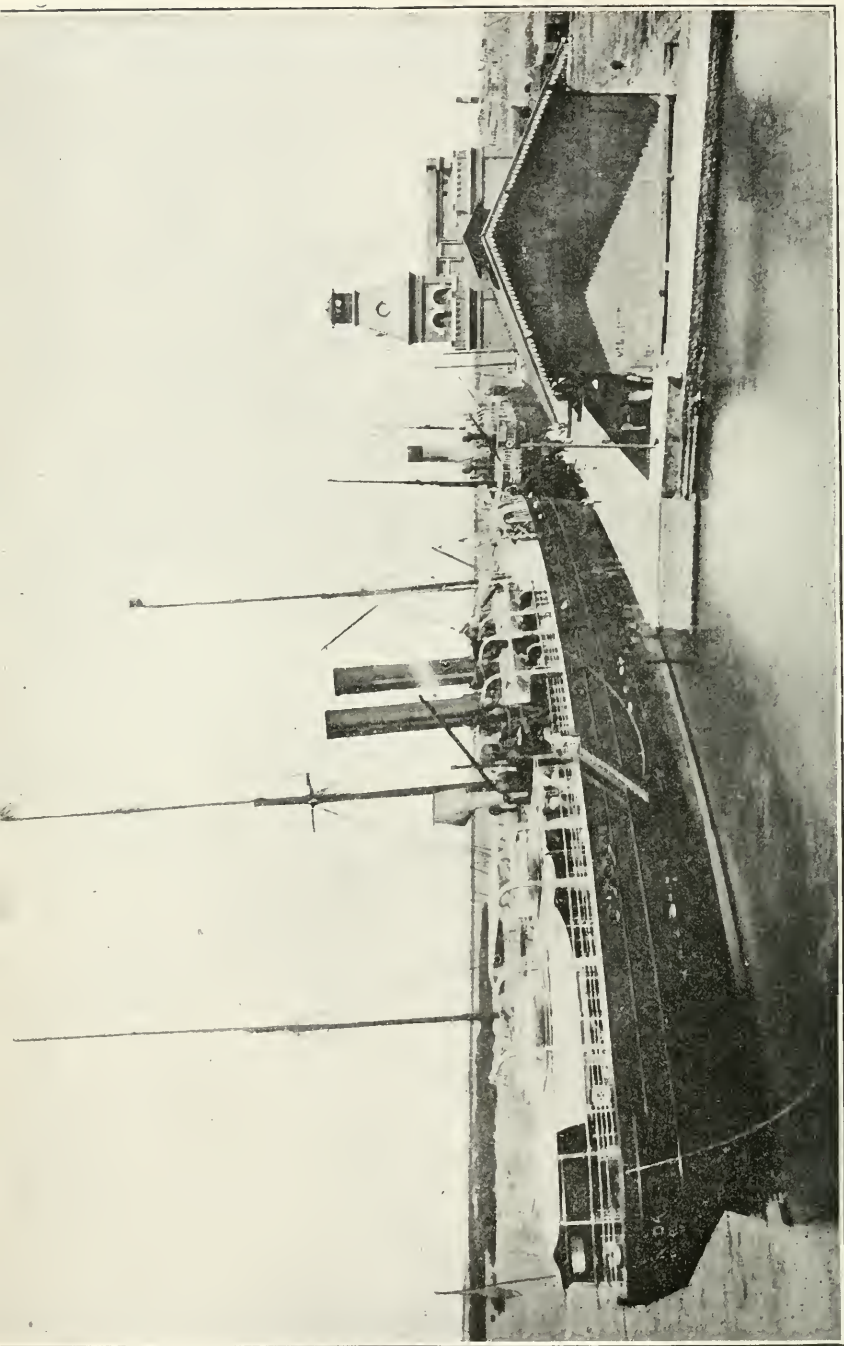
Being near Caracas, La Guaira has become the principal port of Venezuela. Ships of the transatlantic lines which ply along the northern coast of South America call there, and the coastwise trade is active. It has a breakwater to which transatlantic liners of large draught may be warped, and is provided with all the facilities for handling cargoes as well as with large warehouses.

to the cattle-raising industry, well watered, covered with nutritious grasses and possessing a river system which already provides excellent means of transport over great areas, and which will in time be a much greater means of getting out the country's products than it has so far been. The Orinoco, one of the world's greatest rivers, provides the country with a transportation system which will, after development, be as important as is the Amazon to Brazil. It is estimated that the Orinoco watershed covers more than 300,000 square miles; and that, because of mountain ranges and other impediments to travel, the development of the river so that larger boats may use it will result in a very great stimulus to the carriage of goods both inbound and outbound by this route.

The situation on the Orinoco is similar to that on the Amazon. Ciudad Bolivar, located 240 miles from the Atlantic, is reached by ocean-going steamers, and is the point of transshipment for goods going to the higher stretches of the river. From Ciudad Bolivar, which is destined to become one of the exporting and importing centers of South America, smaller river craft ply up the river for long distances and cross the border into Colombia. In fact, large amounts of Colombian products reach the outside world in this way. Up to this time hides have made up the bulk of the Colombian traffic to be shipped by this route, but the lack of improved transportation alone impedes a greater growth of such commerce.

The present site of Ciudad Bolivar was first visited by a white man in 1595, when Sir Walter Raleigh reached it on one of his trips. The Englishman was hunting for gold and found large quantities in the possession of the Indians, who also had a considerable number of diamonds, but he was compelled to turn back without discovering the source of the gold. From that time on, however, the gold fields of Venezuela attracted the adventurers of the whole world, and a tremendous quantity of gold has been taken out. Mining engineers believe that the territory in which the largest gold deposits are located has not yet been prospected, owing to its vast extent, and that in years to come Venezuela will be one of the world's most important gold-producing countries.

But the great prosperity that seems inevitable for Venezuela will be closely connected with the live-stock industry. It is doubtful if any place in the world there exists such an ideal and almost limitless area for the breeding of live stock, particularly beef cattle. Starting in the rich delta of the Orinoco, an immense sea of grass of the most nutritious character stretches for hundreds of miles on every side. Although it is now estimated that there are 2,600,000 head of horned cattle in the country, there is ample pasturage for a hundred times as many. The success which has attended the cattle-raising industry in Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay shows



PUERTO CABELLO, VENEZUELA.

The bay of Puerto Cabello is the safest in Venezuela. It is provided with fine wharves and warehouses and a dry dock. A large packing house has been built in Puerto Cabello, which has been able to export large quantities of meat owing to the proximity of stock-raising centers, which are developing more every day in Venezuela. The port also has supplies of oil, coal, and stone for ships. Puerto Cabello is connected with Valencia, the center of the agricultural country, by rail, and is the port for the State of Lara, one of the richest of the Republic.

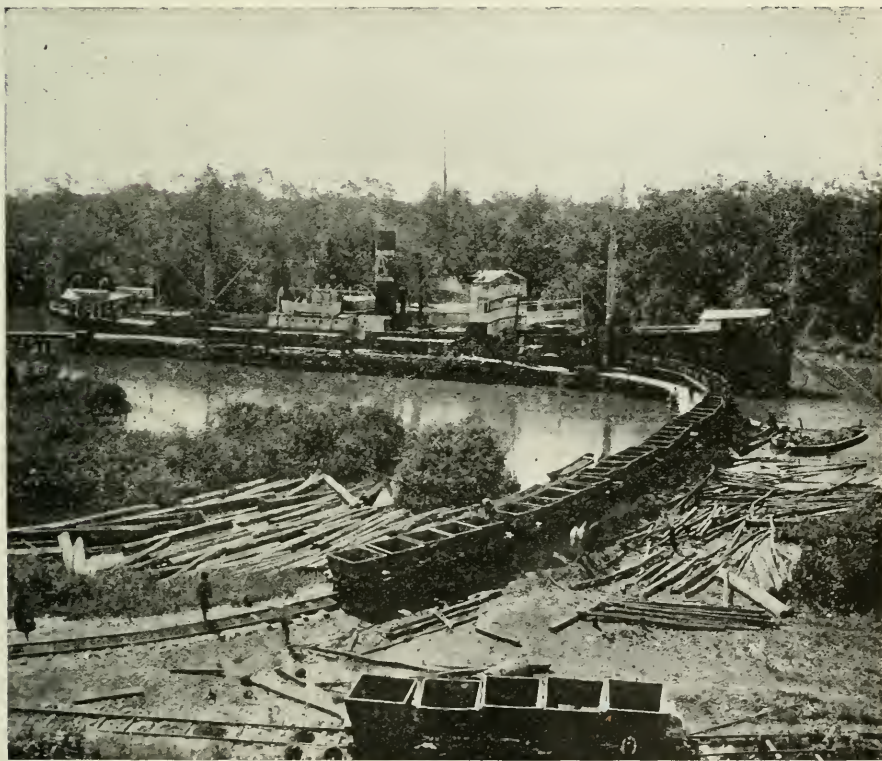


Photo by Wm. H. Rau, Philadelphia. Courtesy of Barber Asphalt Paving Co.

OIL AND ASPHALT CENTERS OF VENEZUELA.

The upper picture shows the city and harbor of Maracaibo; the lower picture the loading of asphalt at Guanoco. Maracaibo, in the western part of the Republic on the shores of Lake Maracaibo, and Guanoco on one of the eastern rivers, are the principal oil and asphalt centers of Venezuela. The richest oil region is around Lake Maracaibo, and through the port are exported also sugar and coffee in large quantities. This city is the port of four States of Venezuela and one in the neighboring Republic of Colombia. Near Guanoco is the largest asphalt lake in South America.

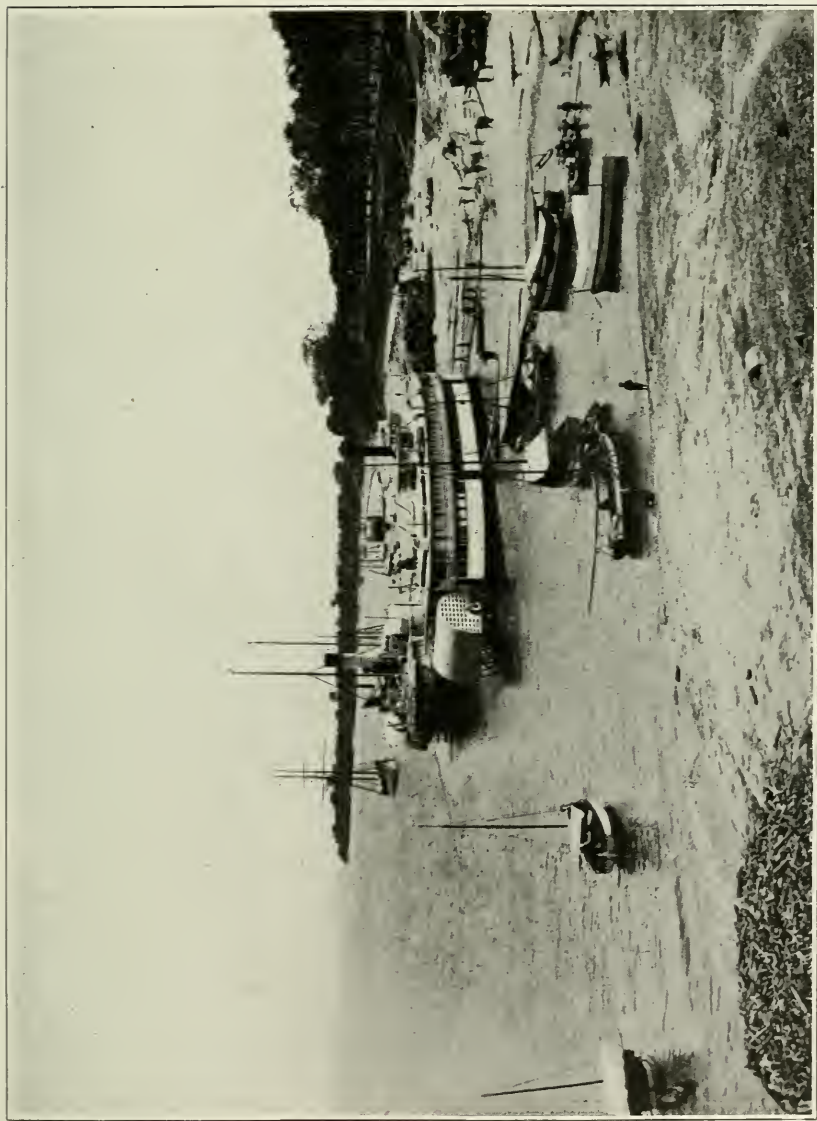
what may also be expected in Venezuela. Efforts are now being made to improve the grade of cattle by the importation of blooded stock. The average climate of the grassy sections of Venezuela is, of course, a good deal warmer than in the cattle sections of the United States, but careful experiments in breeding and acclimating the northern breeds has proved that it is perfectly feasible to breed a high type of beef cattle in warm countries.

The introduction of American methods into the Venezuelan live stock and packing industry would revolutionize the whole thing. At the present time the cattle run wild for the most part and little effort is made to improve the grade of stock, those who are in the business simply devoting their time to rounding up the cattle and selling them for what they will bring, much the same as was done on the western plains of the United States 50 years ago. There can be little doubt that the next decade will see the entire situation looked into by cattlemen who are capable of handling large affairs, and who will be able to give the industry the facilities it requires, including proper refrigerator transportation for delivering packing-house products in Europe in proper condition for consumption.

The vast petroleum resources of Venezuela, which have been known to exist for many years, and which now seem about to undergo an energetic development, are a possession of incalculable value to that country and a blessing to a world which already sees the end of its coal supplies. The world war had a number of dominating effects on the oil industry. While it practically stopped the building of tankers, and cost the loss of many already built through submarine warfare, it also brought about a tremendous increase in the use of oil as fuel for ships, and proved beyond any question the great superiority which it has for this purpose over coal.

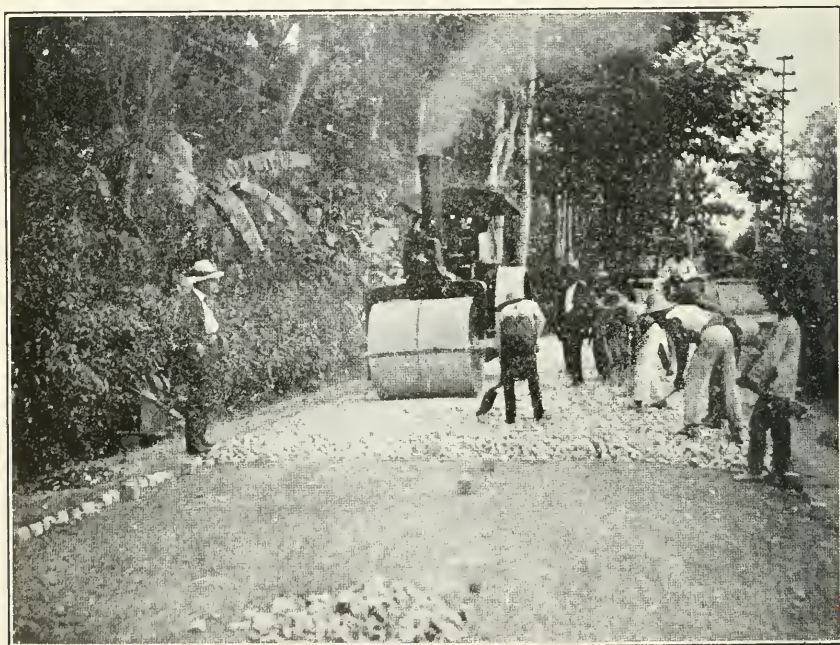
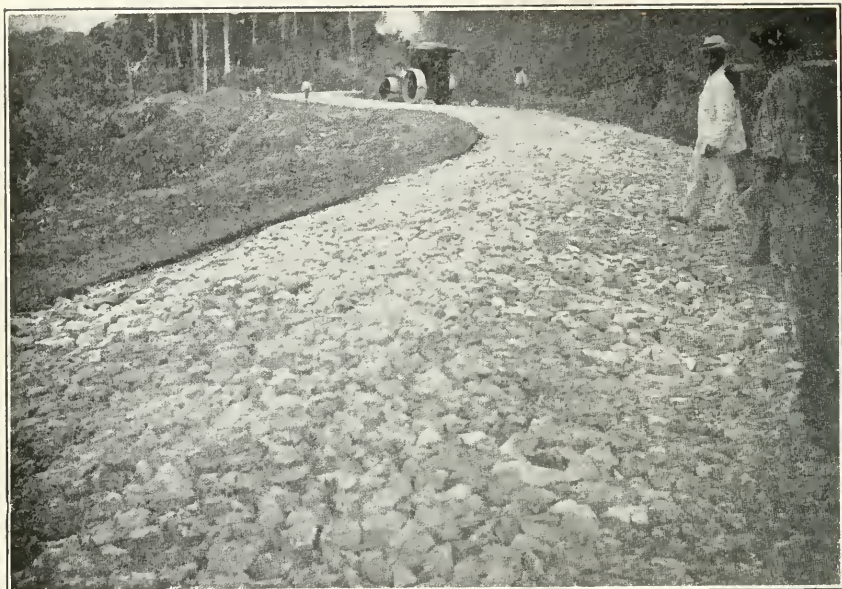
There are sure proofs of oil in many parts of Venezuela, and plans have been formulated by men familiar with the oil industry for a thorough prospecting of the country. That these searches will result in the discovery of great supplies of oil may be predicted as a certainty, and with their discovery will inevitably come the investment of large amounts of capital in the industry's development.

It is unlikely that coal suitable for ship operation will ever again decline in price to the quotations which ruled during the last century and in the years of this century prior to the war. In England, where the world's steam coal principally came from, supplies are giving out, and the industry as a whole is in the grip of a labor situation which throttles it in a manner which would have been thought unbelievable in prewar years. Petroleum is the answer, and Venezuela has it in large quantities and in a strategic geographical position which is unequaled. At the present time more than 70 per cent of the world's supply of petroleum is produced by the



THE CITY OF BOLIVAR AND THE ORINOCO RIVER.

The city of Bolivar, 250 miles above the mouth of the Orinoco, is the principal port for all the traffic on that river and its tributaries. The Orinoco, by means of the Rio Negro, joins the Amazon, which increases its importance as a trade route. Through the port of Ciudad Bolivar, hides, tobacco, cacao, rubber, sirapita, balsams, medicinal barks, as well as gold from the nearby mining regions of Urinary, are



ROAD BUILDING IN VENEZUELA.

In recent years Venezuela has begun the building of a system of good roads and now has several thousand kilometers of highways for automobiles and auto trucks. The upper picture shows the first stages of the work on the Caracas-Guatire road; the second picture shows the use of the steam roller.

200,000 oil wells of the United States. But the demand is already greater than the supply, and surplus and reserve stocks are actually being used at this time. Predictions are being made on all hands that gasoline will sell for 50 cents a gallon before many months have passed. Such a thing, if it comes to pass, and there is no reason for believing that it will not, will be a great force added to the development of Venezuela's oil industry, and one that will be calculated to set it forward several years and to make up the time lost during the war.

Asphalt, a petroleum product also, is found in large quantities in Venezuela. Taken together with Trinidad, just off the Venezuelan coast, the largest workable supplies of asphalt in the entire world are here found. The development of this industry is going forward rapidly, and many Americans ride to business every day over pavement that was once part of a Venezuelan lake.

In spite of its vast plains and the tidal regions along the coast, the country has lofty mountain ranges, with never-failing streams that are a potential source of tremendous electrical power. It is estimated that in the vicinity of Caracas alone there are waterfalls capable of generating 30,000 horsepower. Of this total, 9,000 is already harnessed and is supplying current to the city's homes and industries and for street-lighting uses. Nearly all Venezuelan cities and towns have electric-power plants which supply light and power.

There are no very large manufacturing enterprises in Venezuela, most of the country's products being exported in a raw or nearly raw state. However, small factories exist in large numbers, and the amount of capital invested in them is now calculated at \$70,000,000 in gold, which is an excellent showing when the general state of development and education is considered.

Coffee is by far the most important agricultural product of Venezuela, the value of it in the country's exports being about three times as great as cacao, the second largest, and about six times the value of sugar, which comes third. Venezuela is the second largest coffee-growing country of the world, being second only to Brazil. The renewed strength which has come to the coffee market all over the world and the shortage of supplies due to frosts in Brazil has brought great prosperity to Venezuelan coffee growers, as it has in Venezuela's next door neighbor, Colombia.

Life in Venezuela may be said to be dominated by four or five leading towns and cities. Caracas, the capital, occupies one of the most picturesque settings of any city in the world. Although only 8 miles inland from the Caribbean, it is 3,000 feet above sea level, and is separated from the coast by a range of mountains 5,000 feet high. So difficult is the topography of this section of Venezuela that the railroad which connects it with La Guaira, its seaport, and which was



IMPROVING THE STOCK IN VENEZUELA.

With the growth of the meat-packing industry in Venezuela, the stock raisers have seen the necessity of improving the local breeds, and have been importing thoroughbred animals of the best strains, which they have crossed with the native stock. The picture shows a fine Cebu bull raised from such stock on a cattle ranch at Maracai.

built and is owned by the British, is 23 miles long. The construction of this railroad marked the successful efforts of engineers to overcome some of the greatest railroad-building difficulties ever met. The scenery over the entire trip is of surpassing grandeur, and for much of the distance the Caribbean is visible as the tracks climb higher and higher toward the clouds. Ferdinand De Lesseps, who built the Suez Canal and started to build the big ditch at Panama, remarked after making the trip that there was only one dangerous part of the line, but that that extended from La Guaira to Caracas. In spite of the theoretical risks to which passengers are subjected, the road has never had an accident.

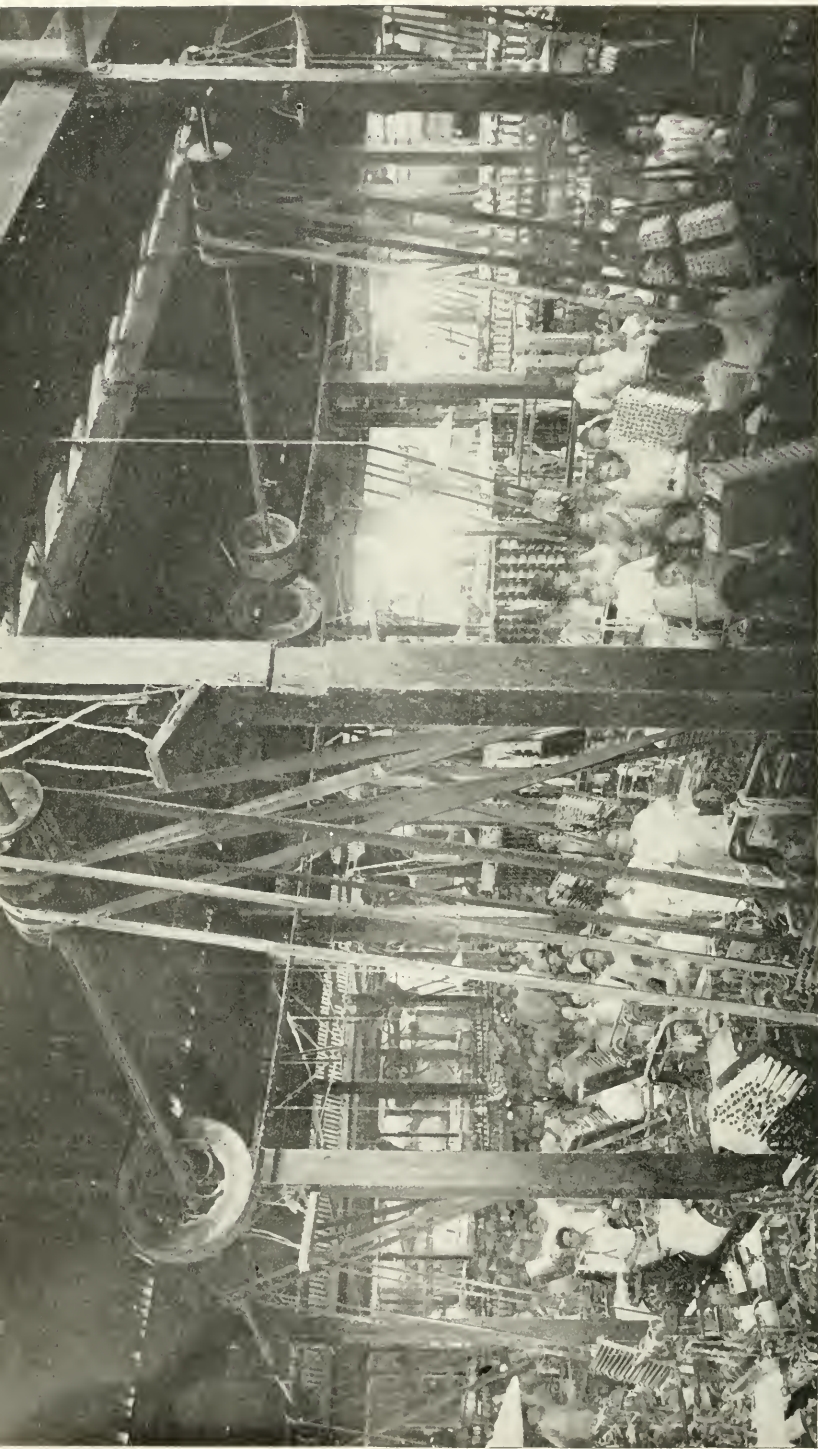
The population of Caracas is estimated to be more than 90,000, and it is the center of Venezuelan culture, with modern schools and all the comforts that would be expected in an American city. In spite of its tropical location, it has a mild and equable climate, the night temperature often descending as low as 48°. There is now an excellent water supply, furnished to the city by means of a modern aqueduct, which carries ice-cold, pure water from the mountains about 15 miles away.

The city is in the center of one of the country's finest coffee districts, and the present prosperity of that industry has brought about renewed planting of trees, which promise to materially increase Venezuela's share of the world's coffee crop. Politically, Caracas dominates Venezuela. All important government bureaus are located there, and life is given the peculiar social activities that make up so important a part of all Latin American political life.

La Guaira is important chiefly because of the relation it bears to Caracas. It is located in a low, sandy, and exceedingly hot part of the country; and, although there are many important business activities, most of the export and import houses maintain their headquarters in the capital.

Maracaibo is an important center of Venezuelan commercial life, and should not be overlooked by any firm desiring to make an intensive drive for Venezuelan business. It serves a vast hinterland and has close connections with Colombia, which is closely linked with Venezuela because of its geographical location. The development of Venezuela's petroleum industry will bring greatly increased activity to Maracaibo and will be of importance to many lines of American business. Already more than 80 per cent of the imports and exports of Maracaibo are with the United States. There are important coal deposits not far from Maracaibo, and it is believed that the construction of a railroad from the coal fields to the Gulf of Venezuela will allow the exportation of 500,000 tons per year.

Ciudad Bolivar, referred to near the beginning of this article, is very different in character from any of Venezuela's other cities. Located



A MILL IN VALENCIA, VENEZUELA.

In Valencia, the capital of the State of Carabobo, there are three mills, one the property of the Compañía Anónima Telares de Valencia y Caracas, employs 1,000 operatives and its daily output is 1,300 quintales of cotton goods, linens, prints, and drills. In Caracas, the capital, and Guayana, an eastern city, there are other mills like the one shown here. Over 10,000,000 bolivars are invested in the textile industry. Since the building of the mills cotton raising in Venezuela has increased, and raw material of the best quality is produced.

240 miles up the Orinoco, it serves an enormous tract of country as yet but sparsely inhabited. Wild products of the forests, principally balata, gold, and hides, form the bulk of its exports, while the imports are such as are required by a population of pioneers and others living under primitive conditions. The principal items of import are automobiles, tires, barbed wire, biscuits, canned goods, canvas, condensed milk, cordage, cement, cyanide, drugs, iron and steel manufactures, kerosene, and wheat flour.

The National City Bank has taken an active part in development of commercial relations between the United States and Venezuela, especially since 1917, when the first Venezuelan branch was established at Caracas. Since then another branch has been opened at Maracaibo, and a third was opened at Ciudad Bolivar during the present month. City bank service is thus equipped to handle business arising in any one of the three principal commercial divisions of the country, and to assist both exporters and importers in carrying on and increasing trade relations with this important Latin American nation.

British capital was the first to realize the latent possibilities of Venezuela and to grasp the significance of the natural resources which had for centuries lain idle. Because of that fact many of the public utilities, railroads, mining and petroleum enterprises are in British hands; but in the years before the war German capital began to come in in large amounts. Most of the Germans engaged in merchandising enterprises, so that to-day the shopping districts of Caracas and the other principal towns show many Teutonic names.

During the war it was almost impossible to secure goods from any country except the United States, with the result that many merchants who before the war would have declined to listen to salesmen from the United States were glad to be able to get American products. Familiarity with our goods thus secured has been a great boon to trade between this country and Venezuela, and if proper methods are used by American manufacturers and exporters there is no reason for believing that most of this trade will not be held.

An event held in December in Caracas showed the recent growth of industry in Venezuela, and was a surprise, it is said, even to the Venezuelan people themselves. This was the national exposition. Nearly all the manufactured and unmanufactured products represented showed that a steady upward movement exists in the country and that technical skill of a high order exists among its workmen and artisans.



THE THIRD PAN AMERICAN AERONAUTIC CONGRESS

THE Third Pan American Aeronautic Congress, held at Atlantic City from May 20 to May 30, was opened by wireless by President Wilson, who sent the radio message from the White House, which was received on the apparatus of a seaplane, one of the winged aircruisers of the United States Navy's impressive exhibit. The congress, composed of delegates and aeronautic authorities, met at Congress Hall at the end of the steel pier, acquired for the occasion of the congress, to hear the welcoming addresses of the officials of the Aero Club of America, the Aerial League of America, the Aero Club of Atlantic City, and the Pan American Aeronautic Federation.

At the initial luncheon held at the Hotel Traymore, on May 20, messages were read from those of the diplomatic corps who could not be present. The ambassador of Argentina, Dr. Le Breton, was temporarily away from Washington, but sent his greetings to the congress. The Brazilian ambassador was ill and unable to attend, but sent cordial good wishes for the success of the congress. The ambassador of Chile sent as his representative Señor Guillermo Hoppin, of the consulate in Philadelphia. Ambassador Pezet, of Peru, also sent his greetings.

The Bolivian minister, Dr. Ignacio Calderon, in addressing the distinguished company at the luncheon, spoke in part as follows:

Science and civilization have worked wonders, like that of flying, which formerly seemed beyond the realms of human achievement. We have penetrated the depths of the sea, the haunts of the fishes, with our submarines; we have united nations and placed them in instantaneous communication by means of the telegraph and cable, and latterly by means of the wireless telephone. What a few years ago would have been considered a dream is to-day a reality. Now they talk of the building of aeroplanes which will make it possible to breakfast in Paris and dine in New York on the same day. The great revolution which aviation is effecting in the world is marvelous. So many remarkable things are being done that nobody doubts but that by air he may soon go to business, pay calls, or tour distant countries in as casual a manner as he now uses a train or a trans-Atlantic liner. It may be that some new Ford of the air will give us safe and moderately priced aeroplanes for private use.

In speaking of the aerial developments of his country Minister Calderon said:

Before bringing these brief reflections to a close, I think it may be of interest to you, if you have not already heard it, to learn that a North American, Mr. Donald Hudson, engaged by my Government to teach aviation in Bolivia, has achieved a flattering success in reaching the highest altitude then recorded in the world, flying 12,500 meters above La Paz. Faith had been lost in aviation after repeated troubles with 70 to 100 horsepower motors. My Government finally acquired a 450-horsepower Curtiss Wasp, in which Mr. Hudson made his interesting flight.

The Bolivian minister's daughter, Miss Elena Calderon, was one of the four prominent women delegates, coming with Minister and Señora Calderon as an official delegate of Bolivia to the congress.

The minister from Honduras to the United States addressed the congress, laying emphasis on the changes which would follow the opening of the airways. He said in part:

The shortening of distances has always been a matter of great importance. Our heavy material organization chains us to earth. Incessant and uninterrupted efforts have succeeded in gradually breaking the links of this chain, and each time one is broken we have felt freer and more fitted to reach higher planes of existence. The advent of aeroplanes and dirigibles has broken not one but many links of the chain. There is not a single science nor a single institution which does not feel the powerful influence of aeronautics. Legislation will have to be modified. Commerce will receive such a stimulus that anything we want will be brought from our antipodes to gratify the slightest whim. If there be a law which tends to unite humanity, aeronautics will do more for it than all the diplomatic conventions signed by the nations.

Other Latin American diplomats present at the congress were Señor J. E. Lefevre, chargé d'affaires of Panama, and Señor Victor Hugo Barranco, the Cuban representative, who said that the Compañía Aerea Cubana of Habana, capitalized at \$1,200,000, is constructing a chain of landing fields throughout Cuba, and the company will be fully equipped for business in the near future. All the Latin American countries need aircraft in large numbers to facilitate transportation, and some of them have gone far on the road to establishing connections with railroads for mail, passengers, and freight by this means.

Among the questions considered by the congress were aerial transportation as a self-supporting business proposition; the awarding of prizes for inventions and improvements in things aeronautic; the holding of aerial derbys and meets; and the protection of lawful aeronautic activities by the elimination of stunt flying and dangerous operations, through the adoption of wise legislation and sound conditions for the issuance of insurance policies.

The keynote of the congress was aerial transportation, and the sudden and widespread effect it is soon to have in the United States was made apparent in the speeches of aero experts. Col. Jefferson

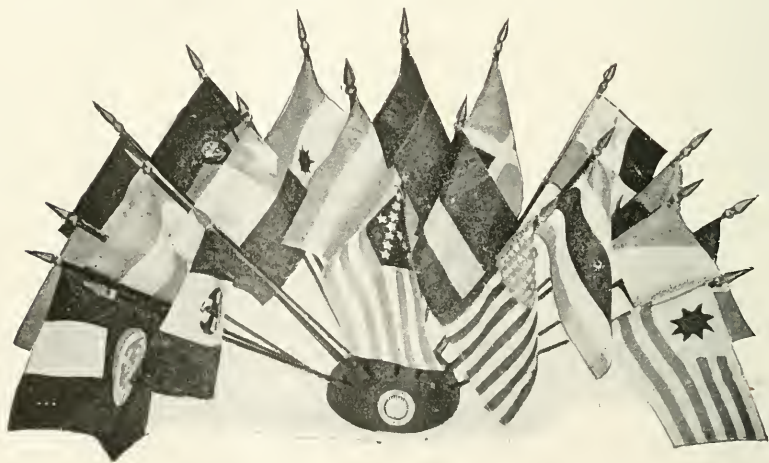
De Mont Thompson, president of the Aero Club of America, and Alan R. Hawley, chairman of the contest committee, stated that startling announcements would be made within a short time as to a country-wide system of aerial transportation throughout the United States this year.

Mr. Hawley said:

This gigantic plan was originated and organized and is controlled by Americans, and is to give America the distinction of having established the first system of aerial transportation on a real, substantial business basis, with every assurance of permanency. The company, known as the Aerial Transport Corporation, has purchased over 500 planes for its use. The aerial mail service of the United States and the aerial transportation lines in England have been studied, and the corporation has, as a result, developed a plan of dividing the country into zones, each zone having aerial transportation lines, all of which will be part of and connect with the system of aerial transcontinental transportation lines which will be the first established and will be in operation by July.

Among interesting inventions exhibited and tested at the congress for the \$1,000 aerial life-preserver trophy was a fireproof paint for aeroplanes, originated by Mr. Parker R. Bradley, inventor and chemist. If the danger of burning planes can be eliminated the casualties in aviation will be reduced by a very large percentage. Two aerial life preservers in the form of parachutes were also exhibited for this trophy.

Of the various flying events planned, the one of most interest to Latin America is the Pan American Derby. Competitors in this derby will start from Miami, Fla., in November, December, or January of each year and fly to Cuba, Guatemala, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, thence to Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Guiana, Venezuela, and across the Caribbean to Porto Rico, Haiti, Cuba, and back to the United States.



THE PRESIDENTIAL PAL- ACE OF HABANA

ON the last day of January the new presidential palace of Habana, considered by many persons to be one of the finest official buildings in Spanish America, was opened with a grand ball. This new edifice is of the Roman period of architecture, of great purity of outline and ornamentation. In the stone decoration appears the national shield; over the principal entrances there are symbolic busts of the Republic sustaining the national arms. Great columns and seven huge windows with half panes under a central design of pure Roman style, above a grand balcony and balustrade of white marble, are the chief motives of the principal façade. The building is surmounted by a cupola roofed with glazed tiles. Surrounding the palace is an inclosure of stone posts linked by heavy bronze chains, and all the grills and gratings are of the same metal and design. On the fan lights of turned iron which cover the half panes of the windows and doors the national shield is outlined in gilded bronze.

The principal entrance is on the Calle Colon, on which the seven great windows of the ambassadors' salon look down. Above is the grand terrace, from which may be seen a panorama of the harbor and the eastern part of the city of Habana. The office sections of the household and of the secretarial staff, which are reached by an elevator, are to the left, and the presidential offices come next, decorated in renaissance style and equipped with furniture of mahogany and bronze, following which is the presidential chamber in the same period of decoration, adjoining a luxurious dressing room. All of these rooms face the Calle de Monteserrate. On the lower floor, facing the Calle del Trocadero, are the President's dining room, renaissance style, and the linen rooms, which contain the richest and finest of napery. A passageway leads to the grand ceremonial dining room, which is 25 meters long by 8 meters wide, the ceiling of which is superbly decorated in the style of Louis XV. This and the ambassadors' salon are the two most magnificent rooms in the palace. In the corner fronting on the Calle Colon and the Calle Zulueta is the smoking room, to which leads the great hall.

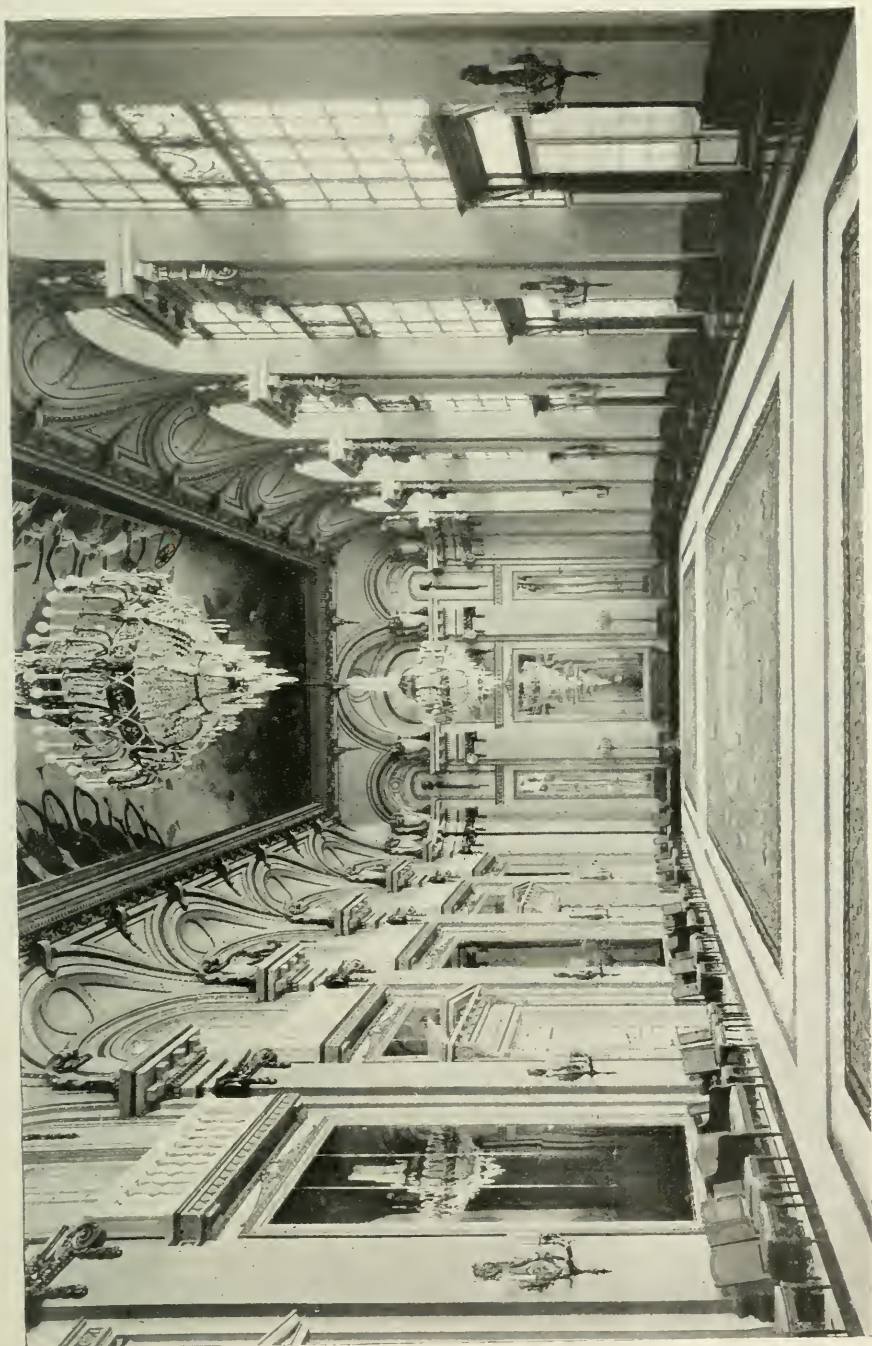
To enter the ambassadors' salon one passes under a rotunda to a balcony on the second floor and under the great archway to the hall. Above this arch there is a large canvas, painted by Menocal, repre-



Courtesy of the Cuban Legation.

PRESIDENTIAL PALACE OF HABANA.

Among the magnificent buildings in the capital of Cuba the presidential palace shown in the picture is one of the finest. It was constructed according to the plans of the architect, Sotelo Arozamena, and is situated on the Avenida de las Palmas. It compares favorably with other executive mansions of the Americas.



Courtesy of the Cuban legation.

DRAWING-ROOM OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE OF HABANA.

The drawing-room of the new presidential palace is truly magnificent, as may be seen in the picture. The artists who decorated it may justly be proud of the effect of sumptuous style and good taste which the salon conveys.



Courtesy of the Cuban legation.

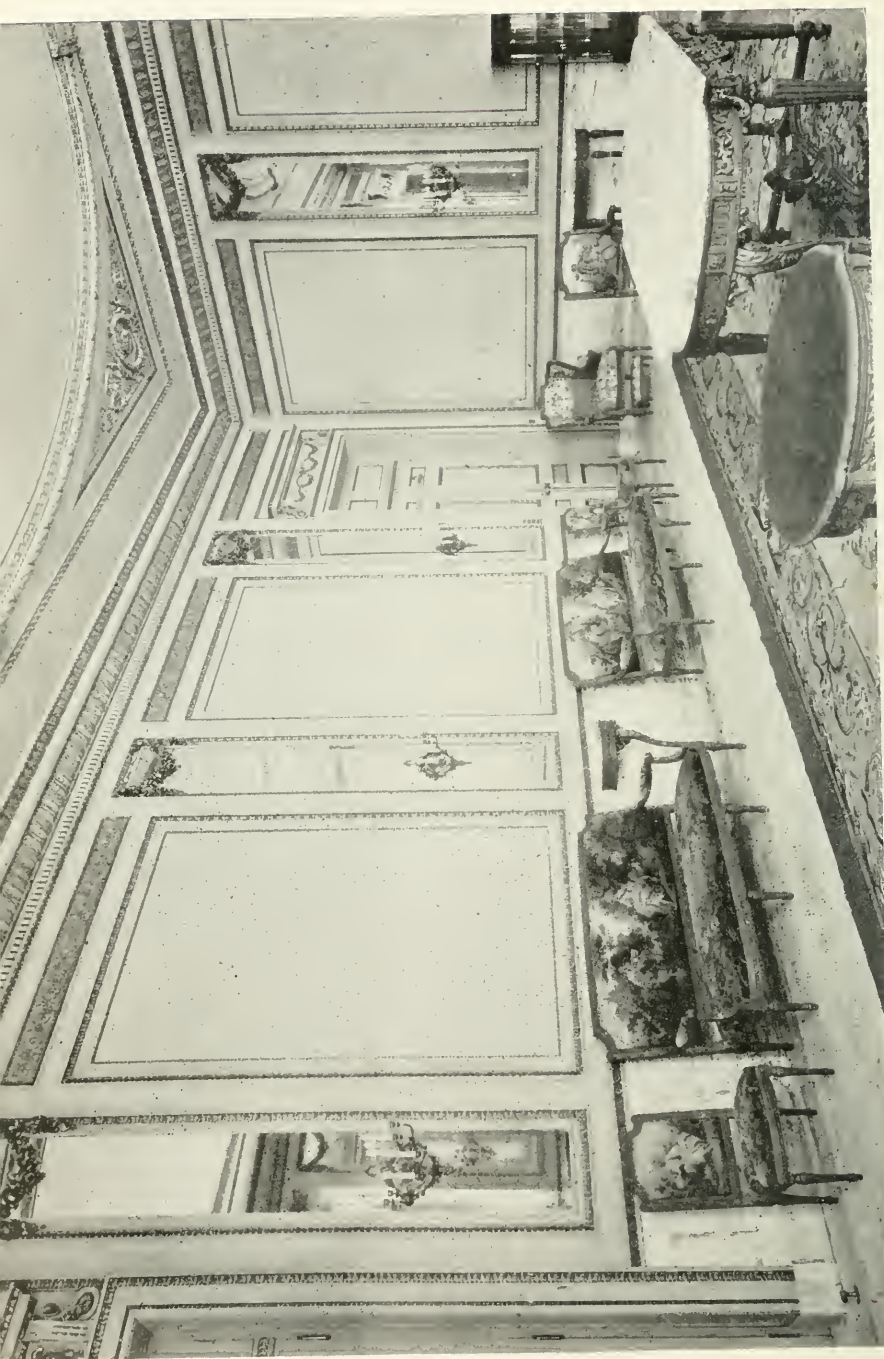
VIEW OF ONE END OF THE GRAND DRAWING-ROOM OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE.



Courtesy of the Cuban legation.

GRAND DINING ROOM OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE.

The grand dining room is in the Louis XVI style, wherein the ivory and gold form a pleasing contrast with the Greek marble. It has eight gilded candelabra, which are worthy of note, and the three satin panels in the ceiling representing Music, Dance, and the Republic of Cuba are the work of the Cuban artist, Román.



Courtesy of the Cuban legation

RECEPTION ROOM OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE.

The arrangement and interior decoration of the palace were intrusted to Tiffany & Co., who are famous for work of this character. The furniture of each room is made strictly in accordance with the architectural period represented.

senting the President addressing the Cuban army at the taking of Victoria de la Tunas. Each one of the triangles made by the vault of the cupola contains different frescoes representing agriculture, commerce, the fine arts, and industry, done by Valderrama, Mariana Miguel, Romanach, and Rodriguez Morey.

The ambassadors' salon is an extremely large room which extends nearly all the way from the corner of Montserrat to the corner of Zulueta. The ceiling was decorated by Menocal and shows the triumph of the Republic of Cuba. An angel with a large Cuban flag ascends into the heavens through roseate clouds, which are gradually transformed from a heavy smoke, symbolizing Force guided by Genius.

The second floor contains the private apartments of the presidential family and of the private secretary.

Up to the present the most widely known presidential palaces of Latin America have been Chapultepec, situated on an eminence surrounded by a beautiful park and connected with the City of Mexico by an avenue; Catete, the elegant residence of the Presidents of Brazil, one of the architectural jewels of Rio de Janeiro; the mint of Santiago, a relic of colonial days, handsomely modernized; the Casa Rosada (Rose House) of Buenos Aires, sumptuous and baronial; Miraflores in Caracas, of beautiful construction; and the mint of Bogota, built with exquisite taste. According to the opinions of some the palace of Habana should be called the Casa Dorada (Golden House), comparing it with the White House of Washington and the Casa Rosada of Buenos Aires, for it is undoubtedly one of the most magnificent palaces of all America.



AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA.

A company with a capital of 12,000,000 pesos has been organized in Buenos Aires for the construction of another TRANSANDINE RAILWAY from Bariloche to Port San Antonio.

The press of Buenos Aires states that 12,000 YEARLINGS were recently sold in the Republic for the sum of 2,700,000 pesos.

During the latter part of May, 1920, WHEAT was quoted at 30.50 pesos per 100 pounds and flour at 75 centavos per kilo. These prices are the highest yet reached for these articles in the Argentine Republic.

In May last the San Fernando Airdrome was inaugurated in Buenos Aires by two aviation companies.

The Comodoro Rivadavia OIL FIELD produced in 1919 crude petroleum to the amount of 188,092,800 liters, as compared with 197,573,800 liters in 1918.

The Province of Buenos Aires has 18 RANCHES containing from 25,000 to 30,000 hectares, valued at 40,727,620 pesos.

Electric TRAMWAY SERVICE from Paseo de Julio in Buenos Aires to Tigre is promised before the close of the present year.

In 1919 the WINE production of the Argentine Republic aggregated 4,071,129 hectoliters, 3,228,785 hectoliters of which came from the Province of Mendoza.

BOLIVIA.

The newspaper El Ferrocarril of Arica states that an agreement recently entered into by the railways that operate in Bolivia provides for the building of a branch line at Alto La Paz to connect the Yungas railroad with the Titicaca line of the Peruvian road. At present the railroad from Arica to La Paz is obliged to transfer its freight for La Paz at the Chijini station at Alto, some miles from the city of La Paz. When the branch line is constructed the freight will be sent directly from Arica to the Government customs at La Paz, avoiding transfers and delays. The press also states that the line will be electric.

The Spanish business men of La Paz have decided to organize a SPANISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE at the suggestion of Senor Cayetano Rosich, special commercial envoy of the Spanish Government to Bolivia. The purpose of the organization will be to develop commercial relations between the two countries.

The ministry of promotion has issued a decree approving the contract made by the Bolivian consul general in New York, Senor Jose Manuel Gutierrez, with James P. Bradner to make the surveys and estimates for the **ELECTRICIFICATION OF THE YUNGAS RAILWAY**. The contract was made according to plans prepared by the ministry of promotion.

In March the **RIBERALTA PIER** was completed and opened for public use, thus giving the town a port for freight and passengers. The Government contributed 7,000 bolivianos (boliviano equals \$0.3893) for the construction of this work.

BRAZIL.

According to the latest presidential message the **EXPORTS OF COTTON** in 1919 amounted to 12,153,000 kilos. The domestic consumption, according to the statistics of the Centro Industrial, amounted in 1918 to 71,440,000 kilos.

EXPORTS OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS during the past six months show marked increase over prewar exports of similar products. In 1913, 60,479 tons, worth 3,875,000 pounds sterling, were exported, while in the like period in 1919, 201,830 tons, worth 20,168,000 pounds sterling, were exported, being an increase of over 200 per cent. In 1916 there were exported 33,661 tons of frozen beef, worth 28,193 contos (conto equals \$280), and in 1919, 54,170 tons, worth 60,289 contos.

At the close of 1919 the **RAILWAY LINES** of the country totaled 28,197 kilometers of tracks for the use of traffic.

The national merchant marine is represented by 450,919 gross tonnage, of which 74,693 tons belong to the river boats of the Amazon, Parnahyba, Sao Francisco, Paraguay, and rivers of lesser importance.

The construction of a **SUSPENSION BRIDGE** over the Corumba River to connect Ipameri and Caldas Novas has been ordered.

According to figures published by a Brazilian Commercial Review the **EXPORTATION OF SUGAR** has fallen off in the last years from 138,159 exported in 1917 to 115,634 tons in 1918 and 69,429 tons in 1919.

From July to March, 1919, the State of Bahia exported 113,229 bales of leaf tobacco to other States of the Republic and the ports of Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

Two business men of the city of Uba, of the State of Minas Geraes, have begun the construction of a **SUGAR REFINERY**, and have a capital of 200 contos (conto paper equals \$280).

The company of "Great Mills of the State of Minas Geraes" has been organized with a capital of 2,000 contos, to **GRIND THE WHEAT** of this region of the Republic.

The government of Matto Grosso has contracted with a United States firm for an EXHIBITION OF LIVE STOCK in Tres Lagoas to encourage the stock-raising industry of this State and make it a center of that business. The company will also construct large cold-storage plants.

During March of the present year there were registered in the State of Sao Paulo 114 licenses for NEW COMMERCIAL FIRMS which totaled a capital of 31,956 contos.

On account of rescinding the lease of the FERRO CARRIL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE the Federal Government will be obliged to pay to the railroad for unpaid profit 4,248 contos, as well as the value of the tools, installations, etc., belonging to the company, and restore the sum of 2,828 contos or that part of the capital recognized by the Government. This payment will be made in bonds of the public debt at the rate of 90 per cent. The railroad will be taken over by the federal inspection of railroads.

The ministry of agriculture has sent two geologists to study the newly discovered COPPER MINES near Pedra Branca, in the interior of the State of Parahyba, to learn if they are of sufficient value to develop.

A stock company with a capital of 200 contos has been organized in the town of Cordeito, municipality of Cantagallo, State of Rio de Janeiro, to establish a TEXTILE FACTORY.

During 1919 there were entered through the port of Rio de Janeiro, by land and by sea, 264,322 packages of dried meat, with a total weight of 21,965,970 kilos, from the following parts of the Republic: Minas Geraes, 8,892,650 kilos; Sao Paulo, 5,006,430 kilos; Rio Grande do Sul, 4,501,070 kilos; Matto Grosso, 2,515,120 kilos; State of Rio, 761,860 kilos; from Uruguay, 192,870 kilos; and from Argentina, 96,000 kilos. Of this amount 50,161 packages, weighing 4,431,380 kilos, were reexported; 203,879 packages weighing 16,609,210 kilos were consumed within the country, and 10,282 packages weighing 1,183,140 kilos were left as surplus for the present year.

In 1919 the CACAO CROP of the State of Bahia produced a total of 822,589 sacks weighing 132 pounds each, as compared with 598,479 sacks in 1918 and 737,123 in 1917. Of the 1919 crop 526,918 sacks were bought by buyers in the United States at the rate of 20 cents per pound, as against 427,348 sacks in 1918, at the rate of 10 cents per pound. The remainder was exported to the following ports: Marseille, 41,158 sacks; Havre, 33,956 sacks; Liverpool, 37,178 sacks; Copenhagen, 31,394 sacks; Cete (France), 27,642 sacks; Amsterdam, 24,450 sacks; Christiania, 20,267 sacks; Antwerp, 20,806 sacks; Buenos Aires, 16,837 sacks; Goteborg, 12,797 sacks, and the rest to other European ports. Cacao is the principal product of the State of Bahia, and constitutes about 50 per cent of its exports.

CHILE.

In a meeting of the GERMAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE held in February the following officers were elected: President, G. A. Wulff; vice president, A. Thiermann; treasurer, C. Hildebrandt; and secretaries, O. Matthaei and G. L. Berkemeyer.

The British Government has made plans for the opening of a BRITISH INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION to advertise British industries and products.

The national budget for 1920 allots the sum of 300,000 pesos (peso equals \$0.3650) to continue the work of IMPROVING THE PORT OF SAN ANTONIO, including the building of docks.

According to statistics for 1919 on the CHILEAN WIRELESS SERVICE, the 32 stations in the country received official messages aggregating 599,810 words and private messages aggregating 792,320 words, and sent official messages aggregating 537,190 words, and private messages aggregating 781,040 words. The Government received 350,000 pesos revenue from the service.

According to figures furnished by the National Society of Agriculture the EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS for the month of January were as follows: Chick-peas, 3,168 metric quintals; barley, 33,569 quintals; sprouted barley, 836 quintals; sheepskins, 336 quintals; cowhides, 5,029 quintals; sheep wool, 7,607 quintals; lentils, 4,526 quintals; wheat, 25,556 quintals; and wheat flour, 11,687 quintals.

THE NITRATE EXPORT for March was 5,500,156 Spanish quintals, which, compared with the 964,559 quintals exported during March, 1919, shows an increase of 4,535,597 quintals. There were 35,351,088 quintals of nitrate exported from July, 1919, to March, 1920, as against 37,066,558 quintals in like period of the previous year, showing an increase of 1,714,470 quintals for the present year.

In a meeting held April 8 the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CHILE decided to organize several committees to improve the efficiency of the organization. There will be the following committees: Legislation and arbitration, foreign trade, internal trade, transportation and communication, finances, customs and information.

During the month of March, 1920, the PRODUCTION OF NITRATE was 4,526,456 Spanish quintals, as against 3,297,499 quintals produced in March, 1919, showing an increase for March of the present year of 1,228,957 quintals.

According to newspaper report the Kosmos Steamship Co. has decided to establish a STEAMER SERVICE between Hamburg and the ports of the Pacific. This service had been suspended since the beginning of the war.

COLOMBIA.

According to the latest LIVE-STOCK CENSUS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CALDAS in 1919 there were in this department 1,263 head of asses, valued at 27,135 pesos; 1,283 goats, valued at 5,343 pesos (peso equals \$0.9733); 33,711 horses, valued at 1,187,934 pesos; 58,727 hogs, valued at 1,002,732 pesos; 11,430 sheep, valued at 35,216 pesos; 18,522 mules, worth 816,525 pesos; and 297,639 head of cattle, worth 8,539,105 pesos.

In April an AUTOMOBILE SERVICE was established between the cities of Palmira and Buga of the Department of Valle del Cauca.

Presidential decree of March 12 reorganized the CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE and defined their duties. There shall be nine members, each representing a different branch of commerce—i. e., importation, exportation, land and river transportation, exchanges, banks, insurances, committees, etc. The department of agriculture and commerce and the governors of the departments shall call at least 30 merchants of each department to meet to elect the nine members of each chamber.

In the latter part of April, 12 kilometers more of the CALDAS RAILROAD, being built by the Department of Caldas from the capital Manizales to the Río Cauca, were completed and opened to public use, making thus far a total of 25 kilometers completed.

The Colombian press states that a new SHIPPING COMPANY known as the Carib Trading Co., with a subscribed capital of 2,000,000 pesos, has been formed by Americans and Colombians for steamer routes in the Caribbean. The company's headquarters will be in Cartagena and its ships will fly the Colombian flag. A fortnightly steamer service will be instituted, making the ports of La Guaira, Santa Marta, Cartagena, Puerto Colombia, Colón, Balboa, Buenaventura, and Tumaco, and may later even go as far as New York.

A Dutch shipping company has established a STEAMER SERVICE between the port of Amsterdam and Cartagena and Puerto Colombia.

COSTA RICA.

The figures on the EXPORT OF COFFEE from 1911 to 1918 are as follows: Of the 1911-12 crop, 266,000 sacks, worth 8,221,000 colons (colon equals \$0.4653) were exported; 1912-13, 283,000 sacks, worth 8,575,000 colons; 1913-14, 385,000 sacks, worth 11,973,000 colons; 1914-15, 265,000 sacks, worth 10,812,000 colons; 1915-16, 366,000 sacks, worth 14,299,000 colons; 1916-17, 266,000 sacks, worth 14,789,000 colons; and in 1917-18, 248,000 sacks, worth 12,164,000 colons.

Presidential decree of April 10 declares WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND WIRELESS TELEPHONE SERVICE to be the monopoly of

the State. According to the decree the concession to operate this service may be obtained for a limited time under contract, with the approval of the President. The establishment, management, and operation of these services will only be conceded to native Costa Ricans, individually or as a corporation, and under the direction and protection of the State.

In 1918 the principal PRODUCTS EXPORTED were the following: Bananas, 7,129,655 bunches, worth 7,129,655 colons; gold bars, valued at 1,677,745 colons; silver bars, 33,177 colons; cedar, 3,759,000 kilos, worth 444,225 colons; mahogany, 172,100 kilos, worth 17,584 colons; cocobolo wood, 423,000 kilos, worth 49,440 colons; assorted woods, 8,505,800 kilos, worth 475,450 colons; hides and skins, 284,300 kilos, worth 272,143 colons; India rubber, 11,000 kilos, worth 21,676 colons; cacao, 928,200 kilos, worth 511,813 colons; sugar, 176,200 kilos, worth 497,533 colons; manganese, 10,168,300 kilos, worth 604,069 colons; vegetable products, 47,630 kilos, worth 61,255 colons; potatoes, 195,480 kilos, worth 203,974 colons.

CUBA.

The increasing commerce of Cuba has required the establishment recently of the following STEAMSHIP LINES: Prince Line, Far East service, between Yokohama and Habana; Holland American Line, between Gijon and other ports of Northern Spain, and the Transatlantic Italian Line, between Italy and Cuba.

The sale of the following SUGAR centrals are reported: Juraguá of Cienfuegos, \$1,500,000; Jibacoa of Manzanillo, \$2,000,000; Hatillo of San Luis and Santa Ana of Palma Soriano, \$10,000,000; Violeta, Province of Santa Clara, \$3,000,000; Cabaiguan of Santi Spiritus, \$2,500,000; and Rosario of Aguacate, \$12,000,000.

The Sixto SUGAR CO., with a capital of \$4,000,000, has been organized to construct and exploit a new central between Noron and Nuevitas. The capacity of the plant is 150,000 sacks of sugar per grinding season. The American Sugar & Refining Co. has ordered the construction of a central, entitled "Jaronu," in the Province of Oriente.

In April last the following AGRICULTURAL IMMIGRANTS entered the Republic through Santiago de Cuba: Spaniards, 952; Jamaicans, 2,663; Porto Ricans, 107; Dominicans, 26; Haitians, 1,394; and from Curacao, 112.

The Pinar del Rio COPPER Mining Co. will use \$50,000 in the exploitation of the Dora mine.

The CONSTRUCTION COMPANY entitled "Litoral de Bahia" has a capital of \$4,500,000. It will engage in the construction of wharves, warehouses, etc., in Habana and vicinity.

The Cuban VESSEL *Domingo Nazabal*, belonging to a navigation company recently organized in Cuba, was launched in the port of Los Angeles, Calif., on May 17 last.

A group of stock raisers on the borders of the Provinces of Santa Clara and Camagüey have organized a STOCK COMPANY, with a capital of \$500,000. This company proposes to import monthly 5,000 head of cattle from Costa Rica, Guatemala, Salvador, and Venezuela until a sufficient number is secured for breeding and fattening purposes.

On May 16 last 98 SUGAR centrals had completed the grinding of cane, the output having been 12,824,586 sacks of sugar of 525 pounds each.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The Romana SUGAR Co. has been authorized to construct and operate a railway between Romana and Magdalena, a distance of 31 kilometers and to build as feeders two branch lines of 4 kilometers each. The company has authority to build steel bridges over the Romana and Chavron Rivers.

The Sugar Producers' Association of Santo Domingo proposes to establish a line of STEAMERS between New York, San Juan de Puerto Rico, and a number of Dominican ports. Two vessels will first be used in the service, and the number increased as the traffic may require.

The Dominican Investment Co., a Cuban AGRICULTURAL UNDERTAKING, with a capital of \$80,000, and the Foreign Credit Co., another Cuban corporation with a capital of \$100,000, have been authorized to engage in agricultural, mining, and industrial enterprises in the Republic.

In 1919 the FOREIGN COMMERCE of the Dominican Republic amounted to \$61,621,019, consisting of exports, \$39,601,892, and imports, \$22,019,127.

In 1919 the principal Dominican EXPORTS were as follows: 22,418,335 kilos of cacao, valued at \$8,011,384; sugar, 162,321,601 kilos, valued at \$20,697,761; tobacco, 20,302,095 kilos, valued at \$6,661,033; and 2,209,445 kilos of coffee, valued at \$947,421.

The Government has made available \$36,000 for the completion of the Jaina AGRICULTURAL STATION.

ECUADOR.

The owners of the steamer *Yurimaguas* have established MONTHLY STEAMER SERVICE with this vessel between the ports of Peru and Guayaquil.

According to consular reports the FOREIGN COMMERCE of the Republic for 1919 amounted to \$21,022,746, of which \$8,125,959 represent the imports and \$21,022,745 the exports. The United

States furnished \$4,640,895 worth, or 57 per cent, of the total importation, and purchased \$10,418,216 worth, or 81 per cent, of the exports.

IMPORTS THROUGH THE PORT OF GUAYAQUIL for 1919 amounted to 49,036 tons, the number of pieces of freight being 535,500, of which 369,483 came from the United States, 54,998 from Chile, 46,564 from Great Britain, 36,885 from Peru, 12,940 from Spain, and the rest from other countries. Among the imports were 2,948 tons of coal, and 13,911,692 pounds of wheat flour, worth \$848,000, from the United States. Among other leading imports were 1,056,843 pounds of ordinary soap, 118,454 pounds of fine soap, 486,500 gallons of kerosene, 302,443 gallons of gasoline, 51,530 gallons of lubricating oil, 36,930 pounds of lubricating fats, and 30,806 boxes of candles. The kerosene, oil, and lubricating greases came from the United States, the gasoline from Peru, and the candles from the United States and England.

According to a statement recently published regarding the progress of work on the ESMERALDAS-QUITO RAILROAD the Imbabura section will be finished in August.

GUATEMALA.

In 1919 the consumption of MEAT in the Republic was 89,051 beeves and 71,263 hogs.

The Executive Power has submitted to the national assembly a bill providing for the establishment of a DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

According to press reports the production of SUGAR from the crop which terminated in April last aggregated a total of 329,000 quintals. From 1910 to 1919 the exports of sugar, in quintals, were as follows: 1910, 99,445; 1911, 144,691; 1912, 188,177; 1913, 116,350; 1914, 110,127; 1915, 109,188; 1916, 140,795; 1917, 149,781; 1918, 97,005; and in 1919, 111,575.

HONDURAS.

An oil company, represented by the Baroness de Strabolgi and Henry M. Muller, has applied for a concession from the Government to develop the OIL FIELDS in the departments of Olancho, El Paraíso, Atlántida, and Santa Bárbara. The company will deposit \$100,000 in the national bank as a guarantee for fulfillment of the contract.

The President has renewed for 20 years the MINING CONCESSION granted to the New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co. In return for the extension of the concession the company binds itself to repair and maintain in good condition the roads from its mines which join the national highways, to pay the salaries of the garrison of the district, to maintain a hospital, and to contribute to the

Government the sum of \$115,000 for waterworks for Jutiapa and Tegucigalpa.

The ministry of promotion has authorized Señor Francisco Siercke to establish FIVE SUGAR CENTRALS in the Choluteca Valley. These centrals will be able to produce 25,000 quintals of refined sugar per month.

The Government has given the proper authorization to Roy Gordon to found an AEROPLANE COMPANY for the transportation of passengers and mail to and from various parts of the country. The Government has also given the new company a subsidy of \$2,000 annually.

MEXICO.

According to official figures the IMPORTATION OF AUTOMOBILES AND ACCESSORIES into Mexico in 1919 from the United States are as follows: 938 motor trucks and tractors, worth 1,205,664 pesos (peso equals \$0.4985); 2,850 passenger automobiles, worth 2,360,346 pesos; accessories and parts, 704,873 pesos; tires, 805,614 pesos; or a total import of 5,076,497 pesos.

In May EXPORTATION OF MEXICAN OIL TO CHILE was begun, the Transcontinental Petroleum Co. having shipped during that month three tankers, one of which had a cargo of 60,000 barrels.

The National Government has given a concession for the establishment of an ELECTRIC RAILWAY from Tampico to Torreon, crossing the richest oil region of Mexico.

The Mexican press states that interest has revived in MINING IN MEXICO, especially in Chihuahua and Guanajuato. The production of the first four months of the year was valued at 11,500,000 pesos.

The Compania Metropolitana de Oleoductos (pipe line company) is constructing a LARGE OIL REFINERY in the oil fields of Puerto Lobos. The refinery will be ready for business in a short time and will have a force of 400 employees.

According to figures furnished by the treasury department the VALUE OF THE IMPORTS for the first six months of 1919 was 164,470,055 pesos, showing a large increase over the year before, when the imports came to 97,138,379 pesos.

Geologists have explored the island of Idilo and have found indications of OIL. The East Coast Co., which owns the land, has already built the tower for the drilling of the first wells and great results are expected.

The Government of Guanajuato has commenced the construction of a HIGHWAY from the State capital to the city of Dolores Hidalgo, through one of the most productive mining districts of the Republic.

On May 15 the EXPORTATION OF SUGAR was suspended by order of the secretary of the treasury.

PANAMA.

EXPORTS FROM THE DISTRICT OF COLON for 1919 to the United States amounted to \$4,295,465, or 80 per cent of the total exports of the country for the year. The products exported were: Bananas, \$2,676,609; coconuts, \$1,137,207; hides, \$128,876; tortoise shell, \$92,834; cacao, \$79,413; rubber, \$77,413; tagua (vegetable ivory), \$60,090; other products, \$43,023.

Mr. Wells Harper Hall has made a contract with the Government whereby he is conceded the right to take HOBARY WOOD from the lowlands and marshy districts of the Isthmus within the following boundaries: On the north, Almirante Bay; on the south, the mountain range; on the west, Rio Chanquinola; and on the east, Western River. This particular wood is not suitable for building or other commercial purposes, but Mr. Hall will use it for paper manufacture.

PARAGUAY.

The agricultural condition of Umbu Island, according to data furnished by the Agricultural Bank, is as follows: Area in cotton, 35 hectares; in sugar cane, 80 hectares; in corn, 600 hectares; in sweet potatoes, 80; in mandioca, 50; in beans, 28; and in peanuts, 50. There are 65,000 orange trees on the island.

From June 25, 1904, the date of the colonization law, to December 31, 1919, deeds to the number of 1,758 were issued, covering Government COLONIZATION LANDS, the greatest number in any one year (283) having been issued in 1919.

From 1910 to 1919, inclusive, the EXPORTS OF QUEBRACHO were as follows: 1910, 5,216,932 kilos; 1911, 6,463,537 kilos; 1912, 4,010,189 kilos; 1913, 5,408,004 kilos; 1914, 4,504,055 kilos; 1915, 7,123,277 kilos; 1916, 6,771,484 kilos; 1917, 6,832,385 kilos; 1918, 7,006,903 kilos; and in 1919, 10,261,078 kilos.

PERU.

A paper SACK factory has been established in Lima. The capacity of the factory is 2,000,000 sacks per month.

In March last the sale of VEGETABLES for account of the Government aggregated 96,085 Peruvian pounds.

The Alapampa MINING Co. produced in March, 1920, ores valued at 177,214 Peruvian pounds.

An Executive decree of May 3, 1920, orders the owners of the RICE crop of the present year to sell one-fifth of same to the Government at prices prescribed in decrees of March 19, July 3, and October 30, 1918, and June 7, 1919.

A moving PICTURE FILM company has been organized in Lima. A shop has been installed, and workmen and artists have been contracted for in the United States.

According to press reports the SUGAR crop of 1920 will amount to 325,000 tons. At present there are 100,000 acres of sugar-cane land under cultivation in Peru, and the production of sugar cane during the present year is estimated at 2,500,000 tons.

SALVADOR.

On April 22 the official inauguration of the section of the PAN AMERICAN RAILROAD between San Vicente and the new Cojutepeque station took place and was attended by the President of the Republic, the presidents of the judicial and legislative bodies, the members of the cabinet, the diplomatic corps, and other distinguished persons. The railroad which runs from the eastern to the western boundary of Salvador was begun some 10 years ago in La Union, the first, or La Union—San Miguel section, being inaugurated in July, 1912, the second section, that from San Miguel to Zacatecoluca and thence to San Vicente, in 1915. The distance from La Union to San Salvador is 244 kilometers, and only 30 kilometers are to be constructed now on the railroad from Cojutepeque to San Salvador. The Santa Lucia (Department of Santa Ana) section to Matapan, and Matapan-Ahuachapan sections, respectively 82 and 42 kilometers, are to be finished in two years time, according to the contract of the builders.

The ministry of agriculture has lately received the equipment to install an APIARY in the national hacienda "La Ceiba" in order to encourage a new industry among persons who are not able to make large investments. It is the plan of the ministry to open a school of beekeeping, and to donate hives of bees to the pupils who show an aptitude for this work.

According to the latest memorandum of the treasury the IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE for 1919 amounted to 36,394,716 kilos, producing in duties 1,803,476 colons (colon equals, \$0.50), as compared with 19,252,217 kilos, producing 1,299,849 colons, in 1918. The value of the imported merchandise was 13,000,868 colons, including the shipping charges, as against 6,756,439 colons of the previous year.

URUGUAY.

In 1919 Uruguay exported to the United States products valued at 42,887,276 pesos; to France, 37,511,076; to Great Britain, 27,084,849; and to Belgium, 13,098,753. The principal countries from which imports were made during the period referred to (value expressed in pesos) were as follows: United States, 32,211,679; Argentina, 15,000,000; Great Britain, 13,000,000; and Brazil, 9,527,000.

The department of agricultural defense has distributed among the agriculturists of the country numerous colonies of the NOVIUS

CARDINALIS, a useful insect for combating the parasites known as *icerya purchasi*.

In 1919 the entrance and departure of PASSENGERS through the ports of the Republic were as follows: Entrances, 98,645; departures, 91,327. Among the entrances were 32,915 Uruguayans, and among the departures, 32,584 Uruguayans.

In January last the total value of the FOREIGN COMMERCE of Uruguay was 15,900,951 pesos, of which 6,347,643 pesos were imports and 9,553,308 pesos exports.

The FRENCH NAVIGATION COMPANY Chargeurs Reunis is considering the establishment of a new navigation service between France, Uruguay, and Buenos Aires, employing in the traffic 20 large freight and passenger steamers.

Among the important imports in January, 1920, were the following: 1,837,820 kilos of yerba mate, 1,260,000 kilos of sugar, 500,000 liters of wine, 201,428 kilos of olive oil, 182,329 kilos of coffee, 3,243,664 kilos of maize, 130,000 kilos of tobacco, 1,258 dozen bottles of champagne, 200,000 kilos of rice, 34,000 bunches of bananas, 635,400 oranges, 27,035 kilos of raisins, 25,000 bottles of Vermouth, and 270 automobiles.

In January and February last the exports of MEATS were as follows: 4,371 frozen wethers and 182,749 quarters of frozen beef.

VENEZUELA.

The department of fomento (promotion) recently contracted with various persons for the exploitation of CABINET WOODS, construction timber, and crude rubber in the States of Falcon and Bolivar.

From 1914 to 1918 the EXPORTS OF SUGAR from Venezuela, expressed in tons, were as follows: 1913, 8; 1914, 66; 1915, 99; 1916, 8,078; 1917, 16,423; and in 1918, 12,040.

In April last the exports of COFFEE through the port of Maracaibo amounted to 36,404 sacks of 60 kilos each, 33,134 sacks of which went to the United States. In March last these exports aggregated 39,400 sacks, 37,282 sacks of which went to the United States.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA.

At a meeting of the employees of the jockey club in Buenos Aires, in April last, arrangements were made for the establishment of a fund of about 1,000,000 pesos for the PENSIONING and retiring of employees.

The American Foreign BANKING Corporation recently established a branch in Buenos Aires.

According to press reports the Conversion Bank on January 1 last had GOLD to the amount of 389,000,000 pesos, and in other banks there were 66,000,000 pesos, making the total visible stock of gold in the Republic on that date 455,000,000 pesos. This stock had increased on April 7, 1920, to 508,000,000. Since 1914 there has been a steadily increasing influx of gold into the Republic, the increase for the six years amounting to 232,813,436 pesos.

BOLIVIA.

The national congress has approved the draft of a law authorizing the President to issue CUSTOMS CERTIFICATES to the value of 6,000,000 bolivianos (boliviano equals \$0.3893). These certificates will be in denominations of 100, 50, 25, and 10 bolivianos, and will bear annual interest at 9 per cent, payable twice a year, on January 1 and July 1. The draft of the law provides also that during the years 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925 20 per cent of all export duties may be paid in such certificates.

In March a NEW STOCK COMPANY was organized in La Paz to take over the electric light plant of Señors Ricardo Arce and Cayatano Llobet. The initial capital of 800,000 bolivianos is to be increased to 1,000,000 shares at 25 bolivianos each.

For 1919 the POSTAL REVENUE OF LA PAZ for outgoing mail amounted to 121,308 bolivianos. The office of Cochabamba in the same period collected 41,846 bolivianos; Potosi, 15,271 bolivianos; Santa Cruz, 12,453 bolivianos; Trinidad, 504 bolivianos; Uyuni, 536 bolivianos; and Villazon, 757 bolivianos.

The President has issued a decree accepting a LOAN of \$10,000,000 offered by the firm of Imbry & Co., of New York. This loan will be utilized for the conversion of the French loans of 1913 and 1910 and the continuation of the work on the La Paz-Yungas and Sucre-Potosi Railroads.

BRAZIL.

The presidential message read before congress at the opening session in May of 1920 contained the following statistics on the ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY in 1919:

In the five-year period from 1915 to 1919 the NATIONAL REVENUES produced 361,387 contos gold (gold conto equals \$546.20) and 1,789,779 contos paper (paper conto equals \$280.00), the NATIONAL EXPENDITURES for that period being 390,987 contos gold and 2,812,105 contos paper, causing a deficit for the period stated of 29,599 contos gold and 1,022,326 contos paper. Of the total five-year revenue 80,007 contos gold and 401,652 contos paper were collected in 1919, and the expenditures for 1919 were 37,873 contos gold and 514,044 contos paper, showing that for 1919 there was a gold surplus of 42,134 contos gold and a deficit of 112,392 contos paper. These figures do not include the credit operations.

Over the same five-year period the CREDIT OPERATIONS of the country showed the following figures: Receipts—On account of emission of funding bonds, 101,130 contos gold; on account of emission of treasury notes and bills, 54,448 contos gold and 158,591 contos paper; on account of emission of bonds, 282,866 contos paper; emission of paper money, 907,500 contos paper, making a total of 155,578 contos gold and 1,348,957 contos paper. Expenditures—Redemption of treasury bills and notes, 49 contos gold and 199,374 contos paper; redemption of bonds of the loan of 1901 (rescission bonds), 821 contos gold; redemption of subsidiary money, 6 contos paper; difference in rate of exchange in bonds given in payment, 21,125 contos paper; or a total of 50,572 contos gold and 220,504 contos paper.

The CREDITS APPROVED for 1919 amounted to 4,833 contos gold and 186,474 contos paper, as follows: Supplementary, 1,546 contos gold and 73,469 contos paper; extraordinary, 1,800 contos gold and 59,051 contos paper; special, 1,487 contos gold and 53,953 contos paper. Aside from these, war credits of 48,662 contos paper were opened.

The CUSTOMS REVENUE, which in 1917 was 24,564 contos gold and 24,672 contos paper, in 1918 was 30,651 contos gold and 31,368 contos paper, and in 1919 36,976 contos gold and 35,616 contos paper, showing that in 1919 there was an increase of 19 per cent over 1918 and 47 per cent over the revenue of 1917. For the first quarter of the present year the customs produced 10,812 contos gold and 11,421 contos paper.

On December 31, with a balance of 8,523 contos gold and 18,752 contos paper added to the account with the Banco de Brasil, the

National Government REDEEMED 30,000 CONTOS IN BILLS issued at the beginning of the year.

On December 31 the FOREIGN DEBT of the Republic was 103,392,034 pounds sterling and 322,249,500 francs; the INTERNAL DEBT CONSOLIDATED was 1,042,350 contos, having realized an increase during the year of 30,117 contos. Decree No. 14,011 of January 20, 1920, authorized the emission of 100,000 contos in bonds of the public debt to finance the reorganization of the Army, materials and construction necessary to the ministry of the navy, and measures against droughts.

On December 31, 1919, the PAPER MONEY IN CIRCULATION issued by previous administrations amounted to 1,729,061 contos.

On March 31, 1920, the GUARANTEE FUND of the national treasury and the amortization fund for the issue of paper money amounted to 55,285 contos gold. In accordance with law 3991 of January 5, 1920, the conversion fund was incorporated in the amortization fund. The convertible bills now in circulation amount to 19,328 contos.

CHILE.

The Government has approved the incorporation of the following NEW STOCK COMPANIES: Compañía Transmarina of Chile, with a capital of 1,000,000 pesos (peso equals \$0.3650); Compañía de Seguros Yugoslava, 1,000,000 pesos; Compañía Carbonifera La Esperanza, 1,000,000 pesos; Sociedad Manufacturera de Papeles, 900,000 pesos; Compañía Minera de Tres Puntas, 700,000 pesos; Compañía Petrolifera Caupolicán y Calacoto, 600,000 pounds sterling; Compañía Minera de Percalan, 500,000 pesos; Compañía Estanifera Marta, 430,000 pounds sterling.

A law of February 14 provided for the foundation of a POPULAR SAVINGS BANK in the city of Santiago de Chile to take small accounts and also to make loans which do not exceed 1,000 pesos. The law states that the Government will furnish 1,000,000 pesos to this bank to begin operations.

The MUNICIPAL DEBTS for March of the present year were the following: The floating debt was 64,330,000 pesos currency, 35,150,000 pesos of which represent the 7 per cent certificates in circulation. The loans contracted amounted to 26,480,000 pesos gold and 5,700,000 pesos paper.

The BANCO ESPAÑOL DE CHILE has been authorized to increase its capital to 100,000,000 pesos by making various issues of stock within the term of ten years from the date of the authorization.

The Government has provided for the organization of a committee to study the question of the FORMATION OF STOCK COMPANIES and suggest improvements in the present laws relative thereto.

The Valparaiso BENEFICENCE COMMITTEE'S EXPENSE BUDGET for the present year is 2,202,638 pesos.

The CUSTOMS RECEIPTS for March were 14,325,248 pesos gold, or 8,485,150 pesos more than the amount collected in March, 1919. Of this amount 10,916,980 pesos gold represented the export taxes, 3,251,462 pesos the import taxes, and 156,806 pesos sundry lesser taxes. For the first quarter of the present year the receipts were 43,644,636 pesos gold, or 26,022,939 pesos more than the receipts for the first quarter of 1919.

COLOMBIA.

On April 20 the assembly of Cundinamarca passed an ordinance creating a special committee, composed of three members appointed for a two-year period, who, with the governor and the administrador principal of the treasury of the department, will assume charge of the organization and administration of the TAXES ON LIQUORS, TOBACCO, AND SLAUGHTERED ANIMALS.

The municipality of Bogota has been authorized by the Government to CONTRACT A LOAN of 500,000 pesos for the sewer system and aqueduct of the city.

THE LIQUOR TAX of the Department of Valle del Cauca for the latter half of 1919 amounted to 507,397 pesos, or a monthly average of 84,566 pesos.

According to the statement of the COLOMBIAN INSURANCE CO. for 1919 the company's net profits for the year were 220,128 pesos, which were divided as follows: Reserve fund, 100,000 pesos; dividends, 100,000 pesos; for furniture, charity, agents' commissions, taxes, losses, and gains, 20,128 pesos.

During 1919 IMPORTS OF COINED GOLD through different ports of the Republic were as follows: Barranquilla, 6,562 kilos 750 grams, worth 3,658,600 pesos (peso equals \$0.9733); Buenaventura, 380 kilos 720 grams, worth 219,403 pesos; Cartagena, 1,435 kilos 600 grams, worth 706,160 pesos; and Cucuta, 17 kilos 820 grams, worth 10,000 pesos.

A decree of the ministry of the treasury, dated April 29, provides that unless congress makes other disposition decree No. 957 of 1919, limiting the exportation of gold, shall be effective.

COSTA RICA.

Presidential decree of February 28 imposes a STAMP TAX of 2 colons (colon equals \$0.4653) for each signature authenticated by the ministry of foreign relations.

The Government has authorized the principal administration of revenues to withdraw each lawful day the sum of 700 colons from the revenue of the national treasury for the cancellation of the LOAN

OF 503,000 colons made to the Government by the Bank of Costa Rica.

The President has issued a decree providing that the expense of a CAMPAIGN AGAINST INFLUENZA be added to the budget of the police department. An appropriation of 50,000 colons has been estimated as necessary for this work.

Presidential decree of March 22 authorizes the administration of revenues to ISSUE BILLS OF 2 COLONS each to the total amount of 50,000 colons. This emission has been authorized to replace the 2-colon bills which were worn out and withdrawn from circulation.

CUBA.

The Executive Power has authorized the department of war and marine to PAY TO THE GOVERNMENT of the United States \$257,924 for war material delivered to the navy department of the Cuban Government.

In 1919 the net profits of the CUBAN SUPPLY CO. amounted to \$218,603.

On April 23 last the executive power ordered payment to the National Bank of Cuba of \$1,169,622 in settlement of the DEBT OF THE BUREAU OF SUBSISTENCE.

In April, 1920, the Trinity POTTERY Co. was organized, with a capital of \$500,000. It proposes to engage in the manufacture of tiling, piping, etc.

In May last the National Bank of Cuba established branches at Antilla and Columbia.

The Government has sold the Júcaro to San Fernando RAILWAY to the Northern Railway Co. of Cuba at the appraised price of \$933,919.

In 1919 the receipts and expenditures of the Cuban TELEPHONE Co. were as follows: Receipts, \$2,244,886; expenditures, \$1,038,743; and net profits, \$1,206,143.

The National BANK of Canada has bought the Local Bank of Limonar and has converted it into a branch.

In 1919 the receipts of the Santiago ELECTRIC Light & Power Co. were \$765,026, as compared with \$665,250 in 1918.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The amount of \$1,000,000 for MUNICIPAL LOANS, authorized by the Government on September 12, 1918, has been increased, in accordance with an order of March 27 last, by \$500,000. The maximum loans which may be made to municipalities, after approval of the legislative and executive powers, are as follows: Municipalities having a population of 10,000 or less, \$50,000; municipalities having

from 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, \$75,000; from 15,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, \$100,000; and municipalities in excess of 25,000 inhabitants, \$200,000.

The municipality of Santiago de los Caballeros has decided to SELL ITS URBAN AND RURAL LANDS, with the exception of 100 lots located in the city of Santiago. The proceeds of the sale are to be applied to the payment of the municipal debt, amounting to \$139,000, and to the paving of the streets of Santiago.

The Royal BANK of Canada proposes to establish a branch at La Vega.

From January to April, 1920, the CUSTOMS REVENUES were \$2,241,327, as compared with \$1,269,964 collected during the same period of the previous year.

The following sums have been made available for HIGHWAY improvements: For the extension of the road between Santo Domingo, Hato Mayor, Higüey, and Macoris, \$200,000; for the completion of the road between Santo Domingo, Bani, Azua, and Barahona, \$15,000; and \$6,000 for repairs to the road between Higüey and Boca Chavron.

HAITI.

On April 15 PAYMENT OF THE INTEREST OF THE FOREIGN DEBT of Haiti was resumed; that is, the loan at 5 per cent of 1875, the 6 per cent loan of 1896, and the 5 per cent loan of 1910. On the first loan 3,850,512 francs represented the interest from January 1, 1916, to July 1, 1919; on the second loan there were due 10,162,395 francs for interest from December 31, 1915, to December 31, 1919, and on the third loan the interest due was 14,404,725 francs for the period from November, 1915, to November, 1919. The total interest of the foreign debt now due is 28,417,632 francs.

Presidential decree of April 6 authorizes the emission of 7,000,000 POSTAGE STAMPS of the following values: 3,000,000 5-centime stamps; 500,000 3-centime stamps; 500,000 10-centime stamps; 1,000,000 15-centime stamps; and 2,000,000 25-centime stamps.

HONDURAS.

For the seven-months period from January to July, 1919, the total value of CUSTOMS RECEIPTS amounted to 1,627,481 pesos silver (peso equals \$0.9271), collected as follows: In January, 192,661 pesos, as against 115,689 in the same month of the previous year (1918); February, 197,098 pesos, as against 125,620 in 1918; March, 245,407 pesos, as against 147,024 in 1918; April, 254,907 pesos, as against 165,750 pesos in 1918; May, 231,608 pesos, as against 157,427 pesos in 1918; June, 248,606 pesos, as against 227,603 pesos in 1918; July, 257,194 pesos, as against 225,747 pesos in 1918.

In 1919 the total value of the MUNICIPAL REVENUE of Tegucigalpa amounted to 76,882 pesos and the expenditures to 76,711 pesos, leaving a balance of 170 pesos for 1920.

PANAMA.

Presidential resolution of April 21, 1920, revokes the resolution of May 11, 1919, concerning the TAX ON REFINED PETROLEUM imported in cases or tins, and provides that the tax collected in the future shall be based on the value of the cases or tins at shipping port when imported into the Republic.

PARAGUAY.

In 1919 the POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH revenues amounted to 5,059 pesos gold and 2,800,479 pesos currency.

According to the message of the President the RECEIPTS for the fiscal year 1919-20 amounted to 1,709,374 gold pesos and 72,427,230 pesos currency, while the expenditures were 1,598,237 gold pesos and 77,029,755 pesos currency.

The net profits of the PARAGUAYAN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY IN 1919 were 216,144 pesos gold.

During the first quarter of the present year the transactions in the purchase and sale of Argentine coin amounted to 3,399,236 pesos.

According to the Revista Comercial the FOREIGN DEBT of Paraguay on December 31, 1919, was as follows: London loan, 1871-72, £682,490, on account of which £80,000 were paid in 1919; loan contracted in accordance with the law of November 27, 1912, £434,460, on which £50,000 were paid in 1919; and the loan of the Argentine National Bank, amounting to 68,227 pesos gold.

PERU.

On December 31, 1919, a statement of the condition of the BANKS of Peru showed assets of 26,942,559 Peruvian pounds, and liabilities of an equal amount.

The net profits of the PERUVIAN STEAMSHIP and Dock Co. at Callao during the first half of 1919 amounted to 79,822 Peruvian pounds.

The NATIONAL CITY BANK established a branch in Lima in April, 1920. This is the first bank that this company has opened in Peru.

In April last funds were appropriated to the amount of 1,000,000 soles to defray the expense of organizing and carrying out the celebration of the Peruvian CENTENNIAL.

SALVADOR.

Figures on the LIQUOR TAX OF 1919 in the latest treasury memorandum show that 7,829 licenses for selling imported alcoholic liquors were issued, producing revenue of 168,127 colons (colon equals \$0.50) and that 1,692,017 liters of liquors in the government warehouses were sold for 2,761,232 colons.

In order to aid home industries the President issued a decree to CONTINUE THE TAX ON EMPTY BOTTLES imported into the country at the rate of 1 centavo gold per kilo. In the event of the founding of a bottle factory within two years the decree will cease to be effective and the importers of bottles will pay the rate of tax prescribed in the ruling customs tariff.

Owing to the scarcity of fractional coins in the capital and departments of the Republic the treasury recently ordered NICKEL COINS to the value of 114,920 colons from the United States. There are 100,000 colons in 5-centavo and 14,920 in 1-centavo coins. The coins arrived the latter part of April and were distributed among the administration of revenue offices of the Republic.

The figures of the REGISTRY OF REAL AND MORTGAGED PROPERTY FOR 1919 were as follows: Transfers of property, 9,712, 7,061 of which were rural holdings and 2,651 city holdings; the prices of the former totaled 6,015,179 colons and the prices of the second totaled 2,239,221 colons, making a combined total of 8,354,400 colons. Mortgages: The total number of mortgages placed was 3,748, of which 2,454 were on country property and 1,294 on city property.

According to the memorandum of the treasury the NATIONAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES in 1919 were as follows: Revenue, 13,432,338 colons as against 10,409,018 in 1918. The expenditures of 1918 were 11,699,775 colons and in 1919 were 13,704,264 colons. Thus in 1919 the revenue increased by 2,023,320 colons and the expenditures by 2,004,489 colons. In 1918 there was deficit of 1,290,757 colons, and in 1919 a deficit of 271,926 colons.

URUGUAY.

In 1919 MORTGAGES were placed to the amount of 28,489,279 pesos, as compared with 23,093,102 pesos in 1918. The mortgages paid in 1919 totaled 24,389,952 pesos, as compared with 25,041,188 pesos in 1918.

The bureau of public credit has authorized the payment of INTEREST AND SINKING FUND of the debts of the Republic up to March 1, 1920, amounting to 311,332 pesos.

From October, 1919, to January, 1920, the Eastern Uruguay RAILWAY made a net profit of 39,853 pesos.

During the last half of 1919 the REVENUES collected amounted to 18,418,154 pesos, or 3,223,943 pesos more than during the same period of the previous year.

From July, 1919, to January, 1920, inclusive, the RAILWAY RECEIPTS were as follows: Central Railway, 5,010,075 pesos; Northeastern Railway, 230,096 pesos; Midland, 651,067 pesos; and Northern, 81,143 pesos.

The Executive Power has been authorized to borrow up to 130,000 pesos for the construction of a factory for the manufacture of SULPHURIC ACID.

VENEZUELA.

Payments on account of the PUBLIC DEBT SERVICE during the fiscal years 1918-19 and the first half of the fiscal year 1919-20 aggregated 11,459,621 bolivares (bolivar=\$0.193 U. S. gold).

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, the Government set aside for PUBLIC WORKS 7,594,511 bolivares. This sum was for use in the building of highways; the reconstruction of the Santa Barbara to Vigra Railway; sewer construction in Caracas, La Guayra, and Barquisimeto; and the repair of wharves at Puerto Cabello and Maracaibo.

The net receipts of the national dockyards in Puerto Cabello in 1919 amounted to 510,107 bolivares. Last year the shops of this establishment were enlarged and the foundry supplied with new furnaces.

The net profits from the Venezuela SUGAR Central, up to April last, from the present crop, amounted to 2,200,000 bolivares, plus 50,000 quintals of unsold sugar on deposit, valued at 4,420,000 bolivares. The real net earnings, during the period referred to, are, therefore, 6,620,000 bolivares.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

ECUADOR-UNITED STATES.

On May 25 last a CONVENTION for the establishment of an international gold clearance fund was concluded in Washington between the representatives of the Governments of Ecuador and the United States. The object of the convention is to facilitate financial transactions between the two countries. The convention is identical with those concluded by the United States with Paraguay and Guatemala in November and December, 1919. The contracting nations reserve the right to terminate the convention at any time provided a year's notice in advance of the intention so to do is given.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA.

The War Department will construct at Mar del Plata a building for a CAVALRY SCHOOL.

The PRACTICAL UNIVERSITY of La Boca in Buenos Aires has a course in farming, consisting of agricultural mechanics, general and special agriculture, aviculture, stock raising, veterinary science, dairying, fruit culture, apiculture, and a number of other branches connected with these industries. A commercial course is also given, consisting of bookkeeping, English, stenography, typewriting, arithmetic, and Spanish. This school, which was founded in 1917 with 1,500 pupils, had 2,100 in 1918 and 2,995 pupils in 1919. Instruction in this school is free.

BOLIVIA.

In a meeting held in March the members of the FEDERATION OF STUDENTS elected the following officers: President, Señor Abel Elías; vice presidents, señors José María Salinas and Antonio Rico Toro; treasurers, Señors Hugo Stumpf and Manuel Prudencio; secretaries, Señors Luis Azurduy, Eduardo Pacheco Iturraldo, and Carlos Salinas; librarian, Señor José Hoyos Gil.

Early in March the PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTE for Young Ladies was opened in the city of La Paz by the Government.

A TELEGRAPH SCHOOL has been opened in Cochabamba by Señors Isaac Quiroga and Balbino Jiménez, which by April had enrolled 40 pupils.

A MILITARY SCHOOL giving elementary instruction has been opened in the district of Pilar, Cochabamba. The municipal council of the district has named the school after Fidel Aranibar, the publicist.

CHILE.

The Electric Light & Street Railway Co. of Santiago de Chile has set aside an annual subvention of 3,600 pesos to the SCHOOL OF OBSTETRICS AND CHILD'S WELFARE for the care of the personnel of the employees of the company.

Early in March the RURAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS in Hualqui, Perquenco, and Idahue were completed and opened.

In April a COURSE FOR FOREMEN opened in the School of Engineering. The course will be of three years' duration, and upon

the completion thereof the title of foreman will be given, which is equivalent to assistant engineer. To enter in this course it is necessary to have passed the fourth year of the grammar school and to be over 15 years of age.

The directive council of the UNIVERSITY OF CONCEPCION has decided that during the present school year two courses will be given—a scientific course and a literary course. The scientific course will include pharmacy, industrial chemistry, and dental surgery; the second will include the teacher's course in English.

COLOMBIA.

A new school called the ATENEO ANTIOQUEÑO, somewhat like the Gimnasio Moderno of Bogotá, has been founded in Medellín. Its kindergarten was established year before last, and grounds for sports, gardens, groves, and baths are being laid out.

COSTA RICA.

The ministry of public instruction has organized two commissions to consider the GENERAL PLAN OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION prepared by Señors Justo A. Facio and Luis F. González. One of the commissions will be composed of the chief of primary instruction and the school inspectors, who will consider the part of the plan relating to primary instruction. The other commission will be composed of Señor Elias Leiva, director of the College of San Luis Gonzaga; Señor Omar Dengo, director of the Normal School of Costa Rica; and Señor Miguel Obregón, chief of education, and will have for consideration the general organization of public instruction, the bureau of education, the faculty, secondary education, normal and special education, the libraries and museums of the institutes, and the employment of foreign professors.

The ministry of public instruction has approved the NEW PLAN OF STUDIES FOR THE LYCEUM of Costa Rica, as follows: Spanish, 4 lessons a week during the first, second, and third years, and 3 lessons a week during the fourth year. Central American literature, 2 lessons a week, fourth year. American literature, 2 lessons a week, fourth year. General literature, 2 lessons a week, fifth and sixth years. English, 3 lessons a week in the first and second years, and 4 lessons a week in the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth years. French, 2 lessons a week in the second year; 3 lessons a week in the third, fourth, and fifth years, and 4 in the sixth year. History of Costa Rica, 3 lessons a week during the first year and 2 a week in the second. History of Central America, 2 lessons a week in the third and fourth years. General history, 2 lessons a week in the first, second, third, and fourth years. Geography of Costa Rica,

2 lessons a week during the first year. Geography of Central America, 2 lessons a week in the second year. General geography, 2 lessons a week in the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth years. Cosmography, 2 lessons a week in the fifth year. Physiology and hygiene, 2 lessons a week in the second, third, and fourth years. Psychology, 2 lessons a week in the fifth and sixth years. Logic, 2 lessons a week in the fifth and sixth years. Mathematics, 3 lessons a week in the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth years, and 3 lessons a week in the sixth year. Physical sciences, 3 lessons a week in the first, second, and third years, and 2 a week in the other years. Physics and applied chemistry, 2 lessons a week in the fifth year and 4 a week in the sixth year. Natural sciences, 3 lessons a week in the first, second, third, and fourth years, and 2 a week in the fifth year. Biology, 2 lessons a week in the sixth year. Civic education, 2 lessons a week in the second and third years. Public administration, 2 lessons a week in the fourth and fifth years. Political economy, 2 lessons a week in the fifth and sixth years. Agriculture, 2 lessons a week throughout the six years. Drawing, 2 lessons a week throughout the six years. Music and singing, 2 lessons a week throughout the six years. Physical culture, 3 lessons a week for the first year and 2 lessons a week for the rest of the course. Manual training, 2 lessons a week throughout the six years.

CUBA.

The department of public instruction has commissioned Dr. Arturo Garcia y Casariego, a professor in the medical department of the University of Habana, to make a special study abroad of the branches which he teaches in the university.

An Executive decree of January 16 last provides for two additional assistant professors in the School of Science, one in the School of Engineers, and two in the School of Dentistry.

A KINDERGARTEN was opened in Manzanillo, Province of Santiago, in April last.

The President has made available \$252,930 for the completion of a SCHOOL BUILDING for intermediate instruction in the city of Habana.

Dr. Guillermo Diaz y Macias, professor of practical pharmacy in the University of Habana, has been commissioned by the Government to visit abroad laboratories of schools of pharmacy and report upon the same to the School of Medicine and Pharmacy of the University of Habana.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

In order to practice medicine in the Republic, examinations upon the following subjects are required: Descriptive anatomy, physiology,

parasitology, bacteriology, general pathology, materia medica and pharmacology, therapeutics and toxicology, internal and external pathology, hygiene, medical clinics and surgery. To practice dentistry examinations are required in the following subjects: Elements of descriptive anatomy and of physiology, especially of the head; elements of physics and of chemistry applied to dental surgery; dental hygiene; dental therapeutics; anesthetics; dental prothesis; dental pathology; and mechanical and dental operations. To practice pharmacy examinations must be taken on the following subjects: Vegetable, animal, and mineral pharmaceutical materials; pharmacology; organic chemistry applied to pharmacy; Galenic pharmacy; and practical pharmacy.

The gymnasium field, donated by the Government to the board of education of Santo Domingo, was opened for use on April 23 last.

The following school buildings now under construction are expected to be completed during the present year: Province of Santo Domingo, 3; Provinces of Bani and Victoria, Monte Cristy, and Barahona, 1 each; and in the Provinces of Azua, San Pedro, Santiago, Puerto Plata, and La Vega, 2 each.

EUCADOR.

The Superior Council of Public Instruction in a recent resolution approved the BUDGET OF EXPENSES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION for 1920 as follows: Central University of Quito, salaries of the personnel, pensions for professors, and sundry expenses, 249,011 sucres; for the reconstruction of the University building, 109,000 sucres. University of Guayas, salaries of the professors and expenses, 188,200 sucres; University of Azuay, salaries and expenses, 78,145 sucres, and for the construction of the building, 100,000 sucres. These figures give a total of 724,356 sucres (sucre equals \$0.4867).

The council has also approved the BUDGET OF EXPENSES FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION for 1919 as follows: Colegio Bolívar at Tulcán, 11,320 sucres; Colegio Tedoro Gómez of La Torre de Ibarra, 18,861 sucres; Colegio Mejía de Quito, 91,855 sucres; Colegio Vicente León of Latacunga, 70,665 sucres; Colegio Bolivar of Ambato, 69,630 sucres; Colegio Maldonado of Riobamba, 95,046 sucres; Colegio Pedro Carbo of Guaranda, 17,140 sucres; Colegio Juan B. Vasquez of Azogues, 22,940 sucres; Colegio Benigno Malo of Cuenca, 38,460 sucres; Colegio Bernardo Valdivieso of Loja, 54,798 sucres; Colegio Nueve de Octubre of Machala, 19,820 sucres; Colegio Espejo of Babahoyo, 83,790 sucres; Colegio Olmedo of Portoviejo, 25,848 sucres; Colegio Vicente Rocafuerte of Guayaquil, for salaries and expenses, 146,166 sucres, and for the reconstruction of the college building and other school buildings in the Province of Guayas, 141,839 sucres. These items give a total of 908,178 sucres.

In April a BUSINESS NIGHT SCHOOL was opened in the special commerce school of Quito.

The committee of beneficence of Quito held a CONTEST FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS to fill the posts of internes and visiting physicians of the city hospital. Eleven of the students who passed the oral and written examinations with the highest qualifications were chosen.

GUATEMALA.

A NATIONAL ACADEMY of drawing and painting has been established in the city of Guatemala under the management of Rafael Rodríguez Padilla. Tuition is free, and pupils over 12 years of age are eligible to admittance. The course comprises three years, as follows: First year, drawing and geometric figures; second year, plaster molding, color and perspective drawing, landscape drawing, and first course in artistic anatomy; and third year, human figures (natural size), color, artistic anatomy, portraits, and composition and history of the art. A section of models will be established in connection with the academy.

HONDURAS.

The ministry of public instruction has provided for a business course in the GIRLS' NORMAL SCHOOL of Tegucigalpa, which will be elective.

On May 3 the SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING was opened under the direction of the dean of the School of Sciences, Señor Manuel A. Reina. At the opening of the school there were 23 pupils enrolled.

PANAMA.

On April 28 a presidential decree was issued which changed the rulings of decrees No. 7 and No. 18 of 1918, containing the organization of the School of Law and Political Science. The new decree provides that the course of this institution shall be three years; the first two shall contain the subjects necessary for the degree of licenciado en derecho, and the third year those additional subjects necessary for the degree of licenciado de derecho y ciencia política. In short, the law course will be given in the first two years and the course in political science will be given during the third year. The department of public instruction may establish a fourth year to fit students for the degree of doctor of law and political science if there is sufficient demand to warrant it. The decree also states that to enter the school in question the student must hold the degree of bachelor from the national institute or other institution of the same rank in the opinion of the faculty. Instead of oral examinations for the degree of doctor, there will be oral examinations for the licencia-

tura en derecho y ciencias políticas in the following subjects: Political economy, civil law, international law, public, private, and constitutional law.

PARAGUAY.

The Paraguay Institute has organized a thorough course of instruction in MUSIC.

In 1919 Paraguay had 1,268 elementary Government SCHOOLS, with a teaching force of 653 men and 1,155 women. These schools were attended by 44,137 boys and 34,262 girls. There were also in operation 74 private schools, with an attendance of 2,173 boys and 1,848 girls. The normal schools were attended by 27 boys and 195 girls; and these schools issued during the year 68 diplomas. The graded schools of Asuncion contained 597 pupils; of Villarrica, 77 pupils, and El Pilar, 66 pupils. The law school had 116 pupils; the school of medicine, 48; the school of pharmacy, 15; the school of obstetrics, 36; and the notary's school, 36 pupils.

The President has issued a decree ordering the construction of a NORMAL SCHOOL building in Concepcion.

PERU.

The labor committee of Lima has established a free NIGHT SCHOOL for indigent young women. Typewriting, stenography, English, mercantile arithmetic, composition, and spelling will be taught.

On April 25 last a SCHOOL REFECTORY was opened in Callao, and will be maintained by the municipality of that city.

An Executive decree of April 10, 1920, orders the establishment in Lima of a professional school and a SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS FOR WOMEN. The commercial section will comprise courses in auditing, bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, and English. There will be a section of painting and artistic embroidery, and a training section in cutting, trimming, millinery, and domestic arts. Another section will comprise physical training and sports, and there will be an intellectual section, consisting of lectures on hygiene, the education and development of children, and on sociological subjects.

The Government has appointed a committee to draft a plan for the establishment and organization of a NATIONAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE. The committee is composed of the directors of the Special School of Engineers, the School of Agriculture and Veterinary Science, and the School of Arts and Crafts.

SALVADOR.

During 1919 there were 1,071 PRIMARY SCHOOLS OPEN in the Republic as follows: 247 city schools for boys, 245 girls' schools,

19 coeducational schools, 203 country schools, 68 night schools, 84 municipal schools, 47 private schools, and 158 private colleges with primary sections. The number of students enrolled was 51,304, and the average attendance 33,831. Education in Salvador embraces three sections—primary, secondary, and superior or university. The university section is subdivided into three branches—the technical and practical branch, the normal branch, and the commercial branch.

THE NUMBER OF GRADUATES from the schools of San Salvador, according to the report of the department of public instruction are as follows: In the final examinations of 1919 of the Young Ladies' Technical and Practical College, 16 pupils received diplomas in the regular course, 6 as typists, 5 as telephone operators, 3 in machine embroidery, 2 in bookkeeping, and 2 in dress designing; 17 young ladies received diplomas as teachers from the Normal College for women teachers; and of the 20 normal students from the Normal College who took the public and private tests for teachers in the primary section of education 19 were chosen.

The press of San Salvador announces that the first edition of the NEW GEOGRAPHY OF SALVADOR by J. Rufino Paz, for use in the schools and colleges, has been published.

The university council has opened a MUSICAL CONTEST for native musicians, the subject being a triumphal march written for the piano and arranged for an orchestra or band. The theme must be original, and does not admit of variations nor extracts from the work of other composers.

URUGUAY.

The San José LYCEUM has been authorized by the department of public instruction to establish a gymnasium.

The superior board of industrial instruction has established new night courses in Montevideo.

In 1919 the Department of Tacuarembó had 52 schools in operation, 44 of which are rural and 8 urban.

The National Board of Public and Normal Instruction has been authorized to purchase 600 copies of the Biography of Rodó, by Victor Perez Petit, for distribution among the school libraries of the country.





GENERAL NOTES

ARGENTINA.

Mr. Alfredo Colmo has been appointed a delegate of the Argentine Republic to the International LABOR CONGRESS which will soon meet in Genoa.

The jury appointed by the minister of public instruction to award the LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC PRIZES for 1917 recently sent their decision to the university, and declared the first and second scientific prizes and the third literary prize discontinued. The second literary prize was adjudicated to two works, namely "Evolución Histórica del Régimen de la Tierra Pública" (Historic Evolution of the Administration of Public Lands), by Angel Careano, and "Tratado de Derecho Civil Argentino" (Treatise on Argentine Civil Law), by Miguel Salvat. Each of the prize winners received 10,000 pesos. The third science prize of 10,000 pesos was awarded to Enrique Butti for his work on "Método por Reducciones Sucesivas para la Resolución de los Sistemas de Multiple Interminación Estática" (Methods of Successive Reductions for Determining the System of Multiple Static Indetermination). Under authority of the department of public instruction the university will appoint a new jury to examine the literary and scientific works of 1918.

On April 25 last the universities of Paraguay honored the author of the Argentine constitution by placing the following inscription on his tomb: "To Juan Bautista Alberdi. He loved justice, defended it, and suffered for it. The university students of Paraguay."

The Executive has approved the rules and regulations of the department of public works for the construction and operation of DRAINAGE WORKS in the cities of the provinces.

The centenary of the founding of the BISHOPRIC OF BUENOS AIRES was celebrated on April 4 last.

The Argentine BOY SCOUTS made in May last an expedition into the interior of the Republic for the purpose of studying the FLORA AND FAUNA of the country.

The fiftieth anniversary of the death of Gen. Justo José de Urquiza, the hero of the battle of Monte Caseros, was celebrated April 11, 1920.

On May 26 last the President of the Republic officially received Dr. Hernan Velarde, minister of Peru near the Argentine Government.

BOLIVIA.

The chamber of deputies has approved a law providing for the acquisition of the SARACHO LIBRARY for the chamber. The law also authorizes the payment of 20,000 bolivianos for the library.

The budget of expenditures for the present year for PUBLIC WORKS is as follows: Cutting of an avenue from Capinota to Buen Retiro, 3,000 bolivianos; defenses fronting the Guadalquivir, 6,000 bolivianos; water supply of Cochabamba, 100,000 bolivianos; rebuilding of the palace of justice of Tarija, 20,000 bolivianos; construction of various public buildings in Salinas de Santo Domingo, Cochabamba, 10,000 bolivianos; repairs to the sewer system of Viscahani, La Paz, 50,000 bolivianos; construction of a street railway to Miraflores, 40,000 bolivianos; and the repairing of the road between Padeaya and Fortín Campero, 15,000 bolivianos.

BRAZIL.

The NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS entering the country through the port of Rio de Janeiro in 1919 was 19,303—a decided increase over the immigration of the five previous years.

During the past five years the entries of immigrants through the ports of Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Parana, Santa Catharina, and Rio Grande do Sul were 32,206 in 1915; 34,009 in 1916; 31,192 in 1917; 20,501 in 1918; and 37,898 in 1919.

During 1919 the intendencia de inmigración sent from Rio de Janeiro to the interior of the country 5,871 persons, including 564 families, totaling 2,492 persons, the other 3,379 persons being unmarried. During the same period the regional bureaus of the population service of the States sent 9,267 persons to outlying districts, which makes a total of 15,138 individuals.

There are at present 3,696 POST OFFICES of different classes in operation in the country, 12,206 postal employees, and the approximate revenue is 12,800 contos, while the expenditures are some 21,132 contos.

The Brazilian press reports the DEATH OF CASTRO MENEZES in March. He was one of the most brilliant poets and writers of Brazil. Senhor Menezes was editor of the *Jornal do Commercio* of Rio de Janeiro, and secretary of the commercial association of that city.

The municipal prefect of Pernambuco has asked for BIDS for the CONSTRUCTION OF WORKMEN'S HOUSES in that city. A section of 80,000 square meters has been chosen for the site of the 2,500 houses to be constructed.

Senhor don Federico Burlamaqui has assumed charge of the DIRECTORATE OF THE LLOYD BRASILEIRO, the largest steamship line in South America.

The National Government has ordered the construction of A TELEGRAPH LINE from Porto Franco, in the State of Maranhao, via Carolina, Pedro Affonso, Porto Nacional, and other central cities of the country, to terminate in São Jose de Tocantins, in the State of Goyas. The line will be 380 leagues long.

CHILE.

The League of Chilean Ladies has decided to organize a HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR GIRLS in the city of Antofagasta. The Government has given the ground for the building of the new institution.

The ministry of industry has accepted the bid made by Señor Enrique Vergara for the construction of PEUMO BRIDGE at a cost of 79,960 pesos.

The NEW CABINET OF CHILE has been appointed as follows: Minister of the interior, Señor Pedro N. Montenegro; minister of foreign relations, Señor Antonio Huneeus; minister of justice, Señor Enrique Bermúdez; minister of the treasury, Señor Enrique Oyarzún; minister of war, Señor Aníbal Rodríguez, and minister of industry, Señor Malaquías Concha.

The Government has accepted the bid of Señor René Anguita for the construction of the LOS PLACERES TUNNEL, an extension of the work being completed at the port of Valparaíso. The bid is for 396,000 pesos currency.

The VITAL STATISTICS of Santiago de Chile for the month of March were as follows: Births, 1,139; deaths, 1,255; and marriages, 263. In the first three months of the present year in Santiago de Chile: Births, 3,835; deaths, 4,094; and marriages, 716.

On April 1 the NEW POSTAL TARIFF went into effect as follows: Tariffs on domestic parcels post, being the only tariffs changed, will be 1.50 pesos for parcels weighing 1 kilo or less, and 3 pesos for packages of from 1 to 5 kilos for international service; 20 centavos for letter postage; 20 centavos for postal cards; 20 centavos for registered mail; and 4 centavos for each 50 grams or fraction of 50 grams for other classes of mail. These postal changes do not affect the nations signatory to the convention of Montevideo.

In the meeting held April 6 by the MEDICAL SOCIETY the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Vicente Dagnino; vice president, Dr. Guillermo Münnich; treasurer, Dr. Julio C. Araya; secretary, Dr. Gastón Lachaise; and directors, Drs. Benjamin Manterola, Miguel Manríquez, and Rudecindo de la Fuente.

One of the most interesting events to be celebrated November next is the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Straits of Magellan with the unveiling of a MONUMENT TO MAGELLAN at Punta Arenas. The shaft and pedestal of the monument are of polished rose granite and the statue is bronze. The pedestal and shaft

are 6 meters high and the statue is 3.40 meters, making the monument in all 9.40 meters high.

COLOMBIA.

In accordance with presidential order on April 26 Dr. Julio E. Botero became GOVERNOR OF ANTIOQUIA, succeeding Gen. Pedro Nel Ospina, who resigned to accept the presidency of the council of state as first designate of the Republic.

In May the first number of a NEW COLOMBIAN MAGAZINE published monthly in Spanish and English, was issued in New York. This magazine is the official organ of the office of information and commercial propaganda established by the Colombian Government, and is called the Colombian Review.

The Municipal Council of Bogotá has changed the name of Calle Primera to AVENIDA LORENZO CUELLAR.

Dr. Laureano Garcia Ortiz has been appointed MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS and assumed office early in May.

The municipality of Bogotá has bought a site at Ubaque, where there is a waterfall, upon which to build an ELECTRIC POWER PLANT to furnish power for the street railways of the city. The fall is about 190 meters, and has an approximate force of 2,000 horsepower, which should be sufficient to keep 90 cars in constant movement over the lines besides furnishing an excess of 600 kilowatts which could be applied to the lighting of the city. The plant will be 20 kilometers from the city.

The NEW MINISTER FROM SPAIN, Sr. don Bernardo Almeida y Herreros was received by the President with the usual ceremonies on April 24th.

COSTA RICA.

Presidential decree of April 7 provides for the creation of a CONSULATE GENERAL IN MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., to which post Señor Juan Felix Gonzales Ulloa has been appointed. The Government has also appointed Señor Rodolfo Montealegre Rohrmoser Costa Rican consul in Glasgow, Scotland.

The President has donated the sum of 10,000 colons to the ORPHANS' HOME in the city of Alajuela for the purchase of a building to house the institution.

In a decree dated April 8 the Government provided for the installation of a new TELEGRAPH LINE to extend from Miramar, canton of Montes de Oca, to La Palma, via Sarmiento the central canton of Puntarenas, and Las Juntas, a canton of Abangares. The sum of 8,000 colons has been appropriated to carry out this work.

The Government has decreed the expenditure of 5,000 colons to the addition of a SURGICAL WARD in the hospital of Puntarenas. The sum appropriated was handed over to the Committee of Charity to attend to the installation of the ward in the hospital.

CUBA.

The department of public works has authorized the installation of ELECTRIC light and power plants at Cespedes, Province of Camaguey and at Omaja, Province of Oriente.

Dr. Mario Diaz Irizar, director of the International Patent and Trade-Mark Office, has gone to the United States to consult with representatives of the United States Government concerning the proposed construction of an INTERNATIONAL TRADE-MARK BUILDING in Habana with the funds apportioned by the different American Republics. The Cuban Government will contribute \$25,000 for this purpose.

Steps have been taken to organize a PROVINCIAL EXPOSITION OF FINE ARTS in Santiago de Cuba, to be opened on October 10, 1920.

The Executive Power has made available the following sums for ROAD CONSTRUCTION: From Palacios to Paso Real, \$10,000; from Ovas to the main highway between Habana and Pinar del Rio, \$10,000; from Pilotos to the main highway, \$5,000 monthly until completed; and from Artemisa to Joho, \$10,000.

The secretary of public works has authorized the paving of the streets of Guanabacoa with asphalt. The sum of \$10,000 monthly is available for this purpose until completed.

The Spanish Government has raised its LEGATION in Habana to a legation of the first class.

The municipal library has recently opened a CIRCULATING LIBRARY in Habana with a service similar to libraries of this kind in the United States.

The President has submitted to the national congress a list of appointments, promotions, and changes in the DIPLOMATIC SERVICE, the most important of which are as follows: Miguel A. Campa Caraveda, minister to Japan; Guillermo de Blanck, minister to Switzerland and Holland; Dr. Ezequiel Garcia Enseñat, minister to Rome; and Antonio Martin Rivero, Minister to Mexico.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Orders were given in April last to begin the construction of a HOSPITAL for the Dominican National Guard in the city of Santo Domingo at an estimated cost of \$41,000.

ECUADOR.

On April 16 the RADIO STATION AT QUITO was officially opened and wireless communication was established with a small station lately installed in the building of the captain of the port of Guayaquil. The first wireless message traveled 485 kilometers across

the range of the Andes. The small station in the port of Guayaquil is not equipped to send long distances but can receive from long distances.

The press of Guayaquil states that the Bulletin of Medicine and Surgery of Guayaquil in the March number published an interesting scientific article by Dr. Frederick Goding, American consul general in Ecuador, under the title "SYNOPSIS OF THE MEMBRACIDÆ OF ECUADOR." Before this work was published it was believed that they were only seven species of these insects in the country, but the new entomological study shows that there are 46 known species.

In order to advance the CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE STEGOMYIA mosquito, which carries yellow fever, the directorate of sanitation has distributed among the inhabitants numbers of fish called "chalaco," which eat the larvae of the mosquito and in this way prevent its increase.

HONDURAS.

On April 15 a decree was issued appointing Señor Ernesto Fletes Honduran CONSUL GENERAL TO CUBA to reside in Habana.

The President has made a contract with Señor Antonio B. Ráquel for the installation of a TELEPHONE LINE between Comayagua and San Pedro Sula via El Rosario Siguatepeque, Mámbar, Santa Cruz de Yojoa, Potrerillos, La Pimienta, and Chamelecon. The Government will pay 1,400 pesos silver (peso = \$0.9271) per kilometer for the line installed.

The ministry of relations has sent out the following DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS: Dr. Angel Zúñiga Huete, chargé d'Affaires and special envoy from Honduras to Costa Rica; Dr. Salvador Córdova, minister resident in Nicaragua; and Señor José Gustavo Córdova, secretary of the Honduran legation at Managua.

In the course of 1919 the VITAL STATISTICS of the Republic were as follows: Births, 24,128, and deaths, 14,107, showing an increase of 10,021 in the population.

The ministry of promotion has authorized Sr. Samuel Zemurray to put up a WIRELESS STATION in Puerto Cortes.

The Government has made a contract with Señor Rodolfo V. Morales to maintain the HIGHWAY OF THE SOUTH in good condition. The Government will pay the contractor 7,000 pesos (peso equals \$0.9271) per month for the first two years and 6,000 pesos thereafter. The contractor is to make all repairs to bridges, sewers, drains, and walls now in existence.

An Executive decree of May 4 last provides for the organization of a SUPERIOR BOARD OF HEALTH composed of the following officers: Dr. Mario J. Wunderlich, Dr. Antonio Valdaevelano, Lic. Hector Aparicio, Lic. Juan F. Melgar, Dr. Guillermo Cruz, and

Engineer Felix Castillo. Another Executive decree provides for a public health police under the orders of the superior board of health. This police is composed of a director, 27 agents, and an office force.

PANAMA.

The National Institute of Panama has opened a SCIENTIFIC AND ARTISTIC CONTEST to natives of the Republic until November 20, offering numerous prizes in money and medals for the best thesis or work in the following subjects: Painting, an unshaded drawing of a cast made in the school of painting; poetry, a collection of 12 Panamanian school poems adapted for use as songs; music, collection of 12 songs to be used for the 12 poems just mentioned; law, thesis on "The right to testify, its scope and its deficiencies" and "The Evolution and Ideals of the National Penal Code"; teaching, a textbook for the preparation of the teacher to be used in the normal schools of the country in accordance with the official program; history, a biography of Don Manuel José Hurtado; photography, a collection of typical scenes of the country suitable for use in the teaching of geography or natural science. The prizes will be distributed in the main salon of the institute, where the exhibition of the work submitted will be held.

PARAGUAY.

The Government of Brazil has offered to place at the disposal of Paraguayan physicians and medical students the BRAZILIAN CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL LABORATORIES for purposes of scientific investigation.

In 1919 telegraph offices to the number of 13 were established in the Republic, making the total number of TELEGRAPH OFFICES now in operation, 61. At the close of 1919 the telegraph system covered 2,317 kilometers.

The Paraguayan ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEERS has elected the following officers: Alfredo Busk Codas, president; Miguel Mujica Gomez, vice president; Jose Peris and Linneo Insfram, treasurers; and Carlos Pollitzer and Mateo Talia, secretaries.

The city of Freiburg, Germany, has commenced the publication of a Paraguayan Review for the purpose of encouraging German emigration to Paraguay.

The President has ordered the establishment of a VICE CONSULATE in Zurich, Switzerland.

PERU.

Leguia PARK in the town of Abancay was opened to the public in April last, and on the same date and in the same town the monument erected in honor of the patriot, Antonio de Ocampo, was unveiled.

The Executive Power has taken steps for the sanitation of the departments of northern Peru under the direction of Gen. W. C. Gorgas.

The Society of THEATRICAL AUTHORS have elected the following officers: Dr. Oscar Miró Quesada, president; Carlos Guzman Vera, vice president; Angel Origgi Galli, treasurer; and Ricardo Chirre Danos and Armando Herrera, secretaries.

William E. Gonzalez, minister of the United States near the Government of Peru, was officially received by the Peruvian Government on April 24 last.

Pedro M. Oliveira has been appointed minister of Peru in Colombia, and Dr. Anselmo V. Barreto minister to Spain.

The Executive Power has ordered published at the expense of the State 1,000 copies of the POEMS of Leonidas Yerovi.

URUGUAY.

The national board of hygiene has been authorized by the Executive Power to construct a number of pavilions in the lazarette on Flores Island. The sum of 25,000 pesos is available for this purpose.

A clinic of GYNECOLOGY and a polyclinic for the treatment of children have been established in the military hospital.

A decree has been issued authorizing the printing by the Government of the work entitled "Life of Melchor Pacheco y Obos," the original of which was given to the Government by its author, Leonardo Miguel Torterolo.

The bureau of hydrography has been ordered to place buoys in the Santa Lucia River up to Aguas Corrientes, and in the San Jose River as far as Puerto Flores.

The PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY of Uruguay has elected the following officers: Juan F. Antognaza, president; Salvador Gari, treasurer; and Francisco A. Quintas, secretary.

The Government has ordered the construction of a building for the PHYTOLOGICAL INSTITUTE and nursery at Estanzuela at a cost of 10,000 pesos.

The patriotic association of Uruguay has ordered an artistic slab placed in Urban Park, in Montevideo, in honor of the lamented Uruguayan writer, José Enrique Rodó, on the occasion of the first anniversary of his decease.

VENEZUELA.

The Government recently engaged Mason White Forbes as technical director of the national DOCKYARDS at Port Cabello.

The PAPAL NUNCIO accredited near the Government of Venezuela was officially consecrated by the church in the cathedral in Caracas on May 16 last.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO JUNE 1, 1920.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
ARGENTINA.		
Changed currents of Argentine commerce in 1913 and 1918.....	1920. Mar. 2	W. Henry Robertson, consul general at Buenos Aires.
Cereal crop production estimates, 1919-20.....	Mar. 8	Do.
Proposed system of underground tramways in Buenos Aires.....	Mar. 13	Do.
Changes of official and legal hour—Greenwich time adopted.....	do.	Do.
Extract from Review of the River Plate of Feb. 27, 1920, concerning the Argentine railways and the Mitre law.	Mar. 17	Do.
Argentine foreign trade in the first nine months of 1919.....	Apr. 7	Do.
New Argentine-American banking institution.....	Apr. 8	Do.
Pamphlet containing the Argentine law of stamp dues for 1920.		
BOLIVIA.		
Entrance of the Arica to La Paz railway into the city of La Paz..	Apr. 14	C. R. Cameron, consul at Taena.
Purchase of the Compañía de Telégrafos de Bolivia by the Central & South American Telegraph Co.	Mar. 9	Do.
BRAZIL.		
New Brazilian consular invoice regulations.....	Feb. 29	
Cacao crop of Bahia for 1920.....	May 1	Thomas H. Bevan, consul at Bahia.
CHILE.		
Motion-picture market.....	1919. Dec. 17	Austin C. Brady, consul at Punta Arenas.
Steamship line service.....	1920. Feb. 24	Thomas W. Voetter, consul at Antofagasta.
Market for trailers.....	Mar. 13	Dayle C. McDonough, consul at Concepcion.
The use of compressed gas.....	Mar. 15	Do.
Market for optical goods.....	Mar. 17	Do.
COLOMBIA.		
Report on commerce and industries for month of December, 1919.	Feb. 10	S. J. Fletcher, vice consul at Cartagena.
Steamship service between the United States and Colombia....	Feb. 28	C. E. Guyant, consul at Barranquilla.
COSTA RICA.		
Purple dye from shellfish.....	Mar. 12	Benjamin F. Chase, consul at San Jose.
Advanced statistics of Costa Rican trade for 1919.....	Mar. 13	Do.
Medicinal herbs in Costa Rica.....	Mar. 25	Do.
Roads and transportation facilities.....	Apr. 27	Do.
CUBA.		
Construction of modern hotel.....	Mar. 8	Frank Bohr, consul at Cienfuegos.
The Isle of Pines.....	Apr. 20	Charles Forman, consul at Nueva Gerona.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.		
Highway transportation in consular district.....	Feb. 20	George A. Makinson, consul at Santo Domingo.
Market for candies.....	Mar. 11	Do.
Ready-to-wear clothing.....	Mar. 12	Do.
Dominican Government establishes store for the sale of foodstuffs.	Mar. 15	Do.
Market for pianos and player pianos.....	Apr. 24	Do.
ECUADOR.		
The use of compressed gas.....	Feb. 11	Frederic W. Goding, consul general at Guayaquil.
Report on American advertising.....	Feb. 28	Do.
Erection of new hotel at Guayaquil.....	Mar. 1	Frederic F. Schrader, vice consul at Quito.
A new daily for Quito (afternoon).....	Mar. 22	Do.
Market for musical instruments.....	do.	Do.
Commercial and industrial census of Guayaquil.....	Mar. 26	Frederic W. Goding.
Ecuadorian pearls, pearl shell and tortoise shell.....	Mar. 27	Do.

Reports Received to June 1, 1920—Continued.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
HONDURAS.		
Students sent to Cuba to study cultivation and manufacture of tobacco.	1920. Mar. 26	G. K. Donald, consul at Tegucigalpa.
Annual report on commerce and industries of Ceiba consular district.	Apr. 29	William P. Garrety, consul at Ceiba.
MEXICO.		
Condition of the cotton crop in Lower California	Mar. 12	Walter F. Boyle, consul at Mexicali.
Sugar production	Mar. 19	Paul H. Foster, consul at Veracruz.
Medicinal herbs in district	Mar. 21	Do.
American agricultural implements used by the Ciudad Juarez Agricultural College.	Mar. 29	Edward A. Dow, consul at Ciudad Juarez.
Ciudad Juarez plans improvement of municipal building	Apr. 2	Do.
Oil drilling at Puerto Angel	Apr. 5	Lloyd Burlington, consul at Salina Cruz.
Port charges at Isthmus of Tehauntepec	Apr. 6	Do.
Value of lands in Ciudad Juarez	Apr. 10	Edward A. Dow.
Cotton crop in Mexico	Apr. 15	Cornelius Ferris, jr., consul general at Mexico City.
American-made goggles popular in Chihanhua	Apr. 21	Stephen E. Aguirre, vice consul in charge at Chihuahua.
American trade catalogues desired by Chihuahua Chamber of Commerce.	Apr. 23	Do.
Commercial directory of State of Chihuahua	Apr. 24	Do.
Market for seeds in Ciudad Juarez district	Apr. 28	Edward A. Dow.
Concrete results of trade expansion work	Apr. 30	Do.
Agricultural college preparatory course and the regular four-year course.	do.	Do.
Information concerning the Matamoras consular district	May 4	G. R. Wilson, consul at Matamoras.
PANAMA.		
Annual report on commerce and industries for 1919	Mar. 10	Alban G. Snyder, consul-general at Panama City.
Large coconut plantation in Province of Colon	Mar. 10	Julius D. Dreher, consul at Colon.
Medicinal herbs in district	Mar. 27	Do.
Sinclair Oil Corporation gives inspection trip	Apr. 20	Alban G. Snyder.
PARAGUAY.		
Metric system in Paraguay	Jan. 16	Henry H. Balch, Consul at Asunción.
Report on commerce and industries for January, 1920	Mar. 25	Do.
PERU.		
Sanitation of Paíta	Feb. 26	James H. Roth, vice consul at Callao-Lima.
Executive decree for the construction of the Piura-Catacaos Railway.	Mar. 12	Do.
SALVADOR.		
Organization of a fire brigade	Feb. 27	Lynn W. Franklin, consul at San Salvador.
Highway transportation	Mar. 20	Do.
Cane growers and sugar manufacturers in El Salvador	Mar. 31	Do.
URUGUAY.		
Financial and commercial agent of the Uruguayan Government at New York.	Mar. 4	David J. D. Myers, consul at Montevideo.
VENEZUELA.		
Census of federal district of Venezuela	Feb. 7	H. C. von Struve, consul at La Guaira.
American cotton piece goods in Venezuela	Feb. 16	Do.
Coffee exports for January, 1920	do.	Dudley G. Dwyre, consul at Maracaibo.
Medicinal herbs in district	Mar. 29	Do.
Erection of telephone lines	Apr. 6	H. C. von Struve.
The use of compressed gas	Apr. 12	Do.
Coffee shipments from port of Maracaibo	Apr. 12	Dudley G. Dwyre.
Proposed water system for Maracaibo	Apr. 24	Do.

BOOK NOTES

[Publications added to the Columbus Memorial Library during March, 1920.]

ARGENTINA.

- Almanaque del Mensajero para el Año 1920. El Calendario y Almanaque Náutico de la República Argentina con un Compendio de Datos Hechos, Fechas e Informaciones. Buenos Aires, Publicado por la Viuda de M. Sundt, 1920. illus. 319 p. 8°.
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BOLIVIA.

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- La Misión Bustillo. Más Antecedentes de la Guerra del Pacífico. Ignacio Prudencio Bustillo. Sucre, 1919. 163 (1) p. 12°.

BRAZIL.

- Accidentes no Trabalho. Lei e Regulamento. São Paulo, Departamento Estadual do Trabalho, 1919. 24 p. 8°.
- Actos Officiaes Referentes a rede de Viação Ferrera da Bahia. Parte Destacada da Synopse da Legislação da Viação Ferrea Federal. Organizada por Alberto Randolpho Paiva. Parte Unica do volume III, 1919-1916. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1919. v, 1004 p. 8°.
- Almanach de Pelotas. Variedades, Informações, Propaganda. VIII° Anno, 1920. Direcção e Propriedade de F. Paradedda. illus. 333 p. 8°.
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- Historia de S. Paulo. Resumo didactico. Pelo José Francisco de Rocha Pombo. São Paulo, Editores Weiszflog Irmãos, 1919. illus. maps. 124 p. 8°.
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CHILE.

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CUBA.

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GUATEMALA.

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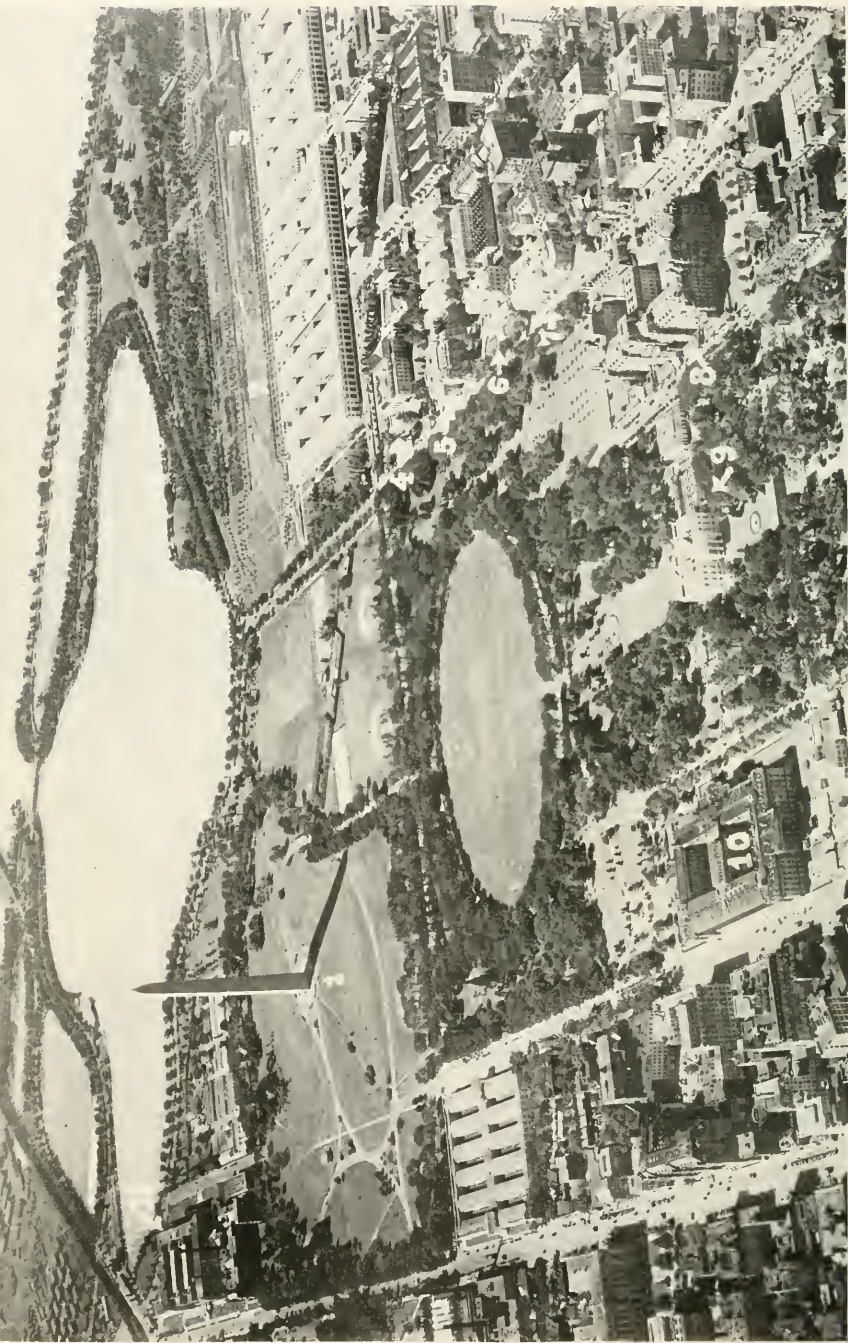
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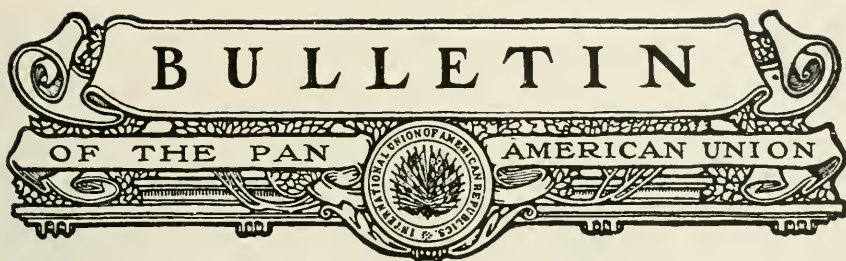
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WASHINGTON, D. C., FROM AN AEROPLANE.

A photograph of a section of the northwestern part of the capital of the United States, showing many of its important buildings. 1, The Washington Monument; 2, The Navy Annex; 3, The Munitions Building; 4, The Pan American Building; 5, Continental Memorial Hall; 6, The Red Cross Building; 7, The Corcoran Art Gallery; 8, The State, War, and Navy Building; 9, The White House; 10, The United States Treasury; 11, The Bureau of Printing and Engraving.



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No. 3

DENVER: QUEEN CITY OF THE PLAINS¹

WITH foundations of gold and with the lure of golden sunlight and the sparkle of crystal-clear air, Denver, newest of our North American cities of power, builds busily in her niche in the mountains 5,280 feet above the level of the sea, expending with prodigal youthfulness the wealth which millions of years stored for her benefit. And while her walls may not be literally built of jasper nor her streets paved with gold, her houses are made of the rock and stone and marble of opalized and jasperized wood from the first land that appeared in our world, and it was the glitter of the precious yellow metal in cliff and stream which brought modern life into her great and long-enduring silences.

Biologists tell us that our so-called new world is really the oldest solid portion of the earth and that from the Paleozoic sea which covered the Mississippi Valley and united the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans arose the first land called the Laurient, or the Laurentian Hills. The same sediments seeped over the future site of Denver that covered the future Babylon and Tyre. Scientists quarrel amiably over whether the Eozoon or "dawn-animal" first appeared in the Laurient or the Alps, but nature has traced its records of the development of land and the evolution of life with sufficient clearness to substantiate the claims of some of Denver's historians that both of these had their beginnings in this region.

Denver finds these facts chiefly of utilitarian value, glad that her mountains are of world-old age because of the treasures in their fastnesses. The weird skeletons of prehistoric animals such as the

¹ By Muriel Baily, of Pan American Union staff.



ON THE LARIAT TRAIL.

The Lariat Trail up Lookout Mountain is a marvelous engineering feat, swinging back and forth in serpentine loops between the plains and the precipitous Clear Creek gorge. It is on the summit of this mountain, from which less than a hundred years ago the Indians watched the approach of the caravans of the white man, that "Buffalo Bill" (William F. Cody), the world-famous Indian Scout, is buried.



THE STATE CAPITOL BUILDING, DENVER, COLO.

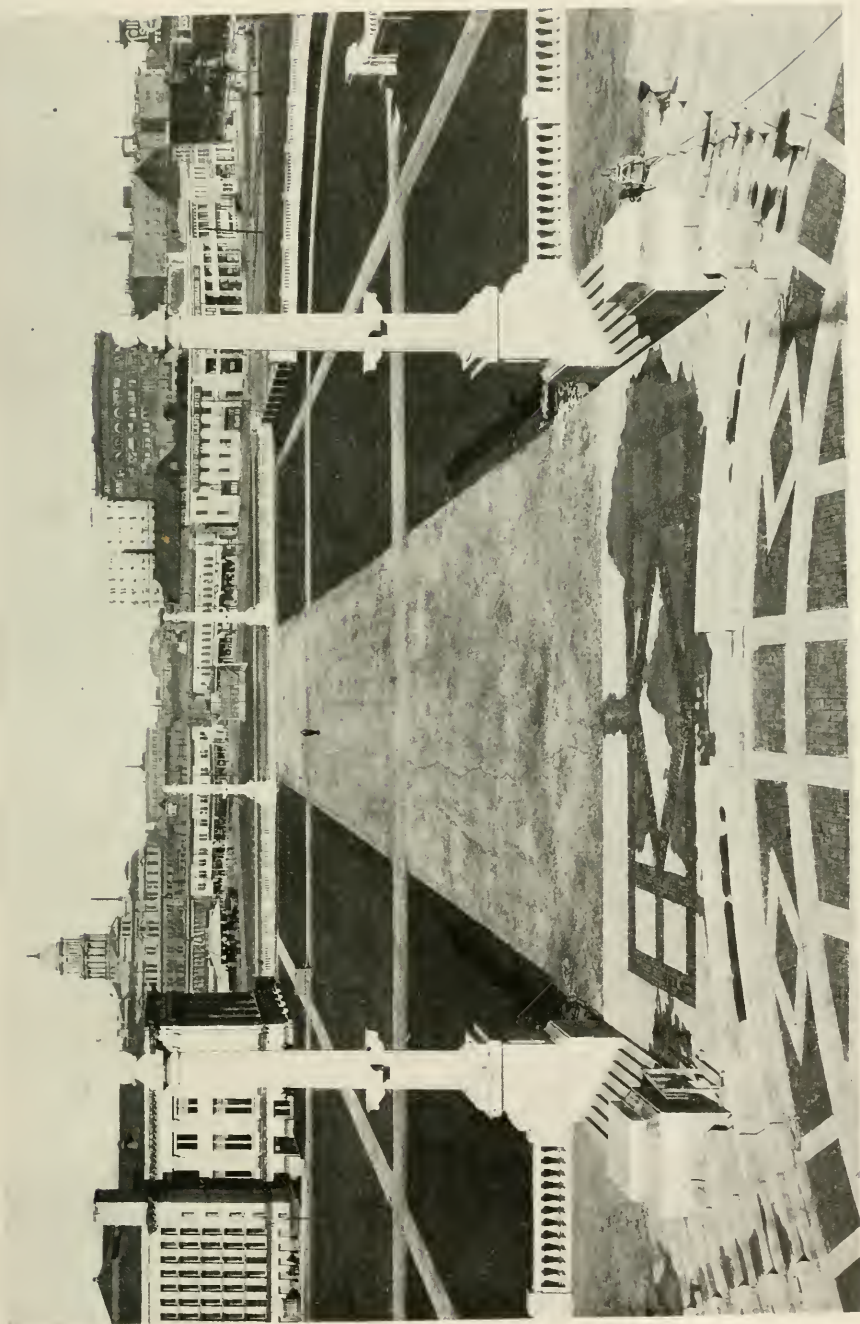
This beautiful building is made entirely of Colorado granite at a cost of about \$3,000,000. It is shown here through the colonnade of the Civic Center, which it dominates.

ichthyosaurus, the labyrinthodon, the ceteosaurus, and the greatest of all monsters, the dinosaur, undoubtedly roamed over her virgin soil and died at the mercy of even stranger monsters; but they mean nothing in her young life, and she permits them to clutter up the museums of other cities while she builds her civic forums and installs her municipal organs over their graves and lives to the full in her forests and parks, planning more beautiful developments for her twentieth century civilization.

In the contemplation of Denver's comparatively brief time of existence—for 60 years is absurdly young for a city—one is impressed by the fact that evidences of life in this hemisphere are marked only by evidences of death, skeletons of men who lived in the glacial period buried beneath the glacial gravel beds with their rude weapons of stone, the strange monuments of the mound builders and the ruins of the homes of the cliff dwellers, with here and there a skeleton or a mummy, the only permanent records of human life in this oldest portion of our world whose mysterious origin and extinction are liable to remain an insoluble matter of surmise. Nations lived and died on other sections of the earth, leaving some impress upon the world's development and history; but nothing but proof of the vast antiquity of the human race can be evolved from the faint traces found in North America.

Nor do the modern races that overlapped our present day aid us much in the solving of their own origin. The nomadic peoples that roamed the hills, mountains, and plains before the Spaniards adventured near the heart of the North American continent have continued the preservation of the mysteries of their ancestry. It was not until the sixteenth century that the white man set foot upon these regions, and it was as usual the subjects of Spain who, in their quest for gold, pushed northward from Mexico. More than a hundred years before the Pilgrims made a landing at Plymouth Rock and a quarter of a century before the Huguenots visited Port Royal Harbor, de Vaca, Coronado, and Mososco were roving over the regions of our Middle West, bringing back tales of the Indians and the buffalo, of long mountain chains and rushing rivers and great forests, establishing the facts of their actual adventurous advances into the heart of this new-old country.

Although Coronado's search for Quivera was in 1541, the first authentic data of any extended exploration of what is now southwestern Colorado was made in 1791 by Don Juan Rivera, whose search for silver and gold led him to the vicinity of Pikes Peak where, after the gold discoveries of the Americans, the miners found many traces of Rivera's mining operations of a hundred years before. Padre Francisco Silvester Velez Escalante, ministro doctrinero of Zuni, set out from Santa Fe in 1776 and was the first to observe the ruined habita-



ACROSS THE CIVIC CENTER OF THE CITY OF DENVER.

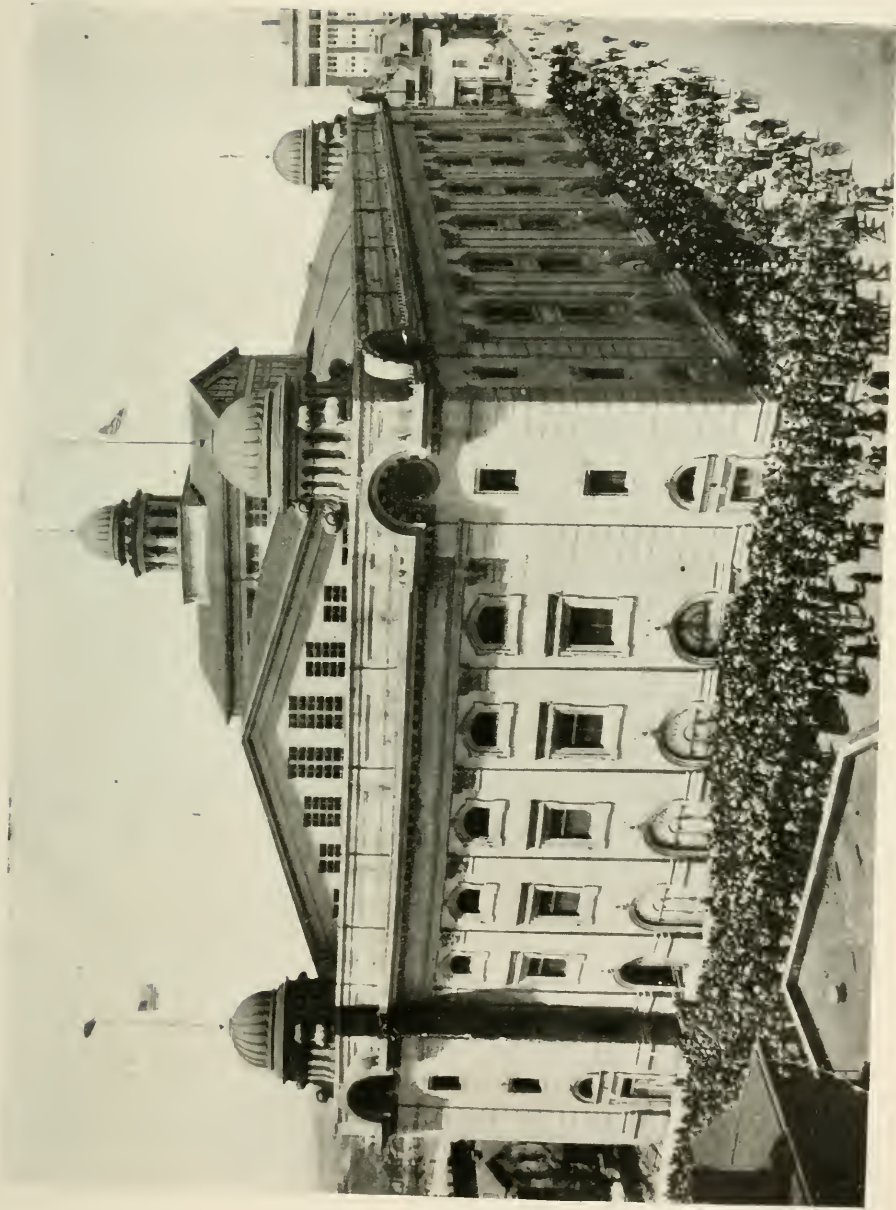
The Civic Center, upon which Denver originally expended a million and a half, includes a semicircular colonnade, with 40-foot columns, known as the Court of Honor to Civic Benefactors, which frames an open-air theater seating 5,000 people. Fountains, arches, art collections, and other valuable works have been donated by Denver residents.

tions of the cliff dwellers. But in no part of that State in which Denver is situated is there any permanent settlement of Spanish origin, and the last exploit of the Spaniards through that land long believed to be possessed of untold wealth was made by Melgares, in whose custody Lieut. Zebulon Pike was a prisoner following his discovery of Pikes Peak.

The distinction of having been the first white man of American origin to reach the Rocky Mountains at the point where Denver now stands is divided between James Pursley, of Bairds Town, or Bards-town, Ky., an adventurer and trader who after many vicissitudes was driven with bands of the Kyawis and Paducah Indians from the plains into the mountains by the Sioux. The party had consisted of 2,000 people and about 10,000 beasts. Pursley afterwards reached Santa Fe, where he met Lieut. Pike, to whom he exhibited specimens of gold which he said he had found in the region of the South Platte. Pike names him as "the first American who ever penetrated the immense wilds of Louisiana." He had reached there in 1805, but Baptiste La Lande, an American of French extraction, sent out from Kaskaskia to trade with the Indians and Mexicans, seems to have passed that way a year earlier, although there is no record of his having seen any gold excepting that which he secured in Mexico. Trading with the Indians had been carried on in a desultory fashion for many years, and considerable commerce had developed with the inhabitants of New Mexico, which then included what is now the greater part of Colorado, the definite boundaries not having been set until 1819, but no permanent establishments of towns or even trading posts had been attempted.

The first exploring expedition sent out by the United States Government was that of Lewis and Clarke in 1804-1806; but they went and returned on the Missouri River to the mouth of the Columbia River. The subsequent expeditions of Pike and Long did not serve to reveal to the United States the value of the territory which had been secured by the Louisiana Purchase. Quite to the contrary, for the reports which the Government received caused it to be termed the Great American Desert and to be endowed in the imaginations of the people with every disadvantage this good old earth could harbor, from the fiercest of savages and wild beasts to stretches of impassable alkali. In the party that accompanied Gen. Fremont's later expedition, however, just 300 years after Coronado's visit, were men of quick perception, and it was one of these who brought back to the Missouri regions in 1843 stories of gold and silver and precious stones hidden in the Rocky Mountain fastnesses.

Thus it took three centuries for the Americans to find that for which the early Spaniards had so daringly searched. Even then it was the partially civilized Indians, who had learned the value the



THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM, DENVER.

This is said to be the most handsomely decorated public hall in America, its full capacity being 12,500 people. It has a hippodrome stage and a theater seating capacity for 3,300. Free use of the building is granted in consideration of free advertising space.

white men set upon the glittering metal, who first drew the attention of the early prospectors to the Colorado mines. A band of Cherokees in 1850 found evidences of gold in the South Platte River, and each year thereafter sent out parties to prospect in their crude fashion, and in 1857, having secured a number of dollars worth of gold, exhibited the find as they passed through Nebraska and Kansas. The report of a new land of gold spread like an epidemic throughout the country. This was the year of the great financial panic in the Eastern States, and prospecting parties were quickly formed. The earliest movement, however, toward making an organized attempt by experienced men to systematically search for gold in the Rocky Mountain country was made by the Russell party, who were the first to reach the region, to ignore discouragements, and to finally attain success. In 1858 they discovered sufficient gold near the South Platte River to warrant the return of one of the Russell brothers to Georgia for the purpose of securing more men, supplies, and financial backing in order to engage in larger operations the coming year.

It was just 62 years ago this month—September, 1858—that these prospectors erected the first log cabin on the site of the present city of Denver. During the summer of this year a company of men who had been connected with the mushroom cities of the Missouri had gone out with the straggling bands of gold seekers and had come upon this likely spot between the South Platte River and Cherry Creek, platted and apportioned it among themselves, named it St. Charles, and then departed for their homes, intending to return the next spring. The Russell gold-seeking expedition, however, found the same section convenient to their operations and, not knowing that a city had already been established there, proceeded to erect the first permanent habitation those age-old mountains had ever known. It was occupied on one side by the Russell brothers and on the other by a John Smith, whose wife was an Indian squaw and who was reputed to have great influence with the Indians. There was no idea in their minds of establishing a permanent city, but before their rude cabin was completed passing emigrants camped nearby for convenience and sociability; one of the original St. Charles company returned and set up his claim; others recognized the advantage of establishing a settlement on the land, and before the year closed the city was an established fact and was permanently named after Gen. J. W. Denver, ex-Governor of Kansas, which then included Colorado.

Although less than a year old, before the summer of 1859 Denver had become a very positive factor in that unique frontier life. The fur trade had begun to decline after 1840, leaving most of the adventurous, restless population free for further adventure. Hunters,



THE HABITAT ZOO, CITY PARK, DENVER.

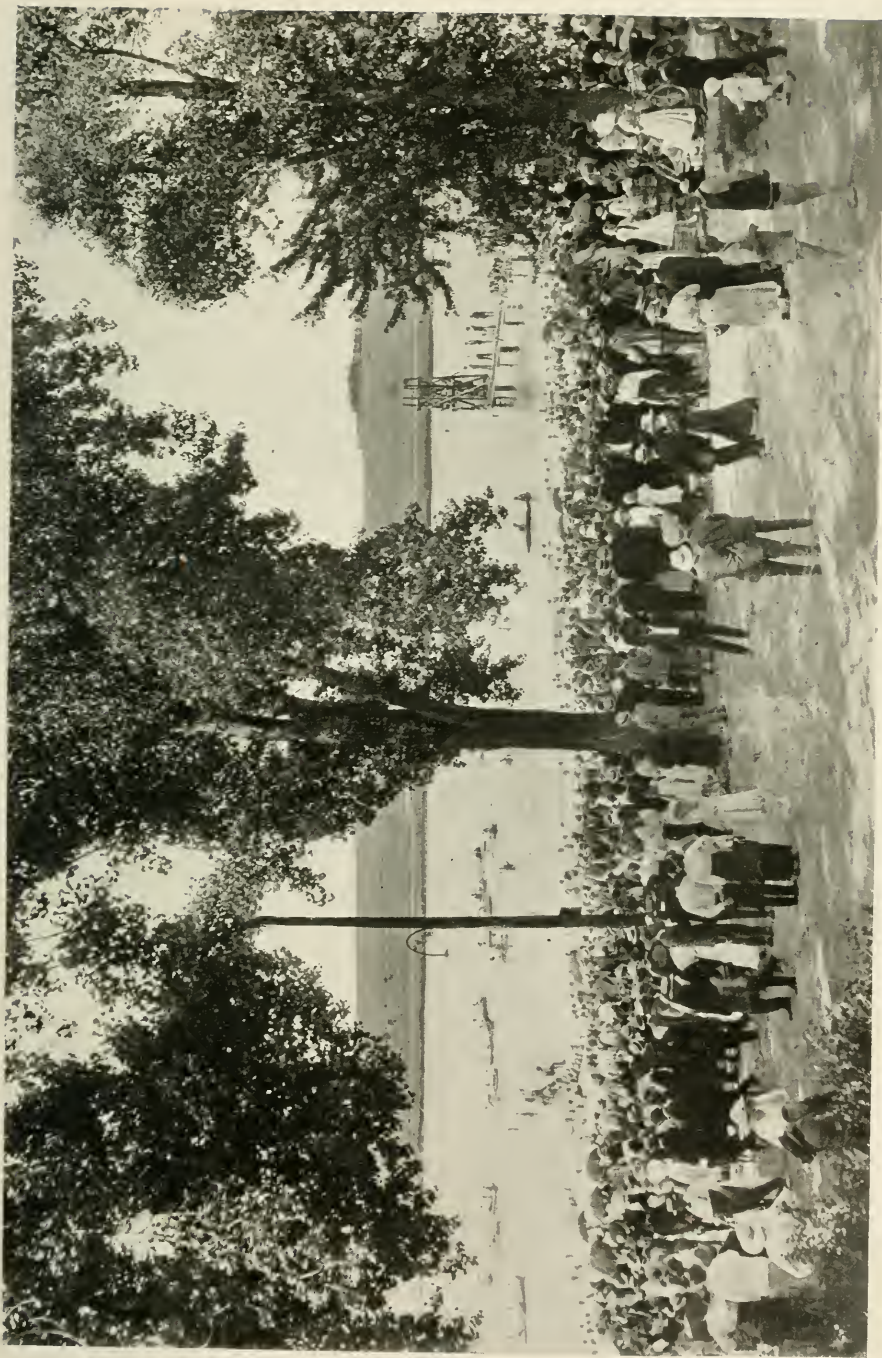
Denver has banished wires and bars from its Zoo and made exact replicas of cliffs in the Rocky Mountains. Pine trees and underbrush planted in pockets complete the wild aspect. Overhanging cliffs and moats restrain the carnivora, while the monkeys are housed in a reproduction of a Mesa Verde Cliff Dwelling.

trappers, guides, and Indian fighters, men who squandered in a few hours at a trading post the proceeds of an entire season's perilous effort, were among those who turned their faces toward Denver. No more remarkable class of men ever lived than these, devoted to each other during times of peril and hardship, rarely violating the unwritten law that every man should share his store with an unfortunate on the plains or in the mountains, and that he should imperil his own life in the defense and rescue of a beleaguered or endangered fellow being not an enemy. "Kit" Carson, the hero of children's stories, the ideal hunter and Indian fighter of countless boys' imaginations, was one of the foremost characters of this time, and "Buffalo Bill" Cody, whose grave is on Lookout Mountain just outside of Denver, was another.

In 1858, the central plains had been comparatively lonely places for white men. By the middle of 1859 there was practically a steady stream of emigrant trains from the Missouri River up the Platte Valley to Denver. With the exception of the movement to California in 1849-50, nothing like this has ever been seen in the world, nor probably ever will be seen again. The California migration, however, never reached the proportions which peopled the Denver district. It was a veritable tidal wave that swept good, bad, and indifferent alike into the newly discovered gold region. In this year there appeared Denver's first newspaper, the Rocky Mountain News, and a postal express to Leavenworth, Kans., was inaugurated, carrying letters for 25 cents an ounce and guaranteeing their delivery in 10 days.

Gold dust was the only circulating medium the pioneers had in these days, gold and silver coins being unaccountably scarce and paper money unknown. Every shopkeeper had his scales on his counter and whatever bill was to be settled, whether for the price of a drink or the charge for a mining outfit, came from the buckskin pouch which every miner carried.

The season of 1860 opened up most promisingly throughout the whole extent of the mining region and Denver was crowded. It was the financial, social, and commercial headquarters for the whole of the mining section, being in the very heart of the gold region. A private mint was established that year and building operations were pushed with great enthusiasm. It must be admitted, however, that the operations carried on thus far in these Rocky Mountain regions could not be considered as precisely legal proceedings. The lands upon which the city of Denver had been arbitrarily built and that from which the gold had been freely taken belonged to the Indians. When, in this year, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes were induced to cede them to the General Government, they departed from their haunts with hatred and bitterness in their hearts. Early in 1861



MUNICIPAL BATHING BEACH, BERKELEY PARK, DENVER.

Two of Denver's larger parks, Washington and Berkeley Parks, have municipal bathing beaches, where a nominal locker and suit fee is charged. Concrete bathhouses with steel lockers are provided, and the project is self-sustaining. This is remarkable for a city a mile above sea level.

Denver's good fortune seemed to have deserted her. The mining of the pan, the rocker, and the small sluice began to give out. Placer mining became more complex and mushroom quartz mills crowded each other in the mining districts. Mining brought the city into existence, but the difficulties attending its development also checked its growth to such an extent that the census of 1870 recorded only 10 more inhabitants than that of 1860.

It can not be claimed, however, that the transition from the easy methods of securing the gold through difficulties and obstacles that appeared insurmountable was wholly responsible for the temporary lull in Denver's amazing growth and development, for it was made in much less time than the conservative pioneers of 1859 had ever expected. The imminence of war had induced many to return to their homes, and the discontent of the Indians began to be a matter of serious consideration. The actual outbreak of the Civil War was a signal for the real Indian uprising that only ended years later with the Custer massacre, and while for a time the Indians contented themselves with robbing and pillaging stage coaches and farms, stealing horses, arms, and ammunition, it resulted in placing Denver practically under a blockade for some time before the actual killings and torturing incident to Indian warfare began. This made travel extremely hazardous, and as Denver depended upon the wagon trains, many of which were captured and destroyed, for her supplies, the actual necessities of life became scarce and rapidly advanced in price. Salt was sold at \$100 a barrel, for instance, and other commodities at equally surprising rates. Added to these troubles came the plague of grasshoppers, which destroyed all hoped-for crops, the fire of 1863 and the flood of 1864, which diminished the number of buildings and somewhat curbed the ardor of her citizens. In the summer of 1864, as though the Indian situation was not sufficient menace, a band of mounted outlaws or guerrilla "road agents" came out of Texas and began the robbing of ranchmen, miners, stage coaches, and mail, and the destruction of property.

During the first six years of Denver's existence, it was almost barren of every kind of verdure. There were neither trees nor grass nor flowers. Water was very scarce and without irrigation these could not survive. For purposes other than irrigation, the water was brought from wells and hauled by cart or wagon from Cherry Creek. This made it impossible to use water on the streets and the town, therefore, presented an aspect of extreme dreariness. In 1865, a change for the better came. A ditch was completed, called the "old city ditch," which wound its long course from far up the Platte River. Streams of clear, cold water flowed at the sides of the streets a practice continued for many years, and this was followed by the planting of trees and lawns which made an immediate and miraculous change in the looks of the city.



INSPIRATION POINT, BERKELEY PARK, DENVER.

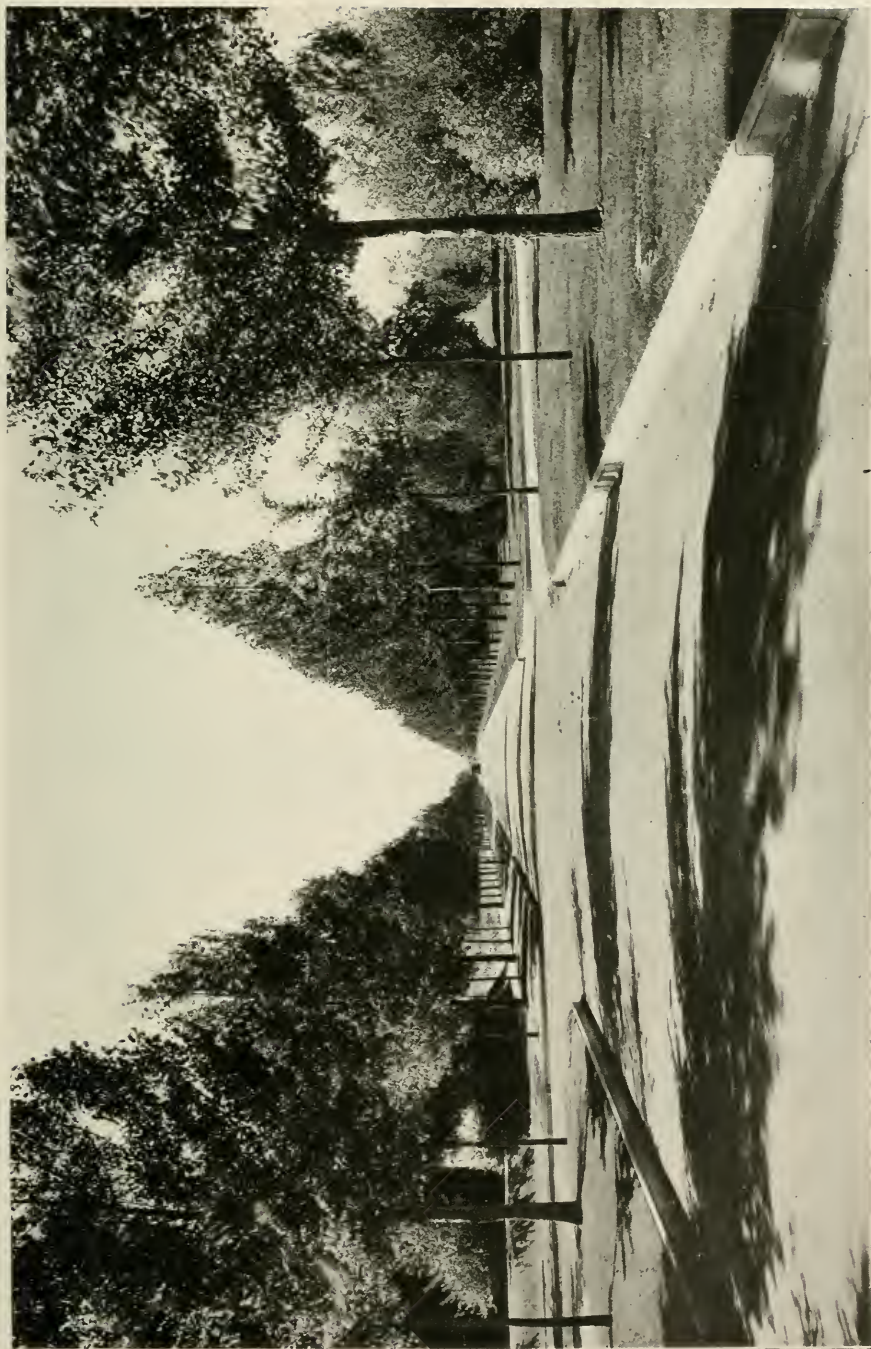
Denver is exceedingly proud of her municipal park system, which not only includes these open spaces within the city limits, but also embraces a mountain park system which endeavors to bring the compelling beauty of the mountain scenery to those who may have lived in its shadow without realizing its full grandeur. Inspiration Point at sunset gives a view of distant mountains and valleys one does not soon forget.

The action of Congress in 1862 in passing the Pacific railroad bill caused the people of Denver to entertain hopes of soon being in possession of railway communication both east and west, and on the strength of such confidence property began to advance to such an extent that lots were sold for \$12,000 each. Construction work on the Pacific roads, however, was not pushed with great activity until 1865 and 1866, and when in the latter year it was practically decided that the road would be built more than a hundred miles from that city, Denver activities became practically paralyzed. The first Denver-Pacific locomotive, however, finally reached that city June 15, 1870; the first passenger train arrived June 24, and on October 7 of that year the Kansas Pacific brought in the first sleeping car. Street cars, gas, and waterworks came into being along with the railroad facilities and the citizens began to take active pride in their municipality. During the period from 1870 to 1880, the population increased 648.7 per cent and from 1880 to 1890, there was an increase of 199.5 per cent. The National Mining and Industrial Exposition was held in Denver for the three succeeding years following 1882.

From the time of the modernizing of the transportation methods, the mining industry eclipsed all others and mining camps dotted the landscape everywhere. English notables arrived with the railroads, and played an important part in the upbuilding of the city, among these being the Earl of Dunraven and Lord Haig. A Canadian company erected one of the finest hotels in the United States at that time in this middle western city and Denver began to be known for its health-restoring climate as well as for its wealth-giving mountains.

To-day, Denver has a population numbering 256,369 and each one of these citizens is busy pointing out to the world her wonderful and superior advantages. To the north and the south reach the 175 miles of her Rocky Mountains whose furrowed peaks are uplifted in whitened glory among the clouds. From Denver one may go in all directions and meet only with more wonderful scenery. Longs Peak, 14,341 feet high; Grays Peak, 14,341 feet above sea level; Mt. Evans towering 14,330 feet; and Pike's Peak 14,108 feet, are within a day's journey from the city. The streets of the municipality are broad and regular and its parks one of its finest features. By the city's charter there is a fixed expenditure for public improvements which must be used to purchase park lands. It still depends upon its rich mining districts; but silver and other metals, coal and oil, lead, zinc, and copper now add their quota to the gold production. Uranium ores, valuable for their radium contents; vanadium; carnotite; manganese and pyrite; tungsten and molybdenum and fluorspar, together with clay and limestone and the vast deposits of oil shale, are adding to Denver's wealth and importance in the industrial world.

As an industrial city it has come to rank as one of the foremost in the country. It is the logical distributing point for a territory ex-



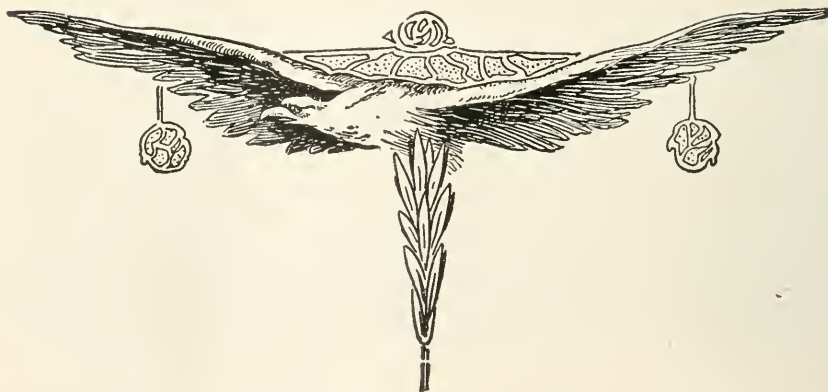
MOUNTAIN BOULEVARD, DENVER, COLO.

All of Denver's roads might be called Mountain Boulevards as they all lead in various directions to the wonderful parks and mountain peaks that surround the city.
Denver boasts of 15 miles of wide, well-paved and well-kept roadways connecting 36 parks with a total space of 1,481 acres.

ending from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast and from Canada to Mexico. Denver boasts of the largest sheep pens in the United States, built at a cost of \$100,000 at the Denver Union Stock Yards, and a stock yards plant which comprises more than 150 acres, with an investment in the combined yards and packing plants of over \$14,000,000. Its manufacturing output is estimated at \$100,000,000 annually and its retail trade territory extends 600 miles in every direction. The mining machinery manufactured in Denver is shipped to all parts of the world.

Denver now owns its water system and since 1917 has been running a municipal coal yard. It boasts of a municipal tent house colony for the exclusive use of Denver citizens at Genessee Mountain Park. Its Motor City in Rocky Mountain Lake Park is devoted exclusively to the use of visiting motorists and visitors arrive there from every State in the Union. It has a municipal trout stream, an unenclosed natural zoo for the animals at City Park, has 36 parks within its city limits with a total area of 1,481 acres, connected by 18 miles of parked boulevards, and it owns mountain parks 25 miles from its borders, containing acreage of more than 5 square miles and 69 miles of roadway. Its civic center, 13 acres in extent, contains a Greek open air theater. The Hope-Jones organ installed in the municipal auditorium which gives free concerts every Sunday afternoon during the winter months and daily during the summer, cost \$80,000. The expenditure which the city will make during the present year for additional school buildings and facilities will amount to \$2,000,000. Denver's post office building, built of Colorado marble, with its site cost \$2,500,000 and its State capitol building, entirely of Colorado granite, \$2,850,000.

Altogether, Denver is a regular Aladdin's lamp city with its foundations of gold and its marvelous beauty of surroundings, its brilliant past, and its more brilliant future.



UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF COTTON TEXTILES¹ ∴

BEFORE the war from 65 to 70 per cent of the total ginned cotton produced in the United States was exported, chiefly to Europe, in the form of unmanufactured or baled cotton. The remaining 30 to 35 per cent, together with about 240,000 bales of Egyptian, Mexican, Peruvian, and Chinese cotton, went to supply the domestic needs for cotton manufacturers, and also our export trade in such manufactures.

At the present time the figures have been clearly reversed. Whereas in 1913 the United States exported 67.13 per cent and in 1914 65.45 per cent of the total cotton crop as baled cotton, in 1918 the United States exported only 40.58 per cent and in 1919 about the same per cent in this form. The United States exported in 1913, 8,724,572 bales, and in 1914, 9,165,300 bales, but in 1918 only 4,112,349 bales, and in 1919, only 6,557,187 bales, notwithstanding the present incessant demand of Europe. Meanwhile the United States imports of Egyptian and other raw cotton have fallen from 240,000 to about 48,000 bales, and imports of cotton manufactures have decreased by a yet greater per cent.

These figures point out a remarkable change in the cotton manufacturing industry of the United States. They show that cotton is being manufactured here which before the war was sent abroad to England, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, and other countries to be manufactured there. But what is the United States doing with this additional amount of cotton manufactures now produced here? Is the United States wearing more cotton than it did? A part, no doubt, goes to supply the falling off in the importation of cotton manufactures, but a very large part goes into increased exports, especially to Latin America.

The United States export of cotton cloths of all kinds in the fiscal years ending June 30, 1913, and June 30, 1914, was as follows: 1913, \$30,668,234; 1914, \$28,844,627.

Exports of the same class of goods for the calendar years ending December 31, 1918 and 1919, were:

	1918	1919
Duck.....	\$4,978,103	\$11,254,481
Unbleached.....	11,830,027	23,587,129
Bleached.....	19,090,986	26,191,621
Prints.....	21,628,277	23,205,902
Dyed in piece.....	30,073,042	40,662,419
Dyed in yarn.....	19,918,898	27,095,972
Total.....	107,519,333	151,997,524

1. Extract from an address made by Director General John Barrett of the Pan American Union before the annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at Richmond, Va., May 25, 1920.

In the year following the war (1919) exports of cotton cloth were five and one-fourth times as great as the exports in the year immediately preceding the war.

Owing to changes in the statistical classifications of the United States cotton manufacture exports it is not feasible to show completely, in detail or by totals, the destinations of these exports by comparison of the two periods, but many pertinent facts are available to show the increasing importance of the Latin American trade.

In the year before the war the United States exported \$5,667,000 of unbleached cloth to China, and in 1919 only \$4,108,000, notwithstanding the total exports of this class of goods doubled. In the same class of cloth, exports to certain Latin American countries increased as follows: Argentina, from \$144,000 to \$584,000; Chile, \$660,000 to \$1,634,000; Colombia, \$224,000 to \$1,331,000; Salvador, \$321,000 to \$1,001,000.

The increases in bleached cloths were much greater; Mexico from \$102,000 to \$1,005,000; Cuba, \$195,000 to \$3,274,000; Argentina, \$4,310 to \$1,437,000 (over 33,000 per cent increase); Colombia, \$45,000 to \$1,102,000.

The increase in prints and dyed cloth exports to Latin America has been almost as great as in bleached.

The United States is at present exporting cotton cloths to Europe, but this is a trade the United States can scarcely hope to keep, since European tariffs on the continent will under normal conditions shut out United States exports. It may be different in England, if England remains free trade, but this is problematical. The expectations of a great Asiatic trade have not been realized, and it is doubtful if they will be, as the above figures for China show.

Latin America is the field, and the only great field, of endeavor for cotton manufactures, especially piece goods.

The weak spot in the United States export trade to Latin America before the war was textiles, and, as a corollary, the backbone of English and German exports to Latin America was textiles. The United States was weak in all kinds—silk, linen, wool, and cotton; but, strange as it may appear, it was weaker in cotton textiles than in any other kind. With what amounted to almost a monopoly in cotton production, the United States was able to do but little exporting of cotton finished products. The United States does not produce raw silk, yet it was able to hold a better position in silk manufactures than in cotton. To show how weak the United States was in the export to Latin America of cotton manufactures before the war, allow me to give you some figures:

In 1913 Argentina imported over \$4,000,000 cotton prints, of which the United States furnished only \$4,482.

In the same year Cuba imported in all classes of goods combined nearly five times as much from the United States as from England

and nearly eight times as much as from Germany, yet England and Germany both went far ahead of the United States in the class of cotton goods.

In general exports to Cuba the United States supplied 52.8 per cent to England's 11.2 per cent and Germany's 6.6 per cent; yet in cotton exports the United States supplied only 20 per cent. Not only England and Germany, but France, Spain, and Italy led the United States in many lines of cotton exports.

The war completely changed the situation. Now nearly every one of the Latin American countries is buying and using the cotton manufactures of the United States, especially cloths, as the figures given above for 1919 show.

Before my observations are concluded I want to awaken the interest of every member of this association in some of the most important steps that must be taken by the United States to maintain its present commercial position in Latin America. The United States is entering upon an era of not only a great opportunity there, but of great competition. The countries which were practically out of the Latin American market during the war, or were crippled by war conditions, are now coming back strong and confident with the intention of getting their full share of the trade growth of the future. If, however, the combined cooperation of the United States Government and the leading financial, banking, exporting, importing, manufacturing, and shipping interests can be made effective to accomplish certain results, the United States is sure to hold permanently the leadership in Latin American trade.

Among the necessities of the situation are the following: First, we must have abundant first-class steamship facilities, not only freight but passenger, mail, and express steamers running between the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts of the United States, on the one hand, and the corresponding ports of Latin American on the other. Such connections are as necessary to Pan American trade as are arteries to the human system.

Second, there must be established throughout all Latin America and the United States interlocking and cooperating banking organizations that will enable every exporting and importing center of the United States and Latin America to be in the closest touch with everything that relates to the financing of trade. Already great progress has been made along this line, but it must be still further developed.

Third, everywhere throughout the United States there must be an effort to take advantage of the Webb and Edge laws which have been passed by Congress, and will have a direct bearing on the building up of the United States commercial and financial relations with Latin America.

Fourth, the financial, banking, and investment interests of the United States must take the place of Europe in loaning money to the

Governments and legitimate development undertakings of Latin America, for otherwise Latin America will borrow from Europe money that the United States is loaning abroad, and pay not only a higher interest, enabling Europeans to profit by it, but be forced to make its purchases in Europe instead of the United States. In other words, if the financial interests of the United States could loan \$1,000,000,000 to Latin America within the next five years, there would be an increase of \$1,000,000,000 in our Pan American trade.

Fifth, numerous other considerations could be named, such as the development of travel between North and South America; the satisfying of credit conditions of Latin American buyers; supplying the Latin American market with just what it demands; the mastering of the Spanish and Portuguese languages by trade representatives; the sending of only responsible and high-class men into the field; and the showing of a general spirit of cooperation with Latin America in building up of Pan American commerce.

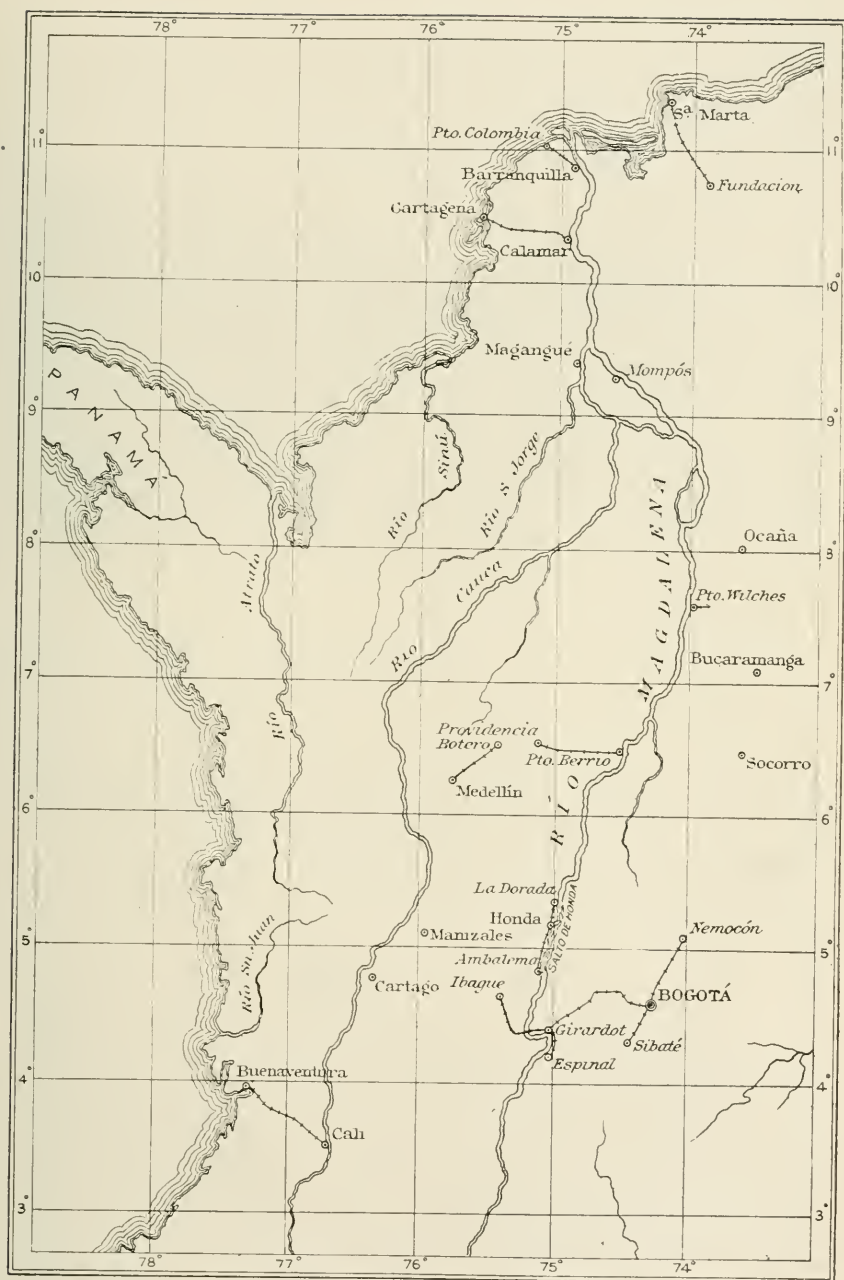
THE MAGDALENA RIVER¹

LIKE the Mississippi, the Magdalena River, so named by its discoverer, enjoys the distinction given to few large rivers of rising and emptying within the borders of its native country. The kiss of its waves and the swiftness of its current it keeps for the soil which embraces it, lavishing on it the waters which it drew from this land.

Its name is that of the "Repentent Sinner." It is well known that the Spaniards set forth upon their conquests with the sword in one hand and the cross in the other, and that the Spanish church calendar furnished an unailing supply of names for their discoveries. The Rio Magdalena was discovered in 1501, and was named thus because on the day that the church celebrates the conversion of Mary Magdalene, when she washed the feet of Jesus of Nazareth with her tears, the river was first seen by Spanish eyes. They called it "grande" on account of the volume of its waters—a current which spoke to them of widespread lands and broadened the horizon for future conquests.

The Rio Magdalena rises in a place where the Andes divide, to the south of the central departments of Colombia. Here also other great rivers rise which flow in opposite directions—the Caqueta, flowing east to pour its tributary waters into the enormous Amazon, after dividing almost in two the great stretch of Colombia bounded

¹ By Enrique Naranjo M., Colombian Consul in Boston.



MAP OF THE WESTERN PART OF COLOMBIA.

On the above map the entire course of the Magdalena River and its principal tributaries may be seen, as well as the cities along its route. The railroads built to facilitate the river traffic are also shown. From Barranquilla, the chief river port, it is 600 miles to Girardot, where the railroad begins which connects the river with Bogotá, the capital of the Republic.

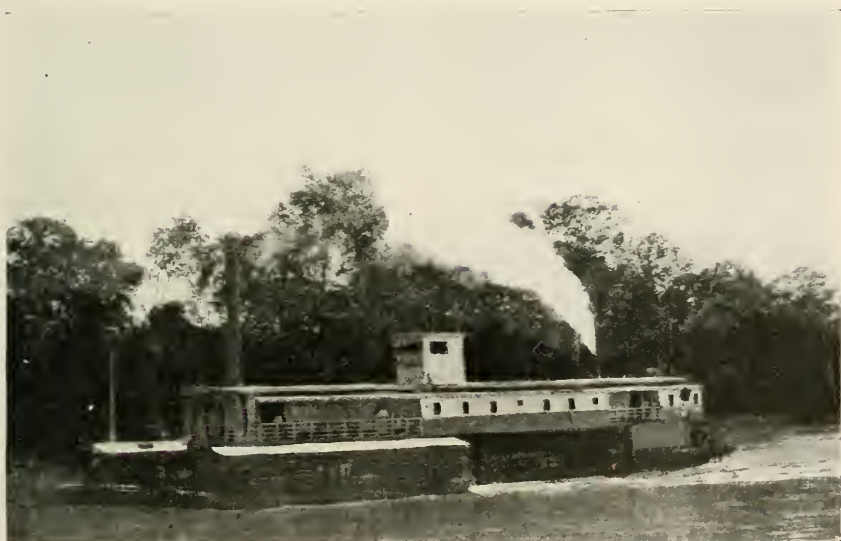
by the Amazon; and the Cauca, parallel to the Magdalena, which runs from the other side of the central Andean ridge and, after watering the better part of the western departments, barred from the Pacific by a third ridge of the Andean range, flows to join the Magdalena before it reaches the Caribbean Sea.

The direction of the Cauca is south to north, being much like that of the Magdalena, which constitutes the central water system of Colombia and which, up to the present, has been the most important and largest factor in the development of the country. In reality, without the river what would have become of those inner provinces of Colombia to which it has not been possible to build a long and costly railroad? Well, indeed, did the lawmaker of Colombia call the Magdalena "The Father of Colombia." This river occupies a position in its country similar to that of the Mississippi in the United States. Their destinies and influences are similar; and as New Orleans is situated above the mouth of the Father of Waters, so Barranquilla is located on the Magdalena at its great industrial center, and it would be difficult to say which is the more important to its river.

The Magdalena was discovered in 1501 by Rodrigo de Bastidas, scrivener of Seville, whose party, in two ships, sailed from Cadiz in October, 1500. Bastidas, then, was the first Spaniard to see the Magdalena, the first white man to run the dangerous waters of its foaming mouth. He did not intend to ascend the river against the current, but contented himself with sailing the length of the coasts of New Granada, to-day the Republic of Colombia, and later to found, by special rights from the crown, the city of Santa Marta.

Twenty-eight years after the discovery of the Magdalena, in 1529, the first expeditions set out to explore the unknown lands through which the river flowed, but not until 1532 was the river entered from the mouth, the navigators mastering the bar and the fury of the elements let loose there the greater part of the year. The chief of this expedition as in former cases set out from Santa Marta, and was under the patronage of Garcia de Lerma, successor to Bastidas. He was the Portuguese, Jeronimo de Melo, whose pilot, Rodrigo Liao, under threats of death, was the first to find the passage. This expedition accomplished nothing definite; nor did the next, organized by Bachiller Viana, in 1534, which got as far as the juncture of the Cauca with the Magdalena, when the chief of the expedition died.

In April, 1536, there set out from Santa Marta the expedition which finally, in spite of a stubborn struggle with the climate, the Indians, wild beasts, and all the elements, sailed up the river. Some marched on land and others went in boats. The expedition was organized by Pedro Fernández de Lugo, fourth governor of Santa



Courtesy of Señor Don Enrique Naranjo M.

VIEWS OF THE MAGDALENA.

Upper picture: View of the Magdalena and the dock of Puerto Nacional. Lower picture: One of the steamers which ply the river, whose banks are covered with tropical vegetation.

Marta, who to avoid rivalry between the captains appointed as chief, a scholar, the Licenciado Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada.

Over a year the expedition spent, following the course of the river. Almost 1,000 men set out from Santa Marta and only 280 returned with the expedition. They were not ones to give up an undertaking, those men with the souls of iron to match their armaments. As for describing the hardships they suffered, it is useless to recount them. From the formidable obstacles of the present the difficulties of the days of the Conquest may be guessed. As an eminent Colombian writer says:

Up one of the eastern tributaries of the Magdalena, the Opon, they went, through virgin forests without lagging a moment, driving up through the brambles the horses they had brought with them, with reeds taken from the mountain. They finally arrived upon the cold high plains of the Eastern Andes to surprise the aboriginal civilization of the Muiscas and the Chibchas, on whose lands was founded the present capital of Colombia under the name of Santa Fe. It was chosen to be the central spot of very wide domains.

After Quesada had realized his portentous adventure and established the government of the new city, he went down the mountain in search of the Magdalena. He was accompanied by Federman and Belalcazár, conquistadores, who by rare coincidence reached the same spot, having set out from opposite directions, to witness the founding of the city. Together they went down the river and covered most of its length, and stopping on their way to Spain to seek the favor of the court, they presented themselves in Santa Marta, to the great astonishment of the colonists who believed that Quesada and all his followers had perished. Thus it was that the River Magdalena was opened to traffic in the first days of the Conquest.

Slipping down from the Andean crest where it rises, the Magdalena flows northward toward the Caribbean, gathering the waters of over 500 important tributaries in a distance of 360 leagues, 300 of which are navigable, from Neiva to Barranquilla. To the right of the river is the western cordillera, and the central range to the left. The valley between these two ranges is called by some Colombian writers the valley of the Magdalena, and has an approximate area of 100,000 square miles, taking in the slopes and table-lands of the large mountains which in the distance close the valley.

The central range dies down to give space to the extensive grass lands of the Department of Bolívar, which extends to the sea, the eastern ridge throws an arm over Venezuela before it dies at the entrance to La Goajira, where rises, as an independent range, the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta.

In among these ranges and their valleys and high planes are grouped the greater part of the Colombian population, whose existence and activities of varied character can scarcely be glimpsed from the river,



RIVERSIDE TOWNS ALONG THE MAGDALENA.

Many towns have grown up along the banks of the Magdalena which serve as ports of outlet for the cities of the interior. The upper picture shows the port of Barranca Bermeja, 426 miles above Barranquilla. This river port will be very important, as it is the shipping point for the oil region of Infantas, 41 miles from the river bank. Lower picture: Girardot, the most important port of the Alto Magdalena, is 600 miles from Barranquilla, and is the starting point of the railroad which runs to Bogota. The steamers which run from Barranquilla stop at La Dorada, where a railroad runs to Ambalema to circumvent the Salto de Honda (falls), which interrupt navigation for some distance.

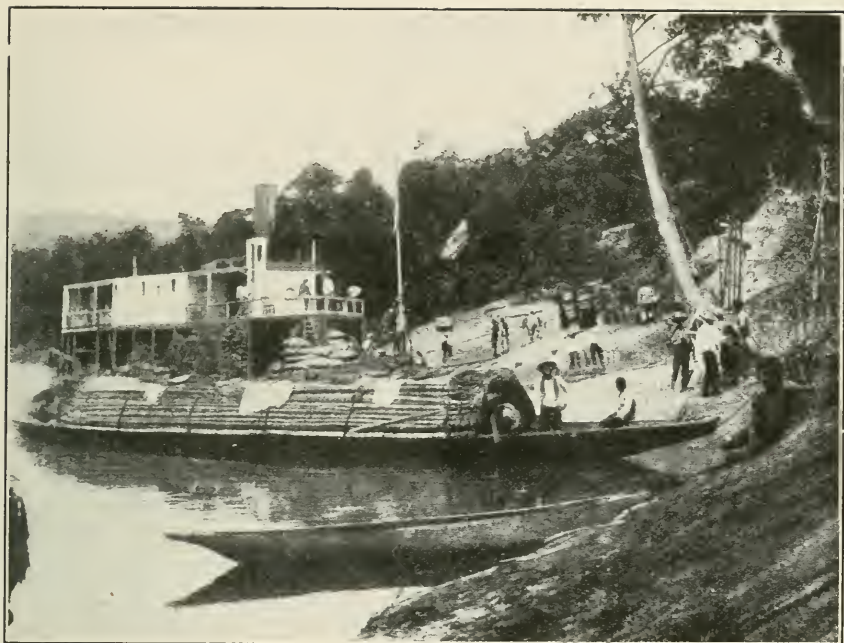
along whose banks, amidst the splendor of tropical wilderness, may be seen the bare beginnings of the efforts of man, feeble efforts, indeed, in comparison to the greatness of the territory.

The river is the means of transportation to all the scattered population of 10 departments of the Colombian nation, by means of it the greater part of the national wealth circulates, as well as all that enters and leaves the Atlantic ports. The departments in geographical order are: Tolima, Caldas, Antioquia, Bolivar, and Atlantico on the left, and Cundinamarca, Boyaca, Santander del Sur, Santander del Norte, and Magdalena on the right. Some 30 years ago a Colombian statistician said that if the river did not exist a road would have been necessary, whose cost, owing to the topography of the country, would have been as great as that of a railroad, including the expenses, interest, and the value of the work. Freight would have cost twice as much as the river freight rate. The same statistician estimated the value of the river to the country at \$100,000,000.

For the inhabitants of the interior of Colombia the river is divided into two sections—Alta and Bajo Magdalena—by the Salto de Honda where a sort of counterfort of the cordillera stretches across the river bed, forming a series of impetuous falls for almost half a league. This interrupts navigation and makes it dangerous for another 8 leagues, in consequence of which La Dorada Railroad (112 kilometers), the property of an English company, was built. By navigators the Magdalena is divided into three sections: Alto Magdalena, the first navigable section from Neiva to Honda, where the falls are; and Bajo Magdalena, subdivided into two parts, the real Bajo being the lowest part of the river, where, from El Banco to Barranquilla, navigation is easiest on the main stream, and there are fewer obstacles for steamers.

We will divide it into four sections thus: Alto Magdalena, Central Magdalena, Bajo Magdalena, and the Delta. Again, Alto Magdalena is divided as follows: From the source to Neiva, or the unnavigable section; from this port to Purificacion (20 leagues), navigable only for small steamers when the river is not too low; From Purificacion to Honda, with Girardot as an intermediate port, the best section for navigation. The Central Magdalena is the part between Honda, or La Dorada, some leagues below the terminal of the railroad. Bajo Magdalena is the El Banco to Barranquilla section (90 leagues); and last the Delta, extending over some 3,000 square miles from the dyke of Cartagena and the Caños de Santa Marta to the Isla de Los Gomez.

Up stream (Alto Magdalena) the river bed is surrounded by highlands, on which cultivable areas are above floods, and here the banks are well settled. As far as Purificacion the force of the current makes navigation difficult in the summer, even for the high powered small



THE MAGDALENA RIVER.

Like all the large rivers of America the mode of navigation has developed with the development of the country. The upper picture shows the three types of vessels representative of three epochs in the history of the country. First the primitive canoe of the Indian, next the champan of the Spanish colonial epoch, and then the modern steamer of to-day. The lower engraving shows one of the landscapes along the banks of the Magdalena.

steamers; but it is easier from there to Honda after the Saldaña flows into it. The so-called Salto de Honda is skirted, as we have said, by a railroad which crosses the hot llanuras (plains) of Tolima, making at La Dorada the transfer of freight to the steamers of the Bajo Rio section. From here to the mouth of the Sogamoso, some 66 leagues, the river bed is uneven and there are many changes in the current due to shifting ground and the large trees carried down stream by the tributary waters. These stick fast in the river bed, collecting sand, obstructing the stream, and forcing it to seek other routes through the forests, over sand banks or by forgotten channels. There it is that the pilot of the Magdalena shows his skill, judging with practiced eye the depth of the waters to choose the route for his vessel, leaving at times the route which he took safely before.

Past the Sogamoso the volume of the river, swelled by tributaries, is safe and easier for navigation. At El Banco, a strategic point, it receives the waters of the Cesar, divided around the Isla de Morales, where Mompos, the traditional city of the Magdalena, is located. By a caprice of the river the stronger stream flows round the opposite side of the island from the city, depriving it of the larger steamer traffic.

At Bocas de Tacaloe the branches unite, showing majestic proportions after being swelled by the Cauca, the largest of the tributaries. From this point on, navigation is easy at any time of the year or any hour of the day or night. The banks, sparsely settled from La Dorada down, owing to floods and marshes, from here on show more frequent settlements to the sea; more land is cultivated, pastures increase, and man begins to invest his money in those extraordinarily fertile lands.

Some time before reaching the sea the river searches outlets for its waters. At Calamar there is the so-called Canal del Dique, nothing more than an ancient accident of the Delta, which empties into Mantunilla, an inlet of the sea near Cartagena, and connected with the splendid bay by the strait of Pasacaballos. This channel is navigable the greater part of the year, and after some improvement will be Cartagena's best route to the river.

In front of Barranquilla, the river, by several deep channels, flows into Cienega Grande (Great Marsh), or Cienega de Santa Marta, abounding in fine fish, with easy outlet to the sea, a huge expanse of salt water in which the sun sets. Farther down are the Isla de Los Gomez, Salamanca, and a labyrinth of channels and islets which compose the Delta proper. The principal stream flows out to sea through the Bocas de Ceniza, showing for many leagues the yellow muddy color of its current.

From the days of the Conquest the Bocas de Ceniza has struck the popular fancy. The dashing waves, the fight of the river and the sea, and the slight depth the sands leave, accumulated by the thrashing,



Courtesy of Señor Don Naranjo M.

THE VESSELS OF THE MAGDALENA.

Navigation on the Magdalena is carried on mostly by steamers. The upper picture shows the canal of Barranquilla, where the vessels tie up when in port, and where the offices and warehouses of the river transportation companies are. Lower picture: River steamer making the trip.

waters, make it very dangerous for navigation. Venturing to enter it has cost many a shipwreck and many a life. A lighthouse, winking through the night, warns navigators of the danger of this hostile spot.

The first conquistadores entered the Rio Magdalena by way of Bocas de Ceniza, but afterward they avoided the danger by using the channels of Santa Marta. In latter days at different times steamers have entered the Bocas, but as the bar shifts capriciously, traffic through it has been intermittent, and at present it is hazardous to enter the mouth of the Magdalena. Therefore navigation ends at Barranquilla, which as the key of the river system is developing rapidly. A few leagues of railroad join the city to the seaport of Puerto Colombia, a small settlement, the post of a coast guard, and the site of one of the largest docks in the world, the property of the English company which owns the railroad.

A German firm undertook the work of opening the mouth of the river to trans-Atlantic liners, but as a result of the war the contract was not fulfilled. So a national company was formed, including foreign members and capital, to begin the work at an early date. It is somewhat similar to the work done by the United States Government in the Mississippi, for once the bar is opened, large seagoing vessels will have access to the interior of Colombia, possibly even as far as Magangué, 70 leagues or more above the mouth. This will greatly reduce the freight costs and place among the exports many fruits which are not at present sent out of the country, owing to excessive cost and damage, due to transshipment and delays. Thus, with its tributary streams, the Magdalena will open its waters, which guard all the natural riches of the country, and send them down its stream to the insatiable foreign markets.

Among the industries which the Magdalena offers for development are lumbering, coal mining, stock raising, fruit raising, and oil, which, furnishing a new cheap fuel for steamers, will improve navigation. Along the banks of the Magdalena and through the great reaches of territory drained by its tributaries, oil fields, estimated to be very rich, have been discovered. The ancient forests offer in turn the most precious woods; the untouched coal awaits the hour of easy transportation, and the best of pasture lands lie ready to graze large herds of stock in San Jorge.

It is estimated, adding the navigable sections of the Magdalena and its principal tributaries, the Cauca, Nichi, Cesar, San Jorge, Lebrija, Sogamoso, Opon, Carare, etc., that there are over 600 leagues of water navigable to steamers, and this figure may be doubled when the most necessary work of dredging and clearing the channels has been done.

The first to navigate the Magdalena by steamer was Señor Juan Bernardo Elbers, a noble foreigner settled in Colombia. Whenever

the subject is brought up his name is mentioned with appreciation and respect as an illustrious champion of progress and civilization. Six years after the first steamer went up the Mississippi Señor Elbers obtained permission from the Colombian Government to sail the Magdalena in a steamer, and in 1823 he tried the steamer *Felicidad*, which, being unsuitable, was returned to the United States where it had been built. Two years later he tried the *Santander*, probably the first steamer to cross the Atlantic to South America, and which entered the Magdalena over the bar; but, it also failed in satisfactory results. Next, in the same year, the *Gran Bolivar*, built like the previous ones in the United States, attempted the trip without success. Steam navigation was still in the trial stage even in the United States, and the vessels brought to Colombia failed to accomplish the feat. They were of greater draft than most of the river bed permitted; they ran aground and their machinery was always getting out of order. With experience gained from these failures Señor Elbers ordered a new vessel, *El Libertador*, which reached the Colombian shores in 1829; but as Bolivar, then President, declared the contract lapsed, the ship's captain was persuaded to take the boat on his own account in competition with the efforts of Señor Elbers, who, not moved from his purpose, in 1837 built with native woods the hull of the steamer *Susana*, named after his wife. This vessel was also a failure for the foreign hidalgo, who never saw the fruit of so many years of effort, but left a profitable and much appreciated example to later generations.

In 1838 persons interested in steam navigation of the Magdalena decided to give an order to England instead of the United States. A wealthy gentleman, Don Francisco Montoya, of Rio Negro, Antioquia, formed the Anglo-Granadina Co. in Bogota, and from the United Kingdom ordered a steamer built according to the plans adopted after so many failures. In May, 1839, there weighed anchor in the port of Cork, Ireland, the steamer *Union*, with a capacity of 416 tons, under an English captain and crew. It was a splendid vessel, with windows protected against the mosquitoes of the Tropics, the bow adorned with a fine figurehead. This steamer ran until 1841, the river remaining from that time until 1847 without steamers, until the President, Tomás C. de Mosquera, issued a decree apportioning a substantial subsidy to form a company. This company, formed of native Colombians in Santa Marta, ordered from the United States two steamers, with steel hulls and fitted like pilot boats, which finally arrived at the Colombian coasts and entered the river.

The evolution of navigation on the great Colombian traffic artery marks a certain transformation due to racial succession. Each stage, each change in the method of transportation, has been determined

by changes in the racial elements. The primitive navigation of the aboriginal Indians of America was carried on in canoes, made by hollowing tree trunks by fire.

The Indian's canoe was replaced in the long colonial period by the *Champán*, rowed by African blacks. The *Champán* has been replaced by the steamer, and the Negro has almost disappeared. The crews of to-day, if not white men, at least show the mixture of white with other races.

The first steamers were keeled and adapted for ocean traffic; they were side-wheelers and with unsafe boilers. To-day the modern steamer is of slight draft, not over 4 feet, with a wide steel hull, subdivided into holds by bulkheads, well reinforced to prevent the dangers of shipwreck, in case of holes being stove in the hull. They have a propeller in the stern, and do not run over 400 tons capacity, but are able to tow flat barges on the sides, which double the capacity for freight. They let slip these barges whenever the channel is too narrow; but on other accounts the lighters are aids, when run aground, in the stability of the boat. The vessels are of the same type as the Mississippi River steamers, which have electric-light plants which run the fans, and also the searchlights. They also carry their own ice plants, and the companies and the Government are continually trying to improve the sanitation and comfort of these vessels.

At present a new stage is beginning in the navigation of the Magdalena. Three companies have been formed to establish a "glider and hydroplane service" for passengers and mail. These companies are the Compañía Nacional de Aviación, which is already operating some planes between coast cities, later to extend the service to the capital; the Compañía Colombo-Germana; and the Compañía Franco-Colombiana. This and the development of the oil fields along the banks of the Magdalena, which will furnish a new fuel to steamers, will completely revolutionize the river transport system.

The companies established along the Magdalena are almost all native. The North American influence of other days no longer exists apart from some few vessels built in the shipyards of the United States. There is no American company there to-day. The English influence, so marked previously, has waned before German firms which developed the river traffic to a great extent. With the European war the investment of German capital fell off considerably. Now there is a large English company, owner of 68 vessels, including barges and steamers, with a capacity of over 8,000 tons.

The trips on the Bajo Magdalena from Barranquilla to La Dorada take, when the river is high and circumstances are favorable, from 8 to 10 days going up and 2 more at Alto, to take the train at Girar-



VIEWS OF BARRANQUILLA.

Barranquilla, due to its situation on the Magdalena River, has become the chief commercial city of Colombia. Through this city all the products of the agricultural and mining industries of the interior of Colombia must pass before being exported, and from Barranquilla the imports made by Colombia pass up the Magdalena to the interior of the country. Barranquilla is a city of some 60,000 inhabitants and is composed mostly of modern buildings which contribute to its attractive appearance.

dot, which in less than a day brings the traveler to the crest of the Andes and to Bogota, the capital of Colombia, the most centrally located of any capital. The down trip aided by the current is reduced in time to about half. In four days or less the trip can be made from La Dorada to Barranquilla. The trip from Bogota to the coast can also be made in four days.

The scenery along the Magdalena is tropical—of neavy jungles, wide beaches, expansive green prairies, lakes formed by the overflowing river, which glisten like silver under the hot rays of the sun. Along the banks are flocks of birds rarely seen by northerners; torpid alligators drowse on the sand, unmoved by the noise of the passing steamers. Other animals are sometimes seen, even the leopard, who crosses the river, and gaining the woods of the opposite bank, defiantly watches the boat, showing his teeth in a snarl before slipping under the leafage of his domain.

The traveler on the Magdalena meets unfailing courtesy from the captains of the river boats and all the crew, for Colombians are hospitable and ingratiating. Games and parties of the most attractive kind are organized which appeal to the stranger. On some occasions I have seen citizens of the United States surround the piano to sing with hearty voices the national anthem of their distant country, the echoes dying in the jungles of the Magdalena's banks.

It might be well to add to the dryness of this article the dryness of figures and hereinafter we give a few statistics to show the development of traffic on the Magdalena—a true indication of the economic development of Colombia. The following figures on the customs of Barranquilla and Cartagena in 1887 probably represent mainly the freight moved by river, discounting the proportion of local consumption in these cities and taking into consideration that whatever leaves or enters the interior of Cartagena must also travel over the Magdalena, for the river port is Calamar, joined with Cartagena by the Dyke and an English owned railroad.

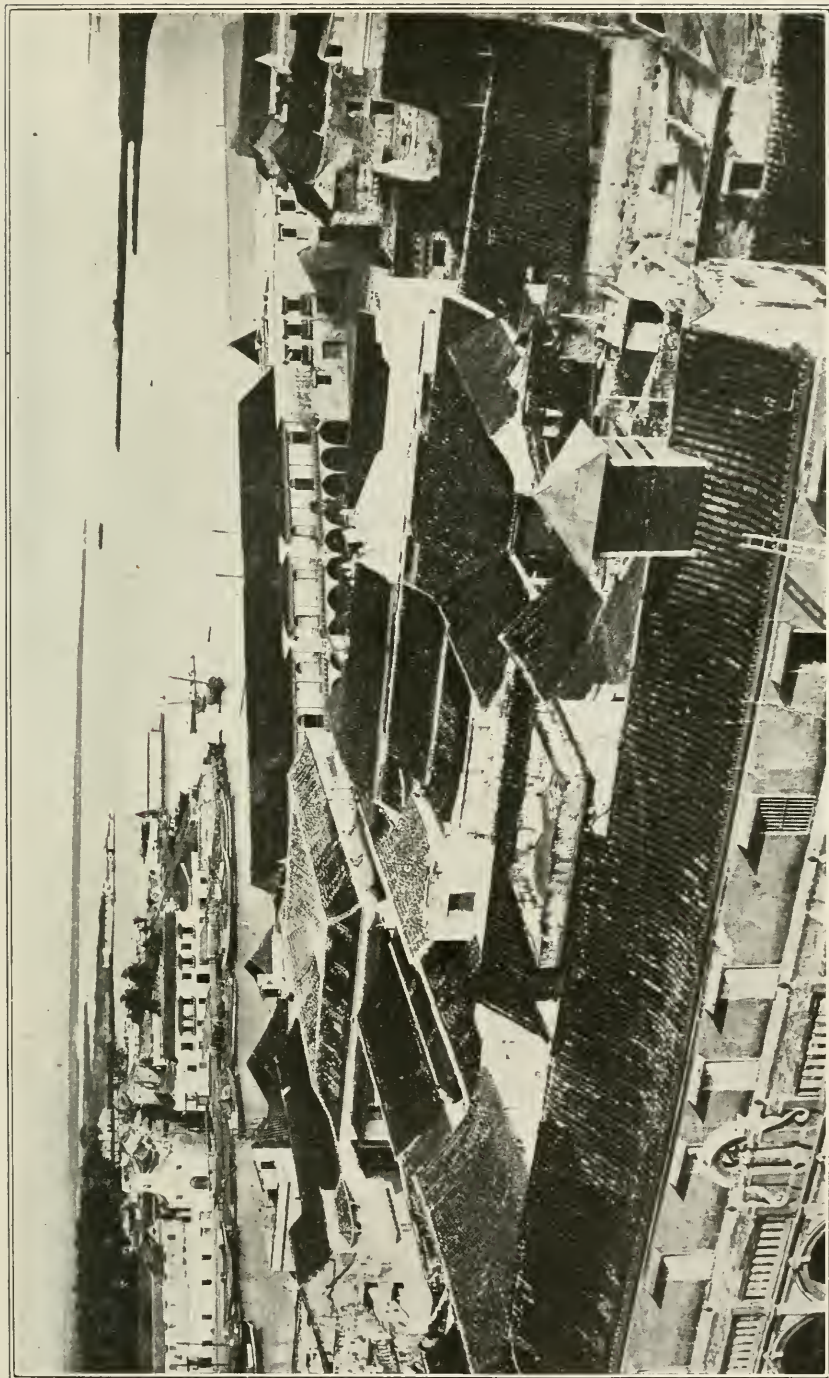
Exportation (kilos):

Barranquilla.....	15, 997, 610
Cartagena.....	8, 091, 699
Total.....	<u>24, 089, 309</u>

Importation (kilos):

Barranquilla.....	10, 046, 876
Cartagena.....	2, 887, 097
Total.....	<u>12, 933, 973</u>
Grand total.....	<u>37, 023, 282</u>

During the same year 7,482 passengers were transported between Barranquilla and Honda; 3,031 going up the river and 4,451 coming



VIEW OF CARTAGENA.

The city of Cartagena is one of the oldest in the Americas, as it was founded in 1533. Its harbor has always played an important part in the commerce of Colombia. Part of the river traffic goes via Cartagena, with which the river port of Calamar is connected by rail, and by a canal from the river to the Bay of Cartagena.

down. All the transportation of passengers and freight was carried on by 25 steamers then in service. Two of these were on the Alto Magdalena and the others on the Bajo Magdalena.

Let us now look at the figures of 30 years later.

The entries into the river ports of Barranquilla and Calamar generally represent the export freight which by river route seeks outlet to the sea, and that noted as outgoing from these two river ports represents the freight which leaves these main river ports shipped upstream to be distributed through the interior of the country. As Calamar receives and ships whatever passes through the customs of Cartagena, adding the figures of this port to those of Barranquilla will give us the approximate amount of freight and number of passengers transported on the river between the intermediate ports. As an example, let us take the year 1917, the last figures available. Passing through Barranquilla in 1917, 32,918 passengers, and freight 126,006,398 kilos, while the total freight passing through Calamar was 33,377,839 kilos, giving a total of 159,384,237 kilos, and 5,412 passengers, giving a total of 38,330, for both ports.

We have, then, in 30 years an increase from 7,482 passengers to 38,330 in 1917. Freight passing through the customs of Barranquilla and Cartagena in 1887 amounted to 37,023 tons. This figure, considered only in river freight, increased to 159,384 tons in 1917 and much more in subsequent years. That is to say, in six five-year periods the movement of passengers and freight on the Magdalena increased five times; and we can not foretell to what extent these figures may increase, to judge from the vigorous efforts to develop the natural resources of Colombia.

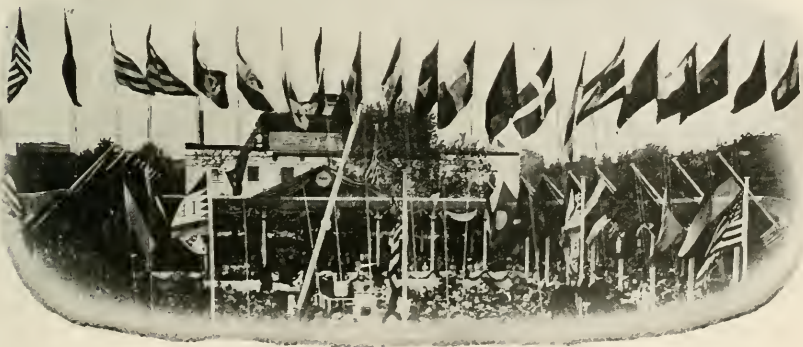
In 1915 the scarcity of wood, steel, and other building material, due to the European war, interrupted the construction of vessels, an industry which had increased to considerable importance. In fact, from 1912 to 1916, inclusive, there were built by native workmen in the shipyards of Barranquilla 134 large vessels, of which 21 were steamers with a total capacity of 7,560 tons. It is curious to note the increase in the number of passengers in 1914 and 1915 due to the war. Many Colombian families resident in Europe returned to their native hearths, and with them those who were over there temporarily. Thus in the two years mentioned the outgoing freight from river ports or the imports went down some 10,000,000 kilos while the exportations remained about the same, only the main current instead of going to Europe was directed to the markets of the United States.

In 1917 there were eight large companies in Barranquilla, having among them 50 vessels, totaling 9,471 tons—52 iron or steel lighters, totaling 3,437 tons; 39 large steel vessels, totaling 1,775 tons; and two gasoline launches, with a joint capacity of 40 tons, which, includ-

ing some others, gives a total of 143 vessels in service, with a capacity of 14,723 tons. The Government has its own vessels and dredges for removing the tree trunks from the channel, barely enough for the necessary work; but the nation is trying to solve the problem, using the special river tax, which amounts annually to about \$300,000.

The best season for river navigation comprises the months of April, May, September, October, and November. These are the months when the river is high and its full current offers a voyage without danger. In the other months the water goes down, though at times the full currents of November extend to December, and in February there are temporary channels, which the navigators call puntas, due doubtless to the melting of the heavy snows on Tolima. The Magdalena has sufficient depth for year-round navigation, but it is necessary to do some work at certain points, which will keep the course of the stream free even in the longest summers.

The twilights of the Magdalena are beautiful, of gray shades, ash color, with soft touches of blue and rose, traversed by the flight of birds tranquilly winging the illimitable space. But such twilights are sad. There are also unutterable nocturnes; for instance, I know not how to describe the vision of a vessel rising in the distance in the solitude and silence of the night, a shining silhouette against the dark fronds of the jungle, like an enchanted castle which seems to gleam on the waves silvered by its lights. These twilights, which show the native horizon as infinite, give rise to wonderful expectations of the lands through which the river runs, majestic and wild. The scenery of tropical Colombia is more beautiful in this gray hour, which wakens hidden sentiments in the spirit and invites thought. Memories rise; the affection for distant scenes dear to the heart is revived; and before the momentary vision of the country side of the native land one feels a fine emotion, part illusion, part hope, with strength and faith in the splendid future of Colombia.



FIRST PAN AMERICAN ARCHITECTURAL CONGRESS

THE First Pan American Architectural Congress was held in Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, from March 1 to 7, 1920. In July, 1914, the board of directors of the Society of Architects of Montevideo recommended the convening of this congress. The plans were delayed by the European war, and it was not until 1916 that an organizing committee was appointed. Until 1919, however, this committee was unable to actively engage in perfecting the arrangements. At that time a number of architects presided over by Horacio Acosta y Lara, took charge of the matter, and carried the proposed congress to a successful termination.

The program of the congress, which was duly published in the BULLETIN, awakened much interest and created considerable enthusiasm in governmental and architectural circles in the Western Hemisphere. The organizing committee induced the American governments, universities, schools and associations of architects to send delegates to the congress.

At the opening session on March 1 a committee was appointed to draft permanent rules and regulations looking to the holding of a congress of architects every three years in one of the American countries. Homage was also paid to the late Enrique Rodó, the celebrated Uruguayan writer, by providing for the erection in Montevideo, on the avenue which bears his name, of a beautiful edifice, to serve as an institution of science and of fine arts. At the same session the presidents of the different Republics were made honorary presidents, and the ministers of public works and of public instruction were made honorary vice presidents of the congress.

The President of Uruguay, together with members of his cabinet, the diplomatic corps, and other distinguished personages, attended the inaugural session of the congress. The secretary of public instruction welcomed the delegates in the name of the Uruguayan Government, and the chairmen of the delegations of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Paraguay, and the United States responded with appropriate addresses.

The remaining sessions were devoted to reports and discussions, among which the following topics may be mentioned: Transformation, growth, and beautification of the predominant type of Latin American cities; construction material of the different American countries, making the same known and the employment of this

material on the continent; rules and regulations governing architects; cheap rural and urban dwellings in America; means for obtaining greater public artistic culture for the better understanding of architectural works; professional responsibility of architects; should the teaching of architecture be made a part of the curriculum in professional schools; establishment of a Pan American center of perfection for architects; and practical means for encouraging the erection of buildings. These discussions occupied the attention of the congress and formed the most important part of its proceedings. The conclusions arrived at were, in the main, as follows:

1. That the attention of the governments be called to the lack of study of hygienic, esthetic, and economic conditions of traffic in the American cities, and that steps be taken for the correction of same, as well as for the observance of adequate plans for the improvement and growth of cities and towns, the beautification of parks, plazas, etc., the artistic construction and erection of monuments, and the establishment of a Pan American league of cities.

2. That the American Governments interest themselves by means of schools, laboratories, and experiments concerning the betterment of export facilities and the manufacture of proper construction materials in each country; that by means of an international institute the result of practical investigations in the laboratories of the different countries concerning said materials be made known, and that exhibits of American materials be made as a means of propaganda.

3. The betterment of the esthetic condition of cities, the improvement of dwellings, and the establishment of rules and regulations for the government of architects were recommended.

4. Regulation of the construction of factories and hygienic dwellings, etc., and the moral, legal, and financial support of governments, municipalities, and private institutions were advocated.

5. The holding of art exhibits and contests at stated intervals, and the awarding of prizes were recommended.

6. It was suggested that the American Governments define the legal responsibility of architects in the same manner as is done in the case of other professionals.

7. The establishment of architectural schools in the American countries was recommended.

8. The study of the history of American architecture in the universities, as well as an interchange of professors, were recommended.

9. An increase in the taxes on unimproved land in the cities was advocated in order to encourage the use of same for building purposes. The free entry of construction material and machinery, a reduction of transportation rates on building materials, and a liberal financing of building projects by mortgage banks were recommended.

The city of Santiago, Chile, was selected as the place for the holding of the next architectural congress.



WHEN the early Portuguese conquistadores sailed up the bosom of the mighty Amazon they embarked upon a journey of exploration that was to open up to the world one of its greatest storehouses of vegetable wealth. The discoverers profited nothing by their sacrifices and heroism, for the world was yet to appreciate the full value of their feat, and they returned home bitterly disappointed by their failure to obtain that which a credulous king demanded of them—gold and precious stones.

It was only about the beginning of the last century that the real treasures of the land of eternal shadows were even faintly realized. Rubber was becoming an object of curiosity in European laboratories, and was to continue to be such until Goodyear's discovery. The fine-grained woods of the Amazonian swamps were coming into demand for use in the making of expensive furniture; and the science of medicine, which was emerging from the blood-letting stage, looked about for something to apply to or introduce into the body instead of pricking it with a needle. The great, mysterious Amazon Valley seemed to offer to humanity relief from many of its ills, and thither journeyed the pioneers, like Theodore von Martius, to investigate the Indian tales brought back by great travelers to the open-mouthed and wondering peoples of the Old World.

The standard of living among the Indians of Brazil was about on a level with that of the North American redskins. Fishing, hunting, and war were their only pursuits and occupations. However indifferent these cousins of the Incas and Aztecs might have been to the opinion of future archeologists, they were quite solicitous as to their personal well-being, and for good reason, since the Amazon Valley until very recent times could scarcely be considered a health resort.

By experimenting on captives, the respective qualities of the various forest plants, both harmful and beneficial, were learned, and after these rude and costly analyses had been made, the women prepared from one plant frightful poisons for the warriors' arrow tips, and from another that had saved a vomiting, screaming, human "test tube," remedies for the "gas" employed by rival nations. In this way the dreaded "curare" powder was discovered, as well as a large number of cures for this and other poisons, the formulas of which were the hereditary secrets of the several tribes.

Aside from poisons and their antidotes, the natives had learned to utilize a limited number of herbs, leaves, barks, and gums for the

¹ By Joseph E. Agan.



GUARANÁ LEAVES, FRUIT, AND SEED.

Paullinia Cupana-Kunth, commonly referred to as guaraná, is the source of one of the little known herb stimulants and remedies discovered by the Indians of the Amazon, and but recently introduced to commerce.

treatment of common ailments, and among these one which is not only a good remedy for intestinal trouble but also a very powerful stimulant that enables a man to endure almost superhuman fatigue. It is the Guaraná (*Paullinia Cupana Kunth*) of the Mauhés, a tribe living in the valley of the Tapajoz River, an important tributary of the Amazon.

Guaraná is a black paste, extracted from the seeds of the grape-like fruit borne by the bushy Sapindaceæ found growing along the upper Tapajoz, and in the valley of the Orinoco in Venezuela.

Centuries ago the Mauhés discovered the value of guaraná, and their method for preparing the paste has been retained by modern science with slight modifications.

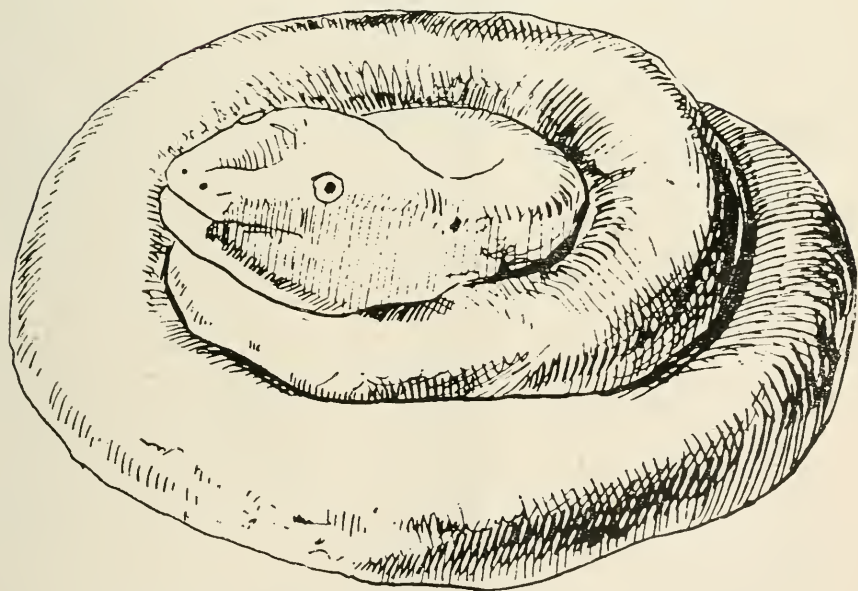
In the month of November the grapes mature and are gathered by the women. The moist, soft seeds are carefully removed and spread in the sun to dry. A few hours in the sunlight are sufficient to give them a flinty brittleness; but the process can not be interrupted at this stage on account of the danger of fermentation, which is one of guaraná's most pronounced tendencies. When dried the tough protecting skin (which contains a very valuable dye used by the Mauhés to paint their teeth a bright yellow) shrivels, and by contraction produces large cracks in its surface, making possible its removal by merely rubbing the seeds between one's palms.

The kernels are then reduced to powder by pounding them with a wooden pestle, previously heated to a very high degree. With the addition of a little water or by merely exposing the substance to the damp air of the swamps, a thick paste is obtained, which is generally molded into cylinders about 1 inch in diameter and 6 inches long. This is the guaraná of commerce.

In the Brazilian National Museum, at Rio de Janeiro, there is an interesting collection of curious figures, molded from the hardening guaraná paste by the Indians, representing men, fish, monkeys, snakes, canoes, and other figures common to the daily life of the Mauhés. The inhabitant of the Tapajoz valley, as much as the ancient Gaul of the second phase of the Quaternary period, who left the imprint of his passage on the Dordogne cavern walls, felt the impulse to create for his own contemplation images of the things that monopolize the attention of all primitive peoples—the fight for existence and the elements that contribute to the struggle.

So much to prove that the aborigine of the Brazilian wilds was not wholly clay.

When the cylinder dries it assumes an almost mineral hardness, and can only be reduced to powder with the aid of a file. The Indians, lacking this instrument, made use of the rough bony tongue of the Pirarucú (*Arapaima Gigas*). When powdered it ferments rapidly and its medicinal properties come into play.



GUARANÁ PASTE MODELS IN THE BRAZILIAN NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Curious figures molded from the hardening guaraná paste by the Indians are shown in the museum at Rio de Janeiro. Upper: The Manhês conception of a monkey. Lower: A guaraná paste reproduction of a coiled snake.

Guaraná, obtained by the above process, is very pure and just as rare. When it became an article of commerce and its sale a battle of wits between savage and Portuguese trader, the Mauhés began to adulterate it with cassava flour (called mandioca flour in Brazil) or cacao kernels. Sometimes powdered quinine bark is added and gives it antimalarial value.

The Indians also utilize the roots and leaves of the Paullinia for the making of inferior grades of guaraná. Even the blossoms are burned and the ashes yield still another variety known as guaraná-putira, or guaraná flor.

A Venezuelan tribe that inhabits the Orinoco Valley also prepares this valuable tonic, but by a different process. After gathering, the seeds of the grape are heated to a high degree, buried in cassava flour, and then the whole mass plunged into cold water to ferment.

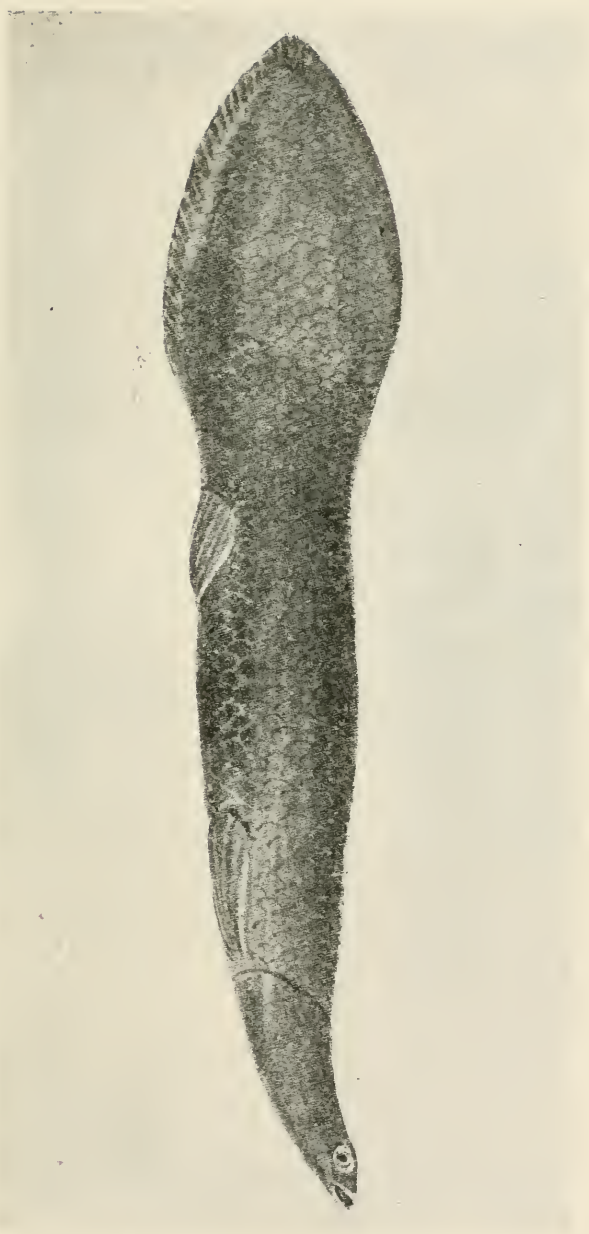
The Indians and whites who use guaraná file a small portion from the cylinder, dissolve it in water, and swallow. The whites generally add a generous amount of sugar to neutralize the bitter taste of caffeine, which is present in the proportion of about 5 per cent.

Its chief medicinal value is its action on the intestinal secretions, which are materially benefited by small and not too frequent doses. If taken regularly it fastens itself to the system like a drug, and those addicted to the habit experience great difficulty in breaking away from it. The Mauhés, like all primitive peoples, are willing slaves to any excitant, and are accustomed to chew the pure paste and seeds with as much disregard for the ultimate effects as the Africans who chew the bhang (Indian hemp, hasheesh).

Owing to the fact that guaraná is the richest of all plant products in caffeine, a small dose enables a man to endure an extraordinary amount of hardship, and many explorers have used it to advantage. However, repeated doses result in chronic insomnia, a general breakdown of the nervous system, and extreme irritability. Taken sparingly there is no better remedy for intestinal trouble, and Matchnikoff some months ago startled us all with his declaration that he will rejuvenate the human race via its intestines.

It was this drug that inaugurated trade between Para and Matto Grosso via the Tapajoz, and the first lot of guaraná was offered for sale in the Para market in the year 1816. From that year on the traders ascended the Amazon in the month of November, their canoes laden with trinkets and other articles of small value, which they exchanged for the precious guaraná of the Mauhés. The latter soon learned to judge their white friends and their ways, and began to take the drug to market themselves.

In 1817 several samples were sent to Paris by an attaché of the French embassy in Rio de Janeiro, but excited little interest.



A FIGURE MODELED FROM THE PASTE OF GUARANÁ.

The Mauhés not only molded the guaraná paste into cylinders about 1 inch in diameter for commercial purposes, but were fond of creating imaginary animals out of the substance.

Shortly thereafter Humboldt, who visited Venezuela in 1821, discovered it in the valley of the Orinoco; and Kunth bestowed upon the vine the name "*Paullinia cupana*." Von Martius, in 1826, encountered it in Amazonas and made the first analysis of the paste, which is substantially the same as that below, except for the master's error in denominating the caffeine present as Guaranina.

Analysis of Peckott.

[100 grams of guaraná.]

	Grams.
Caffeine.....	5.388
Essential oil.....	2.950
Resin.....	7.800
Coloring matter.....	1.570
Sapoine.....	.060
Guaraná-tannic acid.....	5.902
Pyro-guaraná acid.....	2.750
Starch.....	9.350
Glucose.....	.777
Pectic acid, malic acid, dextrin, etc.....	7.470
Vegetable fiber.....	49.125
Water.....	7.650

Guaraná became very popular in Brazil, and was also introduced into medicines for infants in Europe. The Mauhés found themselves growing more prosperous every year, but contented themselves with the generosity of nature, and it was not until 1866 that the systematic culture of the valuable sapindaceae was begun, and then by the whites, who were attracted to its cultivation by the large profits of the savages. Its culture has recently been begun in the State of Goyaz, and a flourishing plantation exists in the State of Rio.

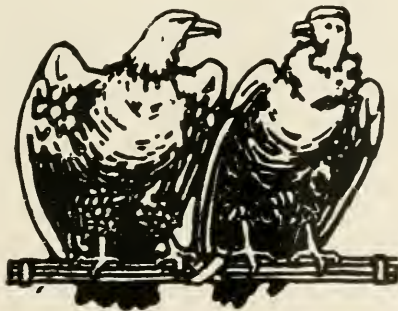
Although originally a swamp creeper, it has been found that it will do better in a dry, sandy land. It propagates best by shoots, since the seeds generally require three months to germinate. The young shoots are planted about 20 feet apart, for the vine has a luxuriant growth, and in the course of 10 years occupies an area of from 10 to 15 square feet. Triangle-shaped arbors are raised about the spot, and the growing branches trail along this framework. The plants raised from shoots begin to bear fruit in the third or fourth year, and will yield from 6 to 8 pounds of seeds, about the size and color of a grain of corn, annually for 35 or 40 years. Those raised from seed do not bear fruit until the fifth year and live but a few years.

The Mauhé district alone produces about 25 tons of guaraná paste of various qualities annually. No statistics are available giving the total production of the three districts where the *Paullinia* is cultivated, but it is known that consumption is rapidly increasing, and a number of new and successful pharmaceutical compounds contain guaraná.

In 1918 a large company was organized in Rio de Janeiro to market guaraná products, and the National Society of Agriculture has been conducting for years a vigorous propaganda for its more intense exploitation.

A great Brazilian scientist, Dr. Edgard Roquette Pinto, formerly of the Brazilian National Museum and lately called to occupy the chair of physiology in the Facultad de Medicina at Asunción, Paraguay, has published a very interesting monograph on guaraná, which American chemists would do well to consult. It is entitled "O Guaraná," and was printed by the Imprensa Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, in 1912. During the same year an engineer in the service of the territory of Acre, Dr. João Alberto Maso, made another very valuable contribution to the literature dealing with this plant.

Before bringing this article to a close it might be well to include an interesting Mauhé legend which purports to account for the origin of guaraná. It is found in an old book entitled "Noticia sobre o Guaraná," published in 1866, by Silva Coutinho. It is related that once upon a time there lived a virtuous Mauhé couple to whom was born a son. While still a child he gained good and powerful influence over the warriors, who returned to the virtues of their forefathers, gained in strength and health, and lived in peace and harmony with each other. The tribe grew strong and was feared under the boy's dominion. One day, however, Jurupari, the evil spirit, saw the child climbing a tree in search of fruit. Taking advantage of the absence of the others, Jurupari transformed himself into a serpent and, attacking the protector of the tribe, killed him. Attracted by the child's screams, the whole tribe ran to the spot, where they found him lying dead, but with his eyes open and divinely serene. While the women wept and the men bowed their heads in grief, a flash from heaven struck the boy's mother, who announced that Tupa (God) had told her to plant the child's eyes at the river's edge. From these two seeds sprang the plant that has proven such a boon to the Mauhé Nation.

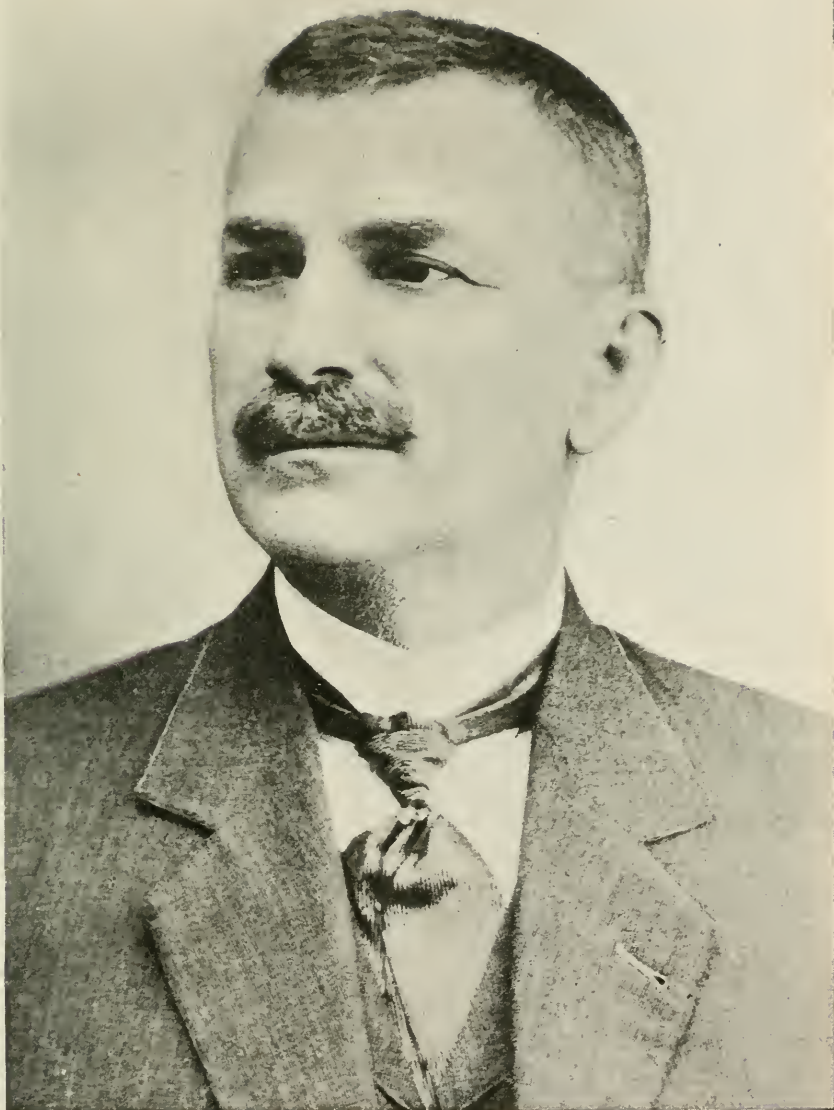


DEATH OF DR. DELPHIM MOREIRA, VICE PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL

THE news of the lamented death of Dr. Delphim Moreira, in Rio de Janeiro on July 2, 1920, was received in the United States with deep regret. Dr. Moreira was elected Vice President of the United States of Brazil for the four-year period from 1918 to 1922. Due, however, to the ill health of Dr. Rodrigues Alves, who was unable to take the oath of office, Dr. Delphim Moreira became Acting President of the Republic immediately after his inauguration as Vice President, on November 15, 1918, which post he ably held until July, 1919, when Dr. Epitacio Pessoa was inaugurated President of the Republic, the President-elect, Dr. Rodrigues Alves, having died, after a long illness, on January 16, 1920, without having been inducted into the presidential office. Dr. Moreira then took up his duties as Vice President of the Republic, serving his country faithfully and well in that important post until his untimely death.

Dr. Moreira was born November 7, 1868, in the city of Christina, State of Minas. His early education, after completing his elementary studies, was obtained in the high school in the city of Mariana. Later he studied in the college of law of São Paulo, where he was fortunate in having as a schoolmate Dr. Wenceslao Braz, who afterwards became President of the Republic. Dr. Moreira early displayed great talent in the political field. He was an ardent republican, always close to the people, and was universally beloved and respected by all who came in contact with him, either socially, professionally, or politically. His great love for his countrymen, and his earnest and sincere efforts to be of service to his country, captivated the hearts of his fellow citizens, and made of him one of the most deserving and idolized men of modern Brazil.

The first important political office held by Dr. Moreira was that of district attorney, under the provisional government of the Republic. He afterwards became judge in Santa Rita de Sapucahy, which place he selected as his residence. In 1894 he was elected deputy to the legislature of the State of Minas, and after a second term, which extended to 1902, he was given a portfolio in the State government, at that time administered by Dr. Francisco Salles. During this term



Photograph by Malta, Rio de Janeiro.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LATE DR. DELPHIM MOREIRA.

From 1914 to 1918 Dr. Moreira was governor of the State of Minas. He was elected Vice President of Brazil for the period 1918-1922, and, due to the illness of the President elect, became Acting President of the Republic immediately after his inauguration as Vice President, November 15, 1918, serving in that capacity until July, 1919. Upon the election of President Pessoa he took up the duties of the vice presidential office, which he held at the time of his death, July 2, 1920.

Dr. Moreira paid particular attention to economies and education. From 1907 to 1908 he was State senator, and upon completing his term of office he was elected deputy to the Federal Congress. This post he held but a short time, inasmuch as he was again called upon to occupy the secretaryship of the interior of the State of Minas, and in 1914 was elected governor of that State for the period of four years. During his administration as governor, the State of Minas made great progress in agriculture, mining, and industrial projects.

In the death of Dr. Moreira Brazil has lost one of her ablest, most popular, and progressive statesmen.

DEATH OF GEN. GORGAS

ON July 4, 1920, the news was flashed around the world that death had claimed one of the greatest benefactors of the human race, Gen. William C. Gorgas, former Surgeon General of the United States Army. He died at Queen Alexandra Hospital in London, where he had been confined to his bed since May 30, having suffered a stroke of apoplexy the day following his return to England from Brussels, where he had been decorated by King Albert of Belgium.

Gen. Gorgas was recognized as the world's greatest sanitarian, and his services had been given, not only to his own country, but to the world. His activities extended throughout the United States, Cuba, Central America, South America, Europe, and even South Africa. Wherever he went human life became safer, for his indomitable courage, his fine intellect, his great executive ability, accomplished things on a colossal scale. He was a soldier, but a soldier who fought death and disease, and to-day his name is honored and revered in many lands, but especially in the Americas.

William Crawford Gorgas was born at Mobile, Ala., October 3, 1854. Receiving his early education in the public schools, he later entered the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., taking his degree of A. B. at that institution in 1875. Thence he went to Bellevue Hospital Medical College (New York University) and graduated in 1879, taking the degree of M. D. He was appointed surgeon in the United States Army in June, 1880, and soon became an authority on military medicine and surgery.

In 1898, during the American occupation of Cuba, Gorgas, then a major in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, was sent to Habana to take charge of the sanitary work and the battle against yellow fever. For more than a century Habana had not been free



GEN. WILLIAM A. GORGAS, U. S. A.

Former Surgeon General of the United States Army and one of the greatest sanitarians of the world, whose death occurred in London, July 4, 1920.

of yellow fever, and from there it had spread in frequent epidemics to the southern ports of the United States, to Mexico, and other countries. In 1878 this scourge claimed 13,000 lives in the Mississippi Valley alone. Countries bordering on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea were seldom free from it, and its shadow hung like a threatening cloud over the tropical and subtropical regions of the world.

The man who deserves credit for first advancing the theory that yellow fever is transmitted from a patient suffering with it to a well person by a mosquito was Dr. Carlos Finlay, of Habana. His theory was regarded as preposterous by laymen and most physicians, and, although he had published the result of his experiments in 1881, the world would not accept his conclusions. When Maj. Gorgas took charge of the situation in Cuba, in 1898, he and other American medical officers organized the experiments and made such thorough tests that the proof was incontestable. The female mosquito of the species known as *Stegomyia* was the carrier of the disease. Then Gorgas went to work to clear Habana of the mosquito, and a most thorough process of exterminating the insect was started. The city was cleaned up; breeding places for mosquitoes were destroyed or rendered innocuous by the use of oil; patients suffering from the disease were screened, so that no mosquitoes could reach them to become infected and by their bites infect others; quinine in large quantities was given to the population; and in two years the fight was won. Habana was rid of yellow fever, Finlay's theory had been vindicated, and Gorgas became the greatest sanitarian in the world.

The wonderful result of the methods applied by Gorgas soon became known in other sections of the world. Other great sanitary experts and physicians adopted the plans, notably Dr. Oswaldo Cruz in Rio de Janeiro and Dr. Liciaga at Vera Cruz, Mexico, and in both instances the results were just as satisfactory. Cities that had been hotbeds for yellow fever became as healthful as mountain villages, and tropical regions were made habitable for white men.

Fresh from his triumph at Habana, Gorgas, by this time become a colonel, was sent to Panama to clear the way for the building of the world's great canal. De Lesseps had failed, not because the French were poorer engineers, but because they were not sanitarians. The stupendous task of building the canal once assumed by the United States Government, the first steps to be taken involved the making of the Isthmus habitable for people of the temperate zone. The work at Habana pointed to the method and the man.

When the French company attempted to build the canal, Panama was regarded as one of the unhealthiest places in the tropics, yellow fever and other tropical diseases claiming annually a large per cent of the population. In the Ancon Hospital, which originally belonged

to the French, in the old days yellow fever patients were confined in barred cells to keep them from spreading the disease. Under the Gorgas régime the first attempts at barring out the mosquitoes were made. Not only was the hospital made mosquito proof, but sanitary squads went to work all over the zone where workers were located, and these squads armed with hand oil tanks filmed standing water with the oil, which prevented the mosquito from breeding. The brush was cut back a considerable distance from all settlements and all buildings were screened.

All the water which the canal workers drank was chemically treated so as to render it pure, and it was delivered at the quarters and the "coolers" filled every morning. Other members of the sanitary force, when the garbage cans were emptied, washed them out with a hot solution that kept them clean and offered no breeding place to flies.

"We took possession of the Canal Zone," Gen. Gorgas once said, "in May, 1904, and the last case of yellow fever occurred in December, 1905; that is, it took us about 16 months to get rid of yellow fever." It was this great work of Gorgas that subsequently caused Sir Patrick Manson, the great English specialist in tropical diseases, to declare unreservedly that, of all the heroes of Panama, the name of Gorgas should head the list, for, as Sir Patrick expressed it, "Without what Gorgas accomplished, the canal could not have been completed without a loss of life that would have been appalling."

After nine years' persistent and systematic campaign for the elimination of the mosquito and the production of sanitary conditions, Gen. Gorgas had practically rid the Isthmus not only of yellow fever but malaria and dysentery. When he left his post on the Canal Zone the death rate of canal workers was reduced to five per thousand annually. He was made a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission in recognition of his services on the Zone, and served on that body until he was made Surgeon General of the Army, and later Congress made him a major general.

In 1913 Gen. Gorgas went to South Africa, at the request of the British Government, to the Rand mines, where thousands of Kaffirs were dying from epidemics of pneumonia. In 1914 he was made director of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. In the same year a special convocation held at Oxford, England, conferred upon him the degree of doctor of science *honoris causa* for his work in rendering the construction of the Panama Canal possible.

After the United States entered the war, Gen. Gorgas announced plans for orthopedic hospitals back of the firing lines in France and large reconstruction hospitals at home, to rebuild and train wounded men to resume life under as little handicap as possible from the dis-

ability caused by the war. While still on active duty in France he reached the age of retirement from the army. In 1919 he went as head of the yellow fever commission sent by the Rockefeller Foundation to tour Central and South America. He directed the campaign against yellow fever in some of the worst centers of the disease in Peru and Ecuador. The countries of Central America were freed from the disease and taught the means of preventing the breeding of the germ-bearing mosquito. Guayaquil was cleaned of yellow fever and a league of nations formed in Central America to prevent the breeding of the *stegomyia* mosquito. Gen. Gorgas had signed a five-year contract with the Peruvian Government to undertake the sanitation of that country, and was to begin his campaign against disease there in January, 1921. He had just gone to England to cooperate with the British Government on the west coast of Africa.

Gen. Gorgas was decorated by the French Government and made a commander of the Legion of Honor, and in June, 1920, the decoration of knight commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George was conferred upon him by King George of England. He received the distinguished service medal from the United States Government for "especially meritorious and conspicuous service as Surgeon General of the Army in organizing and administering the medical department during the World War." In recognition of his services in behalf of military sanitation Gen. Gorgas was made a grand officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy. Among many other honors conferred upon him were the gold medal of the American Museum of Safety, the Mary Kingsley medal from the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, and the presidency of the American Medical Association, in 1908. He was also a United States delegate to the first Pan American Scientific Congress in Santiago, Chile, in 1908.

Gen. Gorgas was a member in active or honorary capacity of practically all the principal scientific societies of the United States and many other countries. He was a member also of the Army and Navy Club and the Cosmos Club of Washington.

Not only was Gen. Gorgas a very eminent scientist and benefactor of humanity, but he was also the highest type of officer and gentleman. His was a lovable personality and he made friends wherever he went. His straightforward manner and kindness no doubt did as much to forward the belief among the South and Central American Republics in the disinterested helpful spirit of the United States as his scientific practices did to free their territories from tropical diseases.

Upon hearing of the death of Gen. Gorgas, Newton D. Baker, United States Secretary of War, on behalf of the American Government, and the Ecuadorian, Cuban, and Peruvian Governments; and many prominent persons sent expressions of sympathy to Mrs. Gorgas.

President Leguia, of Peru, upon learning of the general's death said:

Gen. Gorgas's death means a great loss to humanity, and especially to Peru, which was fortunate enough to secure his invaluable services in the direction of the \$15,000,000 sanitation project recently inaugurated. To us the death of this great servant of civilization is not only a keen personal loss, but also a heavy loss to the nation.

Among the tributes paid to the general was that of Secretary Baker, who said, upon learning of his death:

The death of Maj. Gen. Gorgas closes a career of great distinction. The works of Gen. Gorgas made the completion of the canal possible and saved thousands of lives. It would be impossible even to estimate the lives saved by his subsequent pursuit of yellow-fever prevention. His work has practically made a historic disease of what was once a virulent plague. Although a physician and scientist, Gen. Gorgas was in every sense a soldier. Military men and military things had his sympathetic interest, and he carried over into his scientific and humanitarian pursuits the zeal and courage of the soldier. He was courteous, high-minded, scholarly, and zealous, and the withdrawal of his fine enthusiasm is a distinct loss to modern medicine, just as his great career is an inspiration to doctors and soldiers alike.

The Government of the Republic of Panama, as soon as news of General Gorgas' death reached the Isthmus, issued the following resolutions as a tribute to the man who had done so much for that country:

Whereas, on the fourth day of the present month Major General William C. Gorgas died in London, and since he, as chief Sanitary Officer of the Canal Zone made possible the building of the Panama Canal by the extermination of infectious diseases which formerly attacked the workers on the Canal, and by rendering habitable and sanitary the cities of Colon and Panama and the Canal Zone; and

Whereas, this great feat combined with that which he had performed in Cuba covered him with glory, carrying the echo of his name and the prestige of his science everywhere so that his services were requested by different Governments; and

Whereas, the work of General Gorgas upon our soil has forever linked his name with Panama's destiny, be it

Resolved, that the death of so eminent a man of science and benefactor of humanity is profoundly lamented and his loss is considered cause for national mourning. As a sign of respect the national flag will remain at half staff on all public buildings for three days.

An expression of these sentiments shall be conveyed to the American diplomatic representative and to the family of the deceased.

Full military honors were accorded at the funeral of Gen. Gorgas held in St. Paul's Cathedral. There were in attendance representatives of King George and the royal family and of the British and American armies and navies, and a delegation of the Royal Society of Medicine. The body of Gen. Gorgas was sent to the United States on a war vessel.



SUMMER SCHOOL OF PAN AMERICAN COMMERCE

FROM July 19 until August 21 Washington was the scene of a summer school of Pan American and foreign commerce whose organization was initiated through the effort and interest of Mr. John Barrett, former Director General of the Pan American Union. The movement to establish this school was started by Mr. Barrett over a year ago, and he had hoped to secure an appropriation from the United States Congress which would permit of its being conducted under the direct auspices of the Pan American Union or the Department of Commerce, but because of the post-bellum economy practiced by Congress in appropriations, it was not possible to carry out this plan. The demand for the school, however, so grew throughout the country and Mr. Barrett was so frequently urged by representatives men and educators interested in Pan American and foreign commerce to provide in some way for it, that he invited Dr. Clarence J. Owens, Director General of the Southern Commercial Congress and former economic commissioner for Panama, to undertake its organization. Dr. Owens took the matter under advisement and, after careful consideration, accepted the responsibility and placed the facilities of the Southern Commercial Congress at the disposal of the school. The Pan American Union showed its interest in so far as it was possible, and in view of the fact that Pan American commerce was to be benefited, granted the use of the Columbus room for classes, meetings, and lectures. It also extended to the members of the school the use of the Columbus Memorial Library and other facilities which are open to all those interested in Pan American study and research.

The inaugural session of the school was held Monday night, July 19, in the Hall of the Americas of the Pan American Building. Mr. Barrett presided both in his capacity as Director General of the Pan American Union and as chairman of the advisory council of the school. Aside from the members of the school, there were present nearly 400 representative men and women of the official and business life of Washington. Addresses were delivered by Señor Don J. Antonio López Gutierrez, minister of Honduras; Señor Don J. E. Lefevre, chargé d'Affaires of Panama; Admiral W. S. Benson, chairman of the United States Shipping Board; Dr. R. S. MacElwee, Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the

Department of Commerce and dean of the faculty of the school, and Dr. Clarence J. Owens, Director General of the Southern Commercial Congress and executive director of the school. All of these speeches highly commended the idea of the school and its Pan American character in that it would be of benefit alike to every country of Latin America as well as to the United States. The minister of Honduras and the chargé d'affaires of Panama particularly emphasized the practical usefulness of a school of this kind and referred to its excellent courses in both Spanish and Portuguese, the proper knowledge of which is so necessary for the real understanding of the Latin American countries. Admiral Benson pointed out how important steamship facilities were for the building up of Pan American commerce, and stated that everything possible was being done by the Shipping Board to promote communication between North and South America. Dr. MacElwee outlined the growing need for trained men and women in the field of Pan American and foreign commerce and showed the demands that were made upon his bureau for those who were qualified. Mr. Barrett in introducing the speakers gave the history, program, and purpose of the school and laid special emphasis upon the intention of the faculty to discuss everything from the Latin American as well as the North American standpoint. He described to the audience the growth of the Pan American Union and the meaning of its beautiful building which, he said, should be an inspiration to the members of the school.

Aside from Mr. Barrett as chairman of the advisory council, Dr. Clarence J. Owens as executive director, and Dr. R. S. MacElwee as dean of the faculty, the others acting as officers or giving direct instruction include Mr. Buist C. Getsinger, assistant director, who is commissioner of commerce for the Southern Commercial Congress and was for 18 years in the office of the Treasurer of the United States; Dr. Julius Klein, lecturer, who is commercial attaché of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce in Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay, formerly chief of the Latin American division of that bureau and professor of Latin American history and economics at Harvard; Hon. Edward F. Feely, lecturer, who is commercial attaché in Mexico, was formerly connected with the Latin American division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and for many years export trade agent in many Latin American countries; Mr. William A. Reid, lecturer, who is chief clerk of the Pan American Union, has traveled extensively in all parts of Central and South America, and written books on Latin American relations; Prof. Arturo Torres, instructor in Spanish, who is the assistant in the educational section of the Pan American Union, was formerly general superintendent of education of Costa Rica, instructor of Spanish in Columbia University, and is soon to take charge of the department of commercial Spanish of the

school of commerce of the New York University; Prof. J. de Siqueira Coutinho, in charge of Portuguese, who is connected with the Brazilian section of the Pan American Union, professor of Portuguese language and literature in George Washington University, and formerly was professor of Portuguese language and literature at the free University of Lisbon.

Among the lecturers were Hon. Joshua W. Alexander, Secretary of Commerce, of the United States Department of Commerce; Señor Don Federico Alfonso Pezet, ambassador of Peru to the United States; Señor Dr. Don Jacobo Varela, minister of Uruguay to the United States; Hon. Duncan U. Fletcher, United States Senator from Florida; Dr. Philander P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education of the United States; Hon. W. P. G. Harding, governor, Federal Reserve Board; Mr. Chas. M. Pepper, director, Chilean-American Association and former foreign trade adviser of the United States Department of State; Mr. O. K. Davis, secretary National Foreign Trade Council; Dr. Francisco J. Yánes, Assistant Director of the Pan American Union, and many others who are prominently connected with Pan American affairs.

The courses and subjects of study summarized included the following: (1) *Languages*.—Instruction and practice in the use of Spanish and Portuguese along lines both practical and useful in commercial and economic intercourse. (2) *Selling*.—Lectures in the methods and channels of selling American goods in foreign markets, covering the following subjects: Survey of sales problems; study of the market; direct sales problems; the export middleman; agents and agencies; traveling salesmen; correspondence, catalogues and advertising; export combinations; a contrast of markets for American goods; factors affecting marketing of American goods; miscellaneous sales factors; terms of payment; terms of delivery; tendencies in economic reconstruction; and export trade aids. (3) *Paper work*.—Lectures and practice covering the different steps in four export transactions, with the proper use of papers and documents, including the following subjects: The inquiry, the quotation, the "firm" order, the purchase order, shipment to seaboard, the foreign freight forwarder, shipping procedure, ocean bills of lading, marine insurance, consular invoice, the financial papers, and practice upon papers for complete transactions. (4) *Pan American Commerce*.—Lectures and discussions on the principal phases of commerce, including the following: Geographical, economic, social, political, and commercial conditions and characteristics; commodities of Latin American commerce; foreign correspondence; packing; foreign exchange; ocean transportation; ports and terminal facilities; history of commerce; consular procedure; tariffs and commercial treaties; and export combinations.

RECEPTION OF THE AMBASSADOR OF PERU

ON May 17, 1920, took place the formal reception by President Wilson of Señor Don Federico Alfonso Pezet, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Peru. The ambassador is no stranger to Washington's diplomatic and social circles. A little over eight years ago—on April 23, 1912, to be more exact—he presented his credentials as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Peru to President Taft, serving during the entire period of four years of the first administration of President Leguia of Peru and becoming one of the most popular and most widely known members of the diplomatic corps. Educated in England, the ambassador speaks English with the fluency and grace of a native Briton, and as an orator he is known in this country from Maine to California. Always an enthusiastic Pan Americanist, it is indeed gratifying to welcome him back to his old influential place as one of the leading members of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.

In presenting his credentials to President Wilson, the ambassador said:

MR. PRESIDENT: Having been accredited by the President and the Government of Peru with the rank of ambassador to your Government, I have therefore the honor to place in your hands both the letters of credence which invest me with this character and those of the recall of my distinguished predecessor.

In furtherance of the behests of my Government I desire to assure you, in its name, that my mission to the Government over which you so worthily preside has, as its principal feature, the manifestation of the sentiments of absolute harmony, on the part of the Peruvian Government and Nation, with the high political ideals so often proclaimed by the illustrious heads of this great Nation, and especially by you, sir, in those supreme moments when the necessity for upholding the empire of right obliged you to take part in the World War for the defense of humanity and the maintenance of the supremacy of justice over the imposition of an arrogant militarism.

I must, however, Mr. President, crave that in carrying out my high functions, and in my endeavor to secure those benefits for our respective nations which will be my constant aim, I may be favored with the inestimable assistance of your confidence and support. I hope, therefore, that I may count on both these favors being accorded to me to enable me to realize my purpose, which is the still further strengthening of our friendly relations, established in the past on sound foundations, which the present has consolidated and which the future will, so I earnestly hope, render indestructible.

I can not conclude without expressing once more, in the name of the President of the Republic, in that of the whole Peruvian Nation, and in my own, the sincere gratification with which we have learned of your return to health, as well as our wishes and our hopes for your own personal happiness and the ever-increasing prosperity of the Nation over whose high destiny you so ably preside.



SEÑOR DON FEDERICO ALFONSO PEZET, PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

Señor Don Federico Alfonso Pezet, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from Peru to the United States, was born at the Peruvian legation in London in 1859. The son of Juan Federico Pezet y Tirado and Elizabeth Emma Alcock Eastted, he comes of a long line of distinguished ancestors on both his father's and mother's side. He was educated in England and in the military academy at Lima, Peru, and entered the army as a sublieutenant in 1878. He served the country well in the war with Chile, being awarded a military medal for bravery. He began his diplomatic career as consul of Peru in Panama in 1886, and has steadily risen until he now holds the highest diplomatic rank and the most responsible post within the gift of his country.

President Wilson replied to the remarks of the ambassador as follows:

Mr. AMBASSADOR: In recognition to the important standing of Peru among the nations of South America and of the friendship which has characterized her intercourse with the United States, I was pleased to recommend to the Congress the elevation of the diplomatic mission of the United States at Lima to the grade of an embassy. The responsive action of Congress gave me a satisfaction, which was equaled by the gratification I felt at the reciprocal action of Peru in raising to the same exalted rank her diplomatic representation at Washington.

The pleasure which I would ordinarily have in receiving an accredited ambassador from Peru is enhanced in your case by my knowledge of the fact that your former official residence in the United States in other diplomatic capacities has made you so familiar with our Government and institutions and so well acquainted with the American people as to make unnecessary an assurance of the unselfish friendship of the United States for Peru or of those high principles of right and justice by which the United States and its people are governed in their dealing with foreign nations.

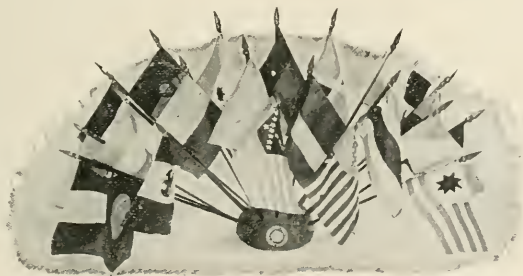
I may be allowed, however, to avail myself of the occasion to emphasize my desire that there should not only exist between the United States and Peru relations of harmonious accord, both political and commercial, but that, as the two countries were of one mind concerning the importance of upholding the cause of human rights, they may also coordinate toward making real those high ideals for which militarism was combated and without which there can be no enduring peace.

I am gratified at your assurance that the sentiments of your Government in this respect are in harmony with my own.

The United States and Peru have much in common. Their theory of government is the same and their institutions are similarly founded on the stable bases of equal rights before the law and rule of the majority under constitutional safeguard.

In its foreign policy each professes to be governed by the accepted principles of international law and the dictates of right and justice. Between two nations so corresponding there should be none other than a desire on the part of each to maintain with the other cordial political relations and reciprocally advantageous commercial intercourse. I shall be glad indeed to give you, undiminished, my earnest cooperation to promote these objects.

I appreciate the good wishes which you express in your own behalf and on account of your Government. I ask you to accept my thanks and to make known to your president the like sentiments which I entertain for him and the Peruvian Nation.



THE NEW AMBASSADOR OF BRAZIL TO THE UNITED STATES

HIS Excellency Señor Augusto Cochrane de Alencar, ambassador of Brazil near the Government of the United States, is one of the ablest and most distinguished diplomats of the Republic. The new ambassador is the son of Señor José de Alencar, a noted jurist, writer and author of the celebrated novels entitled *Guarany* and *Iracema*.

The ambassador, after completing his law studies in the law schools of Pernambuco and São Paulo, visited a number of European countries with the object of perfecting his education, and in 1890 entered the diplomatic service as secretary of the Brazilian legation in Chile. He was promoted *sur place* first secretary, and in that capacity served in Santiago de Chile, Montevideo, Berlin, Madrid, Lisbon, again in Montevideo, Asuncion and Quito. In all these capitals he acted as *chargé d'affaires*. In February, 1907, he was appointed counselor of the legation in Quito, and promoted three years thereafter to minister resident in Bogota, a post which he did not occupy. In May, 1911, he was made minister plenipotentiary near the Government of Peru, and remained in that position for a period of more than seven years. During the latter part of 1916 he was called to Rio de Janeiro to occupy the position of Assistant Secretary of Foreign Relations. At the beginning of the present year he was appointed ambassador near the Government of the United States to take the place of his excellency Domicio da Gama, now ambassador of Brazil near the Government of Great Britain.

The new ambassador was officially received by the President of the United States on May 26, 1920. In presenting his credentials the ambassador spoke as follows:

Mr. President: Assured of the support and earnestness that I shall always find with the Government of the United States of America in promoting the interests of our two countries, I begin my mission filled with pleasure and confidence in its happy outcome by placing in Your Excellency's hands my credentials of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of Brazil.

And with these I also have the honor to deliver to Your Excellency the letter of recall of my predecessor who so well interpreted the need of the two Republics and did so much to strengthen our traditional relations of friendship.

Those relations, almost centennial, never broken or altered in their friendship, surely afforded a safe foundation for the stability of our mutual good understanding



Photograph from L. Boerfaequo of Rio de Janeiro.

**HIS EXCELLENCY SEÑOR DON AUGUSTO COCHRANE DE ALENCAR, BRAZILIAN
AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.**

His Excellency Señor Augusto Cochrane de Alencar is recognized as one of the foremost lawyers and writers of Brazil. As a diplomat he is known in many countries, having served as first secretary of legation and chargé d'affaires in the leading capitals of South America, as well as in Berlin, Madrid, and Lisbon. In May, 1911, he was made Brazilian ambassador to Peru, where he served for seven years. In 1918 he was recalled to Brazil to serve as under secretary of foreign affairs. Early in 1920 he was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States.

and the prompt and fair adjustment of any incident that should perchance impair it. But no such incident occurred; on the contrary our interests have developed in perfect harmony as evidenced by the displays of courtesy that in increasing numbers afford to both countries opportunities to come into contact and through that reciprocal acquaintance broaden their natural, geographical friendship, so to speak.

The peace conference at which Your Excellency as head of your country's delegation and Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, of that of Brazil, had occasion to communicate, demonstrated what cordiality may exist between nations united not by any alliance of limited interests but by a community of aspirations and ideals such as that which brought the two Republics shoulder to shoulder in the last war.

Equally with its Chief Magistrate the whole Brazilian Nation appreciated your cordial and gentlemanly kindness, that it does not forget, when on the invitation of the United States Government, Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President-Elect of the Republic, visited this great friendly country whose hospitality and courtesy did not stop at receiving him with the utmost amenity, stretching over the sea, they sent for him there, and then sent him as far as Brazil by sea on one of your large war ships.

In my mission I am to voice those sentiments of the grateful friendship of the Brazilian people and their illustrious President and the wishes they all make and to which I join my own for the personal happiness of Your Excellency and the constant prosperity of this Republic.

In reply President Wilson welcomed the ambassador in the following cordial terms:

MR. AMBASSADOR: The considerate courtesy and friendliness which have always characterized the intercourse of the diplomatic representatives of Brazil with this Government give assurance that, while a change in that representation may be regretted, the conduct of the affairs of the mission will be intrusted to no one who has not at heart the promotion of the best interests of the two countries and the maintenance between them of the most friendly and cordial relations, based on those high principles of right and justice by which each desires to be governed in its intercourse, both political and commercial, with the other.

Therefore, feeling confident that, in no less degree than did your predecessor, you will exert your energies to promote the common interests of the two countries and to increase still further, if that be possible, their mutual trust and confidence, it gives me pleasure to receive from your hands the letters which accredit you as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Brazil to the United States, and to accord you formal recognition in that exalted capacity.

I accept, also, the letter of recall of your predecessor, whose residence among us is agreeably remembered, and to whom I extend my congratulations on his selection to the high office intrusted to him.

The relations between the United States and Brazil, as you remark, are historic for their unbroken friendliness; so that it would be very difficult, indeed, to imagine any difference arising between the two countries that would not promptly yield to adjustment under their settled policy of dealing justly with each other. Cordial as these relations are and have ever been, however, it is my earnest wish that intercourse between the two peoples should become even more cordial and intimate through a better acquaintanceship, to be gained by travel, interchange of thought, intellectual contact and closer commercial connections. I also wish that our two countries, actuated as they are by the same principles and moving toward similar ideals, may continue to work in harmony to relieve the strain which a sorely stricken world is now undergoing.

It was a great pleasure to me and to my associates in Government and to the people of the United States to have Dr. Pessoa visit us. We felt honored by his coming and I am highly gratified at so warm an expression of his and your Government's appreciation of the courtesies we were privileged to extend to him.

I thank you for the friendly sentiments and good wishes which you express on behalf of the President and the people of Brazil and on your own account. I shall be grateful if you will assure President Pessoa of the similar sentiments which I and the American people entertain for him and the people of Brazil.

ADDITIONAL TOPIC SIXTH INTERNATIONAL SANI- TARY CONFERENCE ∴

THE Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Uruguay in the United States has kindly advised the Pan American Union that the Organizing Committee of the Sixth International Sanitary Conference has included exanthematic typhus among the special subjects to be discussed at that conference. Paragraph 4 of the program of said conference, which appears on page 61 of the July, 1920, English edition of the Bulletin of the Pan American Union, has, therefore, been changed to read: "Considerations relative to the outbreak and development of bubonic plague and of exanthematic typhus: methods employed to combat them; their results." The Pan American Union has officially communicated this modification to the Governments invited to participate in the conference, and to the International Sanitary Office in Washington.



AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA.

The estimated yield for the BARLEY, alpiste, and peanut crop for the present year is 290,190 tons, as follows: Barley, 223,800 tons; alpiste, 12,890; and peanuts, 53,500.

In 1919 there were under cultivation in the Republic 7,000 hectares of RICE, 6,000 of tobacco, 113,000 of grapes, and 13,000 hectares of cotton.

The Argentine-Hispanic Commercial Interchange and COLD STORAGE CO. will soon build a cold-storage plant at Santa Fe.

The consumption of YERBA MATE in the Argentine Republic amounts annually to 55,000,000 kilos, 2,000,000 of which are produced in Misiones, 4,000,000 imported from Paraguay, while the remainder is imported from Brazil.

From April 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920, the exports of Mendoza WINES to Uruguay were 3,512,000 liters, and the exports of grapes and other fruits 2,301,120 kilos.

The Scandinavian countries have taken steps to buy large quantities of FLOUR and cereals from the Argentine Republic, and to encourage trade between these nations and Argentina.

The United States EXHIBIT OF MANUFACTURES, which was to have been held in Buenos Aires in November and December of the present year, has been postponed.

Duties of 5 pesos per 100 kilos have been placed on exports of FLOUR, and 4 pesos per 100 kilos on exports of wheat, and an additional duty of 2 per cent ad valorem on food substances containing wheat.

An importing and exporting company in Buenos Aires has ordered two vessels of 4,300 tons each, constructed in Scotland, to ply between Buenos Aires and Punta Arenas. The contract price is \$1,352,887. The vessels are to be delivered in December, 1920.

Spanish and Italian capitalists have bought the German Transatlantic Electric Co., which furnishes the city of Buenos Aires with ELECTRIC current.

BOLIVIA.

The President issued a decree classifying as MINERALS OF THE GOVERNMENT RESERVE those located in the provinces of Inquisivi and Loayza, and those in the Department of La Paz, as well as the iron in the cantons of Tiahuanaco and Puerto Suarez, and in the national territory of the Colonies.

In April a NEW AGRICULTURAL STATION was established in the city of Cochabamba.

An aviation company has been formed under the name of Sociedad Boliviana de Transportes Aéreos to establish AIR TRANSPORTATION SERVICE in the country. The Government has given the new company the right to operate an air line between Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. For this purpose they will use four triplanes, of the newest type, capable of carrying 10 passengers and 1,000 kilos of freight, and the trip will be made in about six hours. The main aviation station of the company will be in Cochabamba.

The ministry of colonization has given instruction to the prefects and national representatives to compile a list of unoccupied lands in the Republic and to parcel them out to immigrants to establish FARMING AND STOCK-RAISING COLONIES.

The Government of Bolivia has made a contract with Señors Lavenás, Poli y Cía. to construct the LA QUIACA-TUPIZA RAILROAD. According to the terms of the contract the Government will pay the sum of 7,341,280 bolivianos (boliviano equals \$0.3893) for the construction of the railroad, which must be finished within two years from the date of the contract.

In a meeting of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF LA PAZ, held in May, the following officers were elected: President, Señor Moisés Ormachea; vice president, Señor J. Armand Gutiérrez; treasurer, Señor Enrique García; and secretary, Señor Miguel Casanovas.

An English company has been organized in Bolivia, under the name of the MADEIRA MAMORÉ TRADING CO., to sell merchandise and machinery. This company will establish agents in Trinidad, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and Riberalta.

BRAZIL.

The destination of Brazilian exports in the year 1919 was as follows:

Coffee.—Total, 12,963,000 bags (of 60 kilos or 132.3 pounds each). Chief countries of destination were: United States, 6,215,000 bags; France, 3,371,000 bags; Sweden, 517,000 bags; Belgium, 524,000 bags; United Kingdom, 309,000 bags; Denmark, 304,000 bags; Netherlands, 253,000 bags; Spain, 225,000 bags; Italy, 201,000 bags. Chief ports of shipment were: Santos, 9,426,000 bags; Rio de Janeiro, 2,507,000 bags. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 5,530,000 bags.

Cacao.—Total, 62,584 metric tons (ton=2,204.6 pounds). The chief countries of destination were: United States, 33,579 tons; France, 15,575 tons; United Kingdom, 3,566 tons; Netherlands, 2,130 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Bahia, 54,855 tons, and Para, 5,576 tons. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 20,719 tons.

Yerba mate.—Total, 90,200 tons. The principal countries of destination were: Argentina, 64,648 tons; Uruguay, 21,214 tons; Chile, 4,212 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Paranagua, 40,418 tons; Sao Francisco, 17,912 tons; Antonina, 12,493 tons; Foz do Iguassu, 7,988 tons; Livramento, 5,464 tons; Porto Alegre, 2,695 tons; Uruguayana, 2,399 tons. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 17,419 tons.

Beans.—Total, 58,607 tons. The chief countries of destination were: France, 28,127 tons; Netherlands, 11,361 tons; Germany, 5,248 tons; Italy, 4,652 tons; United Kingdom, (on order) 4,052 tons. The principal ports of shipment were: Santos, 45,895 tons; Rio de Janeiro, 6,580 tons; Porto Alegre, 5,905 tons. There was a decrease as compared with the previous year of 12,307 tons.

Rice.—Total, 28,423 tons. Chief countries of destination were: Argentina, 14,368 tons; Uruguay, 6,184 tons; Netherlands, 2,426 tons; France, 1,678 tons; and Germany, 2,410 tons. Principal ports of shipment: Porto Alegre, 10,678 tons; Santos, 8,844 tons; Pelotas, 5,246 tons; Rio de Janeiro, 1,029 tons; Livramento, 881 tons; Uruguayana, 668 tons; Rio Grande, 749 tons. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 507 tons.

Indian corn.—Total, 3,475 tons. Chief countries of destination were: United Kingdom, 2,783 tons; French Guiana, 301 tons; Portugal, 195 tons; France, 130 tons. Principal ports of shipment were: Fortaleza, 1,030 tons; Ihla do Cajueilo, 694 tons; Maranhao, 417 tons; Para, 652 tons; Amapa, 301 tons. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of 10,800 tons.

Mandioca meal.—Total, 21,834 tons. Chief countries of destination were: United Kingdom, 8,920 tons; France, 7,181 tons; Portugal, 2,462 tons; Argentina, 1,004 tons; Uruguay, 1,706 tons. Chief ports of shipment were: Rio de Janeiro, 9,620 tons; Fortaleza, 2,597 tons; Porto Alegre, 2,146 tons; Maranhao, 1,620 tons; Para, 1,462 tons; Ihla do Cajueilo, 1,247 tons. Compared with year 1918 there was a decrease of 43,488 tons.

Sugar.—Total, 69,428 tons. The chief countries of destination were: United States, 18,380 tons; France, 16,303 tons; United Kingdom, 13,444 tons; Uruguay, 5,746 tons; Argentina, 5,783 tons; Spain, 2,100 tons; Italy, 2,101 tons; Portugal, 2,017 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Pernambuco, 37,835 tons; Rio, 20,677 tons; Bahia, 6,369 tons; Maccio, 4,233 tons. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of 42,206 tons.

Tobacco.—Total, 43,280 tons. The chief countries of destination were: France, 11,437 tons; Netherlands, 7,565 tons; Belgium, 5,614 tons; Argentina, 4,205 tons; Spain, 2,979 tons; Denmark, 2,303 tons; Germany, 2,986 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Bahia, 38,123 tons; Rio de Janeiro, 2,348 tons; San Francisco, 1,141 tons. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 13,526 tons.

Rubber.—Total, 33,253 tons. The chief countries of destination were: United States, 23,299 tons; United Kingdom, 6,769 tons; France, 2,556 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Para, 17,764 tons; Manaos, 14,037 tons.

Woods and lumber.—Total, 103,823 tons. The chief countries of destination were: Argentina, 62,747 tons; Uruguay, 22,105 tons; United States, 6,628 tons; Portugal, 4,697 tons; Paraguay, 3,702 tons; Spain, 2,550 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Parana-gua, 46,315 tons; Sao Francisco, 22,527 tons; Para, 12,347 tons; Livramento, 7,216 tons; Santos, 2,596 tons. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of 75,976 tons.

Cotton.—Total, 12,153 tons. The chief countries of destination were: United Kingdom, 4,908 tons; France, 4,529 tons; Portugal, 1,016 tons; Germany, 199 tons; United States, 461 tons; Netherlands, 612 tons; Italy, 245 tons; Belgium, 182 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Santos, 6,003 tons; Pernambuco, 1,692 tons; Fortaleza, 1,241 tons; Rio de Janeiro, 1,478 tons; Maranhao, 891 tons. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 9,559 tons.

Bran.—Total, 10,706 tons. Chief countries of destination were: United Kingdom, 8,448 tons; United Kingdom (on order), 946 tons; Denmark, 1,040 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Rio de Janeiro, 5,602 tons; Santos, 3,813 tons; Pernambuco, 1,230 tons. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 5,517 tons.

Carnauba wax.—Total, 6,224 tons. The chief countries of destination were: United States, 3,180 tons; United Kingdom, 1,466 tons; Netherlands, 266 tons; Italy, 156 tons; Belgium, 136 tons. The chief ports of shipment were: Fortaleza, 3,520 tons; Ihla do Cajueiro, 1,304 tons; Rio de Janeiro, 558 tons; Pernambuco, 552 tons; Bahia, 182 tons. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 2,010 tons.

The department of agriculture, commerce, and industry has established an office with the object of encouraging the cultivation of COTTON.

In April, 1920, the exports of RUBBER from Para, Manaos, and Itaquitira consisted of 5,239,998 pounds to the United States, and 3,047,755 pounds to Europe.

In January, 1920, the EXPORTS and imports of Brazilian products amounted to £12,269,000, as compared with £8,814,000 during the same month of 1919.

CHILE.

According to the report of the central bureau of statistics of the Chilean Government, the TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE of Chile for the year 1918 was 1,235,699,482 pesos gold, represented by imports to the value of 436,074,065 pesos and exports of 799,625,417 pesos.

In 1917 the imports were 355,077,027 pesos and the exports 712,289,028, or a total of 1,067,366,055 pesos. There was therefore for the year 1918, as compared with 1917, an increase in imports of 80,997,038 pesos and in exports of 87,336,389 pesos, or a total increase in the foreign trade of 168,333,427 pesos. The balance of trade in 1918 amounted to 363,551,352 pesos.

In figures of United States currency, estimating the Chilean gold peso at 36.5 cents (18d sterling), the foreign trade for the year 1918 was: Imports, \$159,167,034; exports, \$291,863,277; total, \$451,030,311. On the same basis the figures for the year 1917 were: Imports, \$129,603,115; exports, \$259,985,495; total, \$389,588,610.

The imports for the year 1918, by countries of origin, were as follows:

	1918		1918
United States.....	\$74,259,940	Netherlands.....	\$256,456
United Kingdom.....	29,727,640	Uruguay.....	217,830
Peru.....	11,588,045	Norway.....	212,376
Argentina.....	11,306,836	Guatemala.....	172,151
India.....	6,828,620	Salvador.....	127,339
France.....	5,037,314	Costa Rica.....	130,183
Spain.....	4,420,889	China.....	110,262
Japan.....	4,293,245	Denmark.....	81,643
Mexico.....	2,666,328	Panama.....	67,073
Australia.....	1,343,896	Portugal.....	36,198
Bolivia.....	1,326,661	Belgium.....	3,601
Italy.....	1,301,898	Germany.....	10,768
Sweden.....	1,173,265	Other countries.....	133,589
Brazil.....	788,610		
Ecuador.....	603,382	Total.....	159,167,034
Cuba.....	566,450		
Switzerland.....	374,546		

The exports for the year 1918, by countries of destination, were as follows:

	1918		1918
United States.....	\$178,483,083	Other British possessions.....	\$383,748
United Kingdom.....	66,475,572	Ecuador.....	347,690
Argentina.....	9,616,099	Uruguay.....	312,597
Peru.....	6,632,168	Cape Colony.....	175,606
Japan.....	3,018,836	India.....	124,626
Bolivia.....	2,905,132	Canada.....	86,954
France.....	1,548,062	Other countries.....	396,616
Panama.....	1,064,704	Foreign merchandise exported.....	13,141,060
Egypt.....	962,411	On orders.....	258,302
Brazil.....	892,087		
Polynesia.....	869,485	Total.....	291,863,277
Spain.....	771,462		
Australia.....	654,212		
Mexico.....	609,096		
Sweden.....	607,461		
Java.....	551,180		
Cuba.....	500,100		
Italy.....	474,928		

A detailed statement of this commerce has been published by the Pan American Union in pamphlet form.

COLOMBIA.

On May 5 the first STOCK FAIR was held in Medellin in the new building constructed for the purpose by the municipality. The

edifice cost 150,000 pesos (peso equals \$0.9733), and is a very fine one, extending over 14,000 square varas (vara equals 31.5 inches).

The COLOMBIAN PRODUCTION OF SUGAR for 1920 is estimated at a probable excess of 20 per cent over the crop of the past year, which was 63,400 sacks (of 125 pounds each) of white sugar; and 10,000 sacks (of 150 pounds each) of brown sugar. A new "central" is being built at Sauta, on the Atrato River.

The Colombian press states that in Mendoza a new company, with a capital of 600,000 pesos, has been formed to start a THREAD AND TEXTILE FACTORY. Power will be supplied by the municipal power plant, and there will be 400 operatives in the factory.

According to the papers of Bogota, the firm of Laserna y Compañia, of Ibague, Tolima, has signed a contract with the municipality for the building of ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAYS wherever the traffic requires it.

The minister of public works approved on February 20 the plans and surveys of the CALDAS RAILROAD for the sections between Zanjón Hondo and Quiebra Vasquez. Wherever the railway crosses the public highway the Caldas Railway Co. must fulfill the provisions of law 62 of 1887.

On March 15 the National Government issued a decree covering the REGULATION OF AVIATION in Colombia. This decree classifies privately owned aircraft into two classes, according to their use, as touring aircraft or commercial aircraft. The aircraft, which are the property of the Government, are to be used for military purposes, the mails, and customs, or police forces. Private aviation companies established or to be established in the territory of the Republic will be considered as national, as well as all private aircraft, whether used for touring or commerce. Private aircraft companies will be obliged to give a declaration to the ministry of war to the effect that they will comply with the rules for aviation.

The irrigation committee of Tolima has ordered lock gates built for the IRRIGATION WORKS in the Coello River at La Bolsa. This new system will within six months irrigate several thousand hectares of land which to-day is abandoned for lack of water. The new irrigation system will also provide an electric plant to light El Espinal, Guamo, and El Chicoral. The committee hopes to carry out several projects in the central region of Tolima, which, with the irrigation system, will permit the extensive cultivation of rice and tobacco and provide pasture land for stock.

A STOCK AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR was held during the middle of July in the city of Sogamoso. The exhibits were cattle, horses, mules, sheep, hogs, poultry, and dogs. The agricultural exhibits were divided into horticulture, floriculture, fruit raising, cereals, aromatic grains; oleaginous plants; savories; saccharins and forage; flours, pastry and bread making; preserves, chocolates, fats,

and oils; pitches, tars, and mineral waters; milk products, honeys, and medicinal products.

The electric light and power company of Zipaquira will construct a new **ELECTRIC PLANT** near the Neusa River to increase its capacity. A member of the company is now in the United States purchasing the equipment for the new power house.

The assembly of the department of Cunidinamarca has decided to use for prizes, for the distribution of seed, and for the maintenance of Cuban tobacco experts to teach Cuban methods in the **CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO**, 30 per cent of the tobacco revenue.

The Compañía de Ganadería Colombiana and the International Products Co. of New York have agreed to form a new company, to be known as the Colombian Products Co., to establish a **PACKING HOUSE** in the port of Coveñas, municipality of Tolu, department of Bolivar. The National Government has transferred the concessions given to each of the original companies to the new company, to be formed according to the contract approved September 21, 1918.

According to Bogota papers Mr. Kernel, an expert mineralogist, has found **DEPOSITS OF PLATINUM** in the Putumayo region and reports that the samples are excellent.

A **STOCK COMPANY TO MANUFACTURE TEXTILES** has been formed in Medellin, with a capital of 200,000 pesos in 20,000 shares of 10 pesos each (peso equals \$0.9733).

COSTA RICA.

Presidential decree of April 12 provides for the publication of a statistical pamphlet on the **COMMERCE AND POPULATION OF COSTA RICA**, covering the last 10 years.

The **PARCELS POST SERVICE WITH GERMANY** has been resumed, subject to the following conditions: Parcels must not exceed 5 kilos in weight and must be brought unsealed to the post offices of Costa Rica; each parcel must be accompanied by a license to export merchandise to Germany. The service will be carried on via Italy and Switzerland by La Veloce steamship line.

The United Fruit Co. has added two **NEW STEAMERS** to its New York-Limon route. The ships were built in England; one named the Ulúa and the other the Toloa, after Honduran rivers, and each has a displacement of 7,000 tons.

On May 2 a new **POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE** was opened in the town of Villarreal, Province of Guanacaste.

In the early part of May an **EXHIBITION OF MEXICAN PRODUCTS** was opened in the city of San José by the Mexican Commercial Propaganda Delegation to Central and South America.

According to newspaper reports the **COFFEE CROP** of the present year was 246,000 quintales, as against 260,000 of the previous

year, or a decrease of 14,000 quintales. Of this crop the following quantities were exported: To New York, 51,000 sacks of 150 pounds each; San Francisco, 41,000 sacks; London, 65,000 sacks, leaving 7,000 sacks not exported. The total value of the crop is estimated at \$4,744,000.

CUBA.

According to statistics published by the department of agriculture there are in the Republic 196 SUGAR centrals, 81 of which belong to Cubans, 62 to North Americans, 38 to Spaniards, 4 to Englishmen, 4 to Frenchmen, 2 to Swiss, 1 to Italians, 1 to Cubans and North Americans, and 3 to Spaniards and Cubans.

The BLACK STAR LINE will establish a new service between Panama and Cuba, employing freight and passenger vessels and touching at Colon, Bocas del Toro, Port Limon, Kingston, and Santiago de Cuba.

According to press reports a rich vein of COPPER ore has been found in the jurisdiction of Bayamo, Province of Santiago de Cuba.

The Commercial Cable Co. has been authorized to install a new CABLE between Habana and Miami, Fla., and the Western Union Telegraph Co. has been empowered to establish a cable line between Cuba and Barbados.

Two cloth FACTORIES, two fertilizing plants, and a plant for the manufacture of spare parts for automobiles have recently been established in Cuba.

The condition of the present SUGAR crop on June 5 last was as follows: Receipts, 3,095,954 tons, as compared with 3,156,328 tons on the same date of the previous year; exports, 2,395,174 tons, as compared with 1,885,277 tons during the same period of 1919; and stored in ports, 682,350 tons, as compared with 1,215,236 tons during the same period of the previous year.

Canadian statistics show that the TRADE of Cuba with Canada during the fiscal year 1919-20 amounted to \$23,915,311.

In 1910 the CONTROLLED RAILWAYS transported 8,567,057 tons of merchandise; in 1911, 7,648,270; in 1912, 10,183,227; in 1913, 11,436,303; in 1914, 10,478,686; in 1915, 11,890,523; in 1916, 13,808,691; in 1917, 15,646,090; in 1918, 15,938,561; and in 1919, 16,252,397.

The estimated value of the TOBACCO crop of the present year is \$65,000,000.

The branch CUSTOMHOUSE of Santa Cruz del Sur at Manoplas has been authorized to receive and dispatch all kinds of merchandise.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

According to newspaper reports the TOBACCO CROP of the present year is estimated at 60,000,000 pounds, which compared with

the 30,000,000 pound crop of 1919 shows double the production. In order that the crop might be exported in better condition than previous crops, the Government ordered last May that none of the tobacco of this crop should be exported before June 1, 1920.

The Columbus Steamship Co. (Inc.) of New York will add **FOUR NEW STEAMERS** to its fleet, to be used for freight service between New York and ports of the Dominican Republic.

In May the company which holds the concession of the **OIL FIELDS OF AZUA** began drilling wells, building roads, and the construction of quarters incident to the development of this new oil field.

TRADE WITH GERMANY was renewed in March by the arrival in Santo Domingo of a consignment of German merchandise. The shipments included 1,415 cases of beer, 25 boxes of machetes (long knives), 25 sewing machines, 1 case of needles, and 1 case of dolls.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Line has established a **NEW LINE OF STEAMERS** for freight and passenger service between Jamaica, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Dominican Republic.

ECUADOR.

In spite of the fact that the blossoming season on the cacao plantations promised a heavy harvest, the latest reports show that there will be only an **AVERAGE CACAO CROP**. In March 180,000 pounds of cacao were exported through Banía de Caraquez.

According to reports published by the director of statistics, the foreign commerce of the Republic in 1918 amounted to 44,140,256 sucres of which 16,690,720 sucres represented the imports and 27,449,536 the exports.

GUATEMALA.

The Executive Power has sanctioned the organization of a **COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**. The committee, which is composed of five members, will study and report upon the development of agriculture and the activities connected with this branch of the public wealth.

The President of the Republic has repealed the temporary order prohibiting **EXPORTS OF ARTICLES** of prime necessity, such as sugar, wheat, rice, meats, flour, corn, beans, fats, raw sugar (panela), tubers and roots, vegetables, fruits, canned goods, drugs and medicines, etc.

An Executive decree of May 14 provides for the establishment of a central subsistence office, the duty of which will be to take such measures as may be necessary to avoid a shortage of articles of prime necessity in the country.

During the 10 years from 1910 to 1919, inclusive, the value of imports of **FLOUR**, in dollars, was as follows: In 1910, \$281,948; 1911, \$454,154; 1912, \$512,354; 1913, \$394,931; 1914, \$509,279; 1915,

\$506,509; 1916, \$612,809; 1917, \$1,008,051; 1918, \$844,588, and in 1919, \$1,007,514.

HONDURAS.

Consuls of Honduras, in compliance with article 143 of the Consular Rules and Regulations, are required to see that **COMMERCIAL INVOICES** submitted for legalization are made in accordance with the law. To avoid delay exporters should send with consular invoices the respective commercial invoices.

Press reports state that three companies have been formed in Honduras to exploit the **SUGAR INDUSTRY**—one to cultivate sugar cane, another to grind the cane and manufacture the sugar, and a third to market and export it. The company which will grind the cane and manufacture sugar has a capital of \$2,000,000 and will build a refinery with an initial capacity for grinding 1,500 tons of cane in 24 hours, built so that the quantity can be increased to 6,000 tons per day. This factory will be completed in April, 1921, at the town of Lima, 10 miles east of San Pedro Sula, on the right bank of the Chamelecon River. In this fertile region 30,000 acres will be planted to sugar cane. A railway has been constructed from Omolita, via Lima, to Puerto Cortes; and soon another line will be built southward to Lima, uniting with the National Railway a short distance from Chamelecon. The new company will build dwellings, warehouses, offices, a hotel, an aqueduct, and sewers, and establish an electric light plant.

MEXICO.

The National Executive promulgated a law in June on **IDLE LANDS** which the senate of the Republic had approved some time before. The law provides that holders of large tracts of land either must cultivate it or rent it in small parcels to persons who wish to cultivate it.

The National Government on June 7 turned over the **MEXICAN RAILROAD** from Vera Cruz to Mexico to the proprietary company, making meanwhile a careful inventory of all the rolling stock and property of the company to pay the proper indemnity when the amount has been ascertained.

The **CRUISERS OF THE NATIONAL NAVY**, *Progreso* and *Zaragoza*, have been turned into passenger and freight steamers to ply along the Gulf coast between the southeastern States and Vera Cruz. This was done to increase traffic between Vera Cruz and Xelac in Quintana Roo, to facilitate coastwise trade, and liberate products for export from Vera Cruz, Puerto Mexico, and Progreso.

The government of the State of Sonora repealed, early in June, the **TAX ON PRODUCTION OF COWPEAS** of 1.50 pesos per 100 kilograms.

The American consul at Nogales, Sonora, states that, according to the consular licenses which he had certified up to June 1, the SUGAR EXPORTED through Nogales was 2,711,377 pounds, valued at \$590,933. He also stated that there is a considerable amount of sugar in Mexico.

NICARAGUA.

Manuel Saenz Rivas has been authorized by the Government of Nicaragua to establish in the country the manufacture of GLASS AND POTTERY, under the condition that he is to instruct, gratuitously in said industries two persons designated by the Government from each department of the Republic.

The Nicaraguan Government has authorized Ricardo Gordillo to bring into the country for a period of 25 years SPANISH IMMIGRANTS, in accordance with the immigration law in force, with the object of establishing agricultural colonies in any part of the Republic where there are public lands available. The Government will give free to each colonist who is the head of a family 50 hectares of public land, and to each colonist over 18 years old, of either sex, 35 hectares of land, the deeds to be issued to them after the conditions required by the agricultural law are performed. These colonists will engage chiefly in the cultivation of cotton.

According to press reports there are under cultivation in the Department of Rivas 331,551 cacao trees which produce annually 138,435 pounds of CACAO, and 397,620 coffee trees which produce 157,400 pounds of coffee.

PANAMA.

During March 650,000 pounds of SUGAR WAS EXPORTED to the United States from Panama, the value of the export being \$87,580. An American company bought the total sugar product of the country for export, shipping it in April and May. This is the first time that Panaman sugar has been exported to the United States.

In April the TOTAL EXPORT TO THE UNITED STATES from Panama amounted to \$666,526. The shipments were made from the following ports as here given: Bocas del Toro, \$307,830; Colon, \$262,862; and Panama, \$95,834. The general imports into Panama during March and April were as follows: March, 3,935,000 tons, worth \$1,089,000, and in April 6,056,000 tons, worth \$1,507,000.

The Government of Panamá has ordered the construction of a SYSTEM OF HIGHWAYS, for which the sum of \$7,500,000 has been appropriated, to be expended at the rate of a million a year. The Government has called for bids from American contractors.

The Government of Panama, on May 18, officially inaugurated the first SCUTCHING MACHINE installed in the country for the

process of extracting the fiber from abaca (hemp) and other fibrous plants. The new machine is installed in the School of Arts and Crafts.

In response to the question of the governor of the province in regard to issuing PERMITS TO CHINESE APOTHECARIES to sell Chinese drugs, the pharmaceutical investigating committee states that under the present administrative code Chinese selling such drugs could not be considered apothecaries, nor the medicines they sell be considered drugs or pharmaceutical products.

During February the EXPORTS from Panama to the United States totaled a value of \$330,668, of which bananas represented 50 per cent. Panama's imports during the same month amounted to \$1,244,000, classified by countries as follows: Imported from the United States, \$960,000; China, \$173,000; England, \$51,000; Peru, \$20,000; France, \$11,000; and other countries, \$29,000.

PARAGUAY.

During 1919 among the ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED in the packing industry of Paraguay were 97,113 beeves, of which 92,233 were steers and 4,878 cows.

Statistics furnished by the Banco Agricola show the status of AGRICULTURE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PILAR as follows: Twenty hectares of land sown in cotton; 80 hectares in sugar cane; 400 hectares in corn; 250 hectares in sweet potatoes; 50 hectares in beans; 20 hectares in peanuts; as well as 2,000 castor-bean plants and 60,000 orange trees.

The department of lands and colonies has provided for a new commission to be created which is to take charge of the NEW COLONY to be founded on land in the following sections of the department of Barrero Grande: Loma Guazu, Mbocayaty, Cahundy, Canada, Itacupe, and Yuquerimi.

Approval has been given for the construction of the PUBLIC MARKET in the municipality of Yegros.

The President issued a decree on May 8 authorizing the founding of AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN COLONIES on the unclaimed lands of the colonies of Antequera and Rosario Lomas in the department of Villa de San Pedro.

According to reports furnished by the bureau of statistics, during the first quarter of the present year the FOREIGN COMMERCE amounted to 3,484,378 pesos gold, of which 1,968,449 pesos were imports and 1,515,929 pesos exports.

Of the LAST TOBACCO CROP the examiner's office received 126,561 bales, of which 103,798 bales were examined and exported, and 9,517 bales exported unexamined, leaving a balance of 13,246 still on hand.

PERU.

The PERUVIAN STEAMSHIP CO. will construct four new vessels to add to its fleet. This company has leased from the Peruvian Government the ex-German steamers *Paita* and *Anubis*.

The Executive Power has issued a decree regulating the regional CATTLE AND HORSE FAIRS which are held in the country on August 31 of each year. A prize of 100 Peruvian pounds is offered to the stock raiser who exhibits the largest number of cattle from his ranch. Another prize will be given for the best and largest exhibits of horses, and a prize is also offered for the largest exhibit of trotting horses.

Imperial valley LAND to the extent of 1,000 hectares is being offered by the Peruvian Government in 1 hectare lots, provided with water for irrigation at a price which will pay for the irrigation works, the sale to be made to persons who have worked on the irrigation project.

The Executive Power has authorized the Guano Administrative Co. to work the GUANO DEPOSITS in Santa Rosa and Guanape.

The Central Regional Congress has ordered the construction of a MARKET in the city of Ambo.

An Italian-Peruvian BOARD OF TRADE and Industry has been organized in Genoa to promote trade between the two countries.

The Southern Regional Congress has provided lands in Mascabamba, district of Ollantaitambo, as the site of a town and railway station on the Cuzco-Santa Railway.

A law has been passed providing for the construction of a CART ROAD between Coracora, capital of the Province of Parinacochas, and the port of Chala.

SALVADOR.

On May 15 last work was commenced on the RAILWAY line which will put in communication the Department of Ahuachapan with that of Santa Ana, the District of Metapan, and the Guatemalan frontier.

R. Gallardo has been authorized to install and operate an ELECTRIC plant in the city of Cojutepeque, and to furnish electric light and power to that municipality.

The International RAILWAYS of Central America have been authorized to build the following lines: Thirty-one kilometers of the Santa Cruz Michapa and San Salvador line before June 1, 1921; 42 kilometers of the Santa Lucia to Ahuachapan line before May 1, 1922; and 82 kilometers of the Santa Lucia to Metapan line before February 15, 1923. The Government will pay the company \$12,000 per kilometer, and will deliver to it the following subvention bonds: \$600,000 on May 1, 1920; \$600,000 on May 1, 1921; and the balance on May 1, 1922. The company also proposes to build a bridge over the Lempa River before 1921.

In 1919 the slaughterhouses of San Salvador City killed 24,467 beeves, valued at 1,196,206 colones.

An Executive decree of May 14, 1920, forbids the exportation of SUGAR from the Republic.

URUGUAY.

In March last the public MARKETS of Montevideo received the following: 4,901,910 kilos of vegetables, 1,857,468 kilos of fruits, 128,447 dozen eggs, 53,024 fowls, and 107,009 kilos of fish.

In March, 1920, the freight and passenger TRAFFIC of the Central Uruguay Railway in the Department of Montevideo consisted of shipments of outgoing freight totaling 26,258,944 kilos, and receipts 43,478,742 kilos. The number of passengers entering was 28,794, and the number leaving 29,997.

From April 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920, the imports of Argentine WINES aggregated 3,512,500 liters, as compared with 950,000 liters during the same period of the previous years.

In March, 1920, the imports of Argentine FRUITS amounted to 1,384,400 kilos, of which 1,223,120 kilos were quinces.

According to figures published in the press, the total value of the sales of STOCK during the first quarter of the present year amounted to 17,091,905 pesos.

VENEZUELA.

The Caribbean Petroleum Co., which holds the concession granted to Rafael Max. Valladares by the Federal Government on January 2, 1912, for the exploitation and exportation of PETROLEUM and like products, worked 339 deposits in 1919, 79 of which were abandoned before the close of the year. The output in 1919 aggregated 45,913 metric tons, upon which payment was made to the Government of 2 bolivars per ton. The exports of petroleum amounted to 2,168 tons. The company refined in its refinery at San Lorenzo 43,060 tons, and used as fuel 686 tons. Since January 1, 1919, the company has sold for consumption in the country 3,323,086 liters of kerosene, 2,186,271 liters of gasoline, 1,350 liters of mineral turpentine, and 306 liters of benzene. The company paid to the Nation during the year referred to 1,184,511 bolivars, made up of the following items: Mining tax, 265,650 bolivars; area tax, 133,078; exploitation tax, 91,827; tax on kerosene, 618,575; tax on gasoline, 75,110; tax on mineral turpentine, 259; and tax on benzene, 10 bolivars.

In 1920 the PRODUCTION OF ORES decreased considerably, due to the fact that the South American copper syndicate, one of the principal producers, in conformity with orders from its board of directors in England, ceased to operate in March, 1919. The production of gold in 1919 was 653,457 grams, as compared with 712,007 grams in 1918, while the output of copper in 1919 was 2,690,290 kilos, as compared with 29,708,195 kilos in 1918.

The production of ASPHALT in 1920 by the New York and Bermudez Co. from the Guanoco asphalt lake aggregated 45,936 tons, of which 42,459 tons were exported.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA.

The obligations issued in Paris of the BANK called "El Hogar Argentino," amounting to 107,000,000 francs, were redeemed on April 23 last under the direction of the Spanish Bank of the River Plate. Under an agreement made with the British Government on April 17 last a loan of 50,000,000 pesos gold was made to pay a loan of a like sum made with United States bankers and which fell due on May 31 last.

The PORT REVENUES of the city of Buenos Aires in 1919 amounted to 1,537,715 pesos.

The balance sheet of the BANK OF THE ARGENTINE NATION on March 31, 1920, showed cash on hand 288,750,638 pesos currency and 49,563,734 pesos gold. The deposits were 1,281,942,539 pesos currency and 9,865,926 pesos gold.

The message of the President of May 14 last states that the REVENUES of the Government in 1919 amounted to 370,000,000 pesos, or 68,000,000 pesos more than the revenues of the previous year. During the first half of the present year the revenues were 50,000,000 pesos in excess of those of the same period of last year. The deposits in all the banks in March, 1919, were 10,000,000 pesos gold and 2,786,000,000 pesos paper, and the cash on hand 54,000,000 pesos gold and 833,000,000 pesos paper. In March, 1920, the deposits were 17,000,000 pesos gold and 3,157,000,000 pesos paper, and the cash on hand 82,000,000 pesos gold and 850,000,000 pesos paper. Including the large quantities of gold which have reached the country up to May 1, 1920, the money circulation of the country at that time was 1,344,000,000 pesos currency, and the gold deposits intended for conversion, 472,000,000 pesos gold.

BOLIVIA.

The Congress has passed a law providing for the creation of a HIGHER COURT OF APPRAISAL, to be presided over by the director general of customs. It will be vested with the following

powers: To decide appeals on decisions of values and double taxes made in the first instance by the customs agents; to decide questions raised by merchants regarding articles of doubtful appraisal; and to consider changes in the customs tariff. The same law makes effective the customs tariff of imports compiled by the director general of customs, and which contains 2,270 clauses and 40 general rules for their application.

During 1919 the total NET PROFITS OF THE BANCO DE LA NACION BOLIVIANA were 2,944,749 bolivianos (boliviano equals \$0.3893), which will be divided in accordance with the rules of the bank. The general statement issued December 31, 1919, was as follows: Bills in circulation, 26,942,094 bolivianos; cash in gold, 16,372,579 bolivianos; in foreign banks, 17,978,614 bolivianos; and the reserve fund, 5,056,437 bolivianos. The present capital of the bank is 20,000,000 bolivianos.

BRAZIL.

A GERMAN STOCK COMPANY with a capital of 10,000,000 marks has been organized in Rio de Janeiro for the purpose of giving bond for merchandise purchased by its members, and especially for raw materials shipped from abroad to be manufactured in German factories.

The NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE of Porto Alegre has increased its capital from 10,000 to 20,000 contos, and has established a branch at Gravatahy.

Of the 50,000,000 milreis appropriated on January 12 last for improvements in the CENTRAL RAILWAY of Brazil, 23,400,000 will be used for the maintenance of stations and yards, 5,500,000 for offices, 2,950,000 milreis for warehouses, 1,000,000 milreis for rolling stock material, 8,930,000 milreis for freight and passenger cars, and 5,920,000 milreis for locomotives.

The BANK OF BRAZIL increased its agencies in 1919 from 7 to 24, and its net earnings from 12,471 contos in 1918 to 14,788 contos in 1919.

The budget submitted by the department of communications for PUBLIC WORKS in 1921 amounts to 284,768 contos currency and 14,698 contos gold.

The receipts of the NORTHEASTERN RAILWAY from January to April, 1919, amounted to 1,418 contos.

In 1919 the total INDUSTRIAL TAXES amounted to 484 contos gold and 93,548 contos currency.

In 1919 the DISCOUNT TRANSACTIONS of banks in Brazil amounted to 750,333 contos.

On December 31, 1919, the capital of the BRAZILIAN PRODUCTS CO. amounted to 3,966 contos.

CHILE.

In 1919 the PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' SAVINGS BANK did the following business: Deposits, 2,668,570 pesos; mortgage transactions, 2,301,923 pesos; total amount of business since the founding of the bank on December 31, 1919, 21,838,683 pesos. The insurance section, which was founded on July 1, 1919, issued during the first half of that year 415 policies, aggregating 5,284,500 pesos.

In 1919 the net profits of the Antofagasta NITRATE Co. were 8,733,428 pesos; of the Loa Nitrate Co., 115,811 pounds sterling; and of the New Castilla Nitrate Co., 9,902 pesos.

The following companies have been authorized by the Government to increase their capital: Viña del Mar Club, to 600,000 pesos; Grace & Co. (Chile) to 800,000 pesos; and the Boquete Nitrate Co., to the amount of 1,200,000 pounds sterling.

The Executive Power has been authorized to issue TREASURY NOTES to the value of 2,500,000 pesos for use exclusively in completing the National Library, the Historic Museum, and the General Archives building.

In 1919 the CONSOLIDATED TOTORAL TIN CO. had net earnings of 497,008 pesos.

The CUSTOMS DUTIES collected in April last aggregated 9,462,090 gold pesos, of which 6,549,826 were export duties.

According to a report of the BUREAU OF NATIONAL LANDS in 1919 there were 166 new deeds issued, representing a value of 13,973,787 pesos, and 217 deeds registered, representing 17,079,364 pesos. The State owns 9,708 properties, valued at 344,090,304 pesos.

COLOMBIA.

The ministry of the treasury has made a contract with the agent of the Bogota branch of the National City Bank for an ACCOUNT CURRENT for six months, renewable in six months' periods, to the amount of 100,000 pesos.

The National Government decreed on March 31 that when COLLECTION OF FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS was made in the national post and telegraph offices, in drafts payable in the money of the country from which they were sent, that payment should be made in such money, the transaction recorded, including the corresponding difference in exchange, in accordance with article 58 of the seventh heading of the budget. The post and telegraph offices, to show the expenditures occasioned by the payment of drafts, will present with the draft statements of two banks of the city, showing the rate of exchange on the day payment was made and also the receipt of the addressee.

In compliance with the law that banks shall recall MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES AT 4 PER CENT, issued in accordance with the contracts made with the Government, the Banco Lopez of Bogota amortized up to the 1st of February last 199,640 pesos, leaving a balance of 100,257 pesos.

Decree No. 828 of April 20 provided for the payment of the INTEREST ON TREASURY CERTIFICATES which formed the debt of the State.

According to information published on May 1 by the ministry of the treasury, the CERTIFICATES OF THE CASH RESERVE deposited in the banks, classified by departments, amounted in pesos to the following figures: Antioquia, 470,000; Caldas, 110,000; Cundinamarca, 340,000; Tolima, 40,000; Atlantico, 180,000; Bolivar, 60,000; Santandar del Sur, 40,000; and Narino 36,000; total, 1,281,000 pesos.

The ministry of government gave permission, on March 15, to the municipal council of Cali, Department of the Valle del Cauca, to contract a LOAN OF 1,000,000 pesos, for the construction of a metal aqueduct with pressure system and for other public works.

In the latter part of May the COLOMBIAN BONDS OF THE INTERNAL DEBT which the Government had ordered from the American Bank Note Co. arrived, and the Government is now exchanging the provisional notes which were in circulation. The Colombian bond is regarded as one of the safest and best investments in to-day's money market, as it is guaranteed by the Government and pays 10 per cent annual interest. It is taken as the equivalent of money at par in all the national revenue collections, and will be amortized annually on the accumulative system at the rate of 1 per cent of the capital issued.

COSTA RICA.

During February the total REVENUE FROM THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES was 25,600 colones (colon equals \$0.4653), collected as follows: San Jose, 14,808 colones; Alajuela, 1,659 colones; Cartago, 1,556 colones; Heredia, 468 colones; Guanacaste, 2,315 colones; Puntarenas, 3,086 colones; and Limon 1,708 colones.

The President has authorized the municipality of Turrialba to CONTRACT A LOAN of 15,000 colones for the construction of a municipal market.

During April the total RECEIPTS FROM THE SAN JOSE TRAMWAY were 23,533 colones, the company having transported 222,635 persons during the month.

The Banco Internacional de Costa Rica has been authorized to ISSUE 36,000 COLONES in bills. The bills of this issue will be

50-colon notes, to replace a like sum of bills of various denominations which have been withdrawn from circulation.

CUBA.

The MUNICIPAL BUDGET of Marianao for the fiscal year 1920-21 gives the estimated receipts as \$204,231 and the estimated expenditures at \$203,619.

The net earnings of the CUBAN RAILWAY CO. from July 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920, were \$1,671,122.

In May last the Habana CUSTOMHOUSE collected \$4,277,530; the Santiago customhouse, \$50,590; the Sagua la Grande customhouse, \$110,120; and the Matanzas customhouse, \$168,355.

The National Explosive Factory has been authorized to increase its CAPITAL to \$250,000; the Union Antillana Insurance Co. to \$3,000,000; and the Manati Sugar Co. to \$15,000,000.

In 1919 the net earnings of the Habana ELECTRIC Light & Power Co. were \$3,479,751.

In May last the RECEIPTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS amounted to \$225,932, of which \$86,198 were from the telegraph section and \$139,734 from the department of posts.

The International Bank has established a department of IMMIGRATION for the purpose of assisting Spanish immigrants who come to Cuba.

Under a decree of June 12 last an issue of silver and nickel COIN to the value of \$2,100,000 pesos has been authorized. The silver coins will be issued in denominations of 10, 20, and 40 cent pieces, and the copper coins in denominations of 1 and 5 cents.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The BANCO NACIONAL DE SANTO DOMINGO has merged with the American Foreign Banking Corporation of New York. The offices of the Banco Nacional will continue as at present, only that the name will be changed to the American Foreign Banking Corporation.

In the month of April the total INTERNAL REVENUE collected by the office of San Pedro de Macoris was 33,094 pesos (peso equals \$1), collected as follows: Alcoholic liquors, 22,305 pesos; internal-revenue stamps, 4,104 pesos; mails and telegraphs, 1,766 pesos; taxes on property, 1,160 pesos; civil registry, 941 pesos; sanitary taxes, 504 pesos; fines, 264 pesos; embargoes, 53 pesos; patents, 29 pesos; and for other taxes, 50 pesos.

According to figures furnished by the DOMINICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION on the work completed since April 30, the total

number of claims registered to that date was 9,029, with an aggregate value of 14,622,644 pesos; 5,531 claims, worth 3,384,592 pesos, were adjudicated; 2,263 claims, valued at 4,881,022, were disallowed; 35 claims, valued at 183,979 pesos, were annulled; and 80 claims, valued at 401,099 pesos, were held to be without the jurisdiction of the commission.

During May THE CUSTOMS COLLECTION OF SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS were 129,086 pesos.

The municipality of La Romana has contracted a LOAN with the Government of the Republic for 50,000 pesos, to be used for the construction of public works of the city.

ECUADOR.

The Caja de Ahorros (savings bank) of the Province of Guayaquil on April 3 opened the following new sections: Insurance, mortgages, deposits, and discounts.

The National Government on April last authorized the committee on water supply of the fire department of Guayaquil to contract a LOAN OF 1,000,000 SUCRES (sucre equals \$0.4867) from the Banco Comercial Agricola for the immediate improvement of the city water supply for fire.

On March 30 the STATEMENT OF THE BANCO DEL AZUAY showed the following figures: Assets—Gold, 266,650 sucres; silver, 4,200 sucres; bills of other banks, 10,621 sucres; promissory notes, 6,727 sucres; uncollected drafts, 415,374 sucres; outstanding accounts, 281,294 sucres; shareholders, 500,200 sucres; expenditures on the building, 63,279 sucres; furnishings and fixtures, 6,733 sucres; foreign debtors, 12,580 sucres; general expenditures, 5,177 sucres; letters of credit, 28,954 sucres; interest and discounts, 28,416 sucres; and exchange account, 8,260 sucres. Liabilities—Capital, 1,000,000 sucres; reserve fund, 66,620 sucres; fund for dividends, 21,752 sucres; circulation, 531,458 sucres; deposits, 638,329 sucres; commissions, 102 sucres; agents, 28,666 sucres.

The National Government issued a decree on April 30 that the rate of exchange would be computed in sucres as follows: For the United States and Panama, 3.13 sucres per dollar. For the salaries and maintenance of the Ecuadorean Consulates in foreign countries and for the maintenance of Customs and Parcel Post Offices the rate will be as follows: England, £1 sterling, equals 8.35 sucres; France, 5 francs, 0.66 sucre; Switzerland, 5 francs, 1.92 sucres; Italy, 5 lire, 0.50 sucre; Spain, 5 pesetas, 1.86 sucres; Germany, 4 marks, 0.15½ sucre; Chile, 1 peso, 0.66 sucre; Peru, 1 Peruvian pound, 10 sucres.

GUATEMALA.

To offset the lack of funds needed for the maintenance of CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS in the Republic the Executive Power has given 100,000 pesos toward the expenses of such institutions to tide them over until public revenues for that purpose become available.

According to a recent report on December 31, 1919, the OCCIDENTAL BANK had on hand 18,843 pesos, silver; gold, 314.620 pesos; nickel and copper, 13,331 pesos; bank notes of other banks 13,906,100 pesos; and bank bills of the Occidental Bank, 16,632,530 pesos; or a total of 30,885,433 pesos. The Agencies had on hand 357,646 pesos. Other assets were as follows: Bills receivable, 1,032,708 pesos; mortgages, contracts, and loans, 85,136,906 pesos; funds available abroad and guaranteed deposits, 1,056,864 pesos; real estate, 1,625,601 pesos; shares in other companies, 157,507 pesos; total assets, 175,957,619 pesos; capital, 1,650,000 pesos; reserve, 17,000,000 pesos; other funds, 8,900,000 pesos; sight deposits, 69,947,537 pesos; bank notes issued, 74,876,573 pesos; time deposits, 285,604 pesos; sundry creditors, 1,694,635 pesos; total liabilities, 175,957,619 pesos.

A law of May 19 last imposes an ADDITIONAL TAX of 1 peso gold per quintal on sugar exported from the Republic. The amount of the tax, which is to be in force only until February 28, 1921, will be used for the support of the public charity institutions of the country.

HONDURAS.

In November and December, 1919, and in January, 1920, the receipts of the GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE amounted to 23,723 pesos, and the expenses to 16,463 pesos, yielding a net profit of \$7,260.

In March of the present year the receipts of the NATIONAL RAILWAY OF HONDURAS amounted to 46,636 pesos, which, plus the balance on hand from February, 1920, of 11,242 pesos, makes a total of 57,878 pesos. During the same month the expenses amounted to 35,310 pesos, which, deducted from the receipts, leaves a net balance of 22,568 pesos in April last.

NICARAGUA.

The national congress has authorized the Executive Power to contract a LOAN for the sum of 300,000 cordobas with the National Bank of Nicaragua, giving as security the excess revenues comprised in the present fiscal plan. The loan may be made in a lump sum or in partial payments, and the Executive is authorized to arrange with the bank the conditions of the transaction.

During the month of January of the present year the CUSTOMS RECEIPTS of Nicaragua amounted to 159,218 cordobas, as compared with 94,337 cordobas collected during the same month of 1919.

PANAMA.

The department of hacienda and treasury has issued a decree providing for the AMORTIZATION OF THE INTERNAL DEBT.

Presidential decree of March 11 has provided that the annual income from the canal, approximately \$60,000, and the revenue of the constitutional fund, approximately \$1,000,000, be devoted to the cancellation of the DEBT CONTRACTED WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CANAL ZONE and with the Panama Railroad. This provision is to be effective for one year only.

PARAGUAY.

From March 1, 1919, to February 29, 1920, the MOVEMENT OF GOLD in the exchange offices was as follows: Entered: 75,510 pesos of the conversion fund; 1,888,972 pesos from the general treasury; 1,011,746 pesos by purchases; 1,685,720 pesos by law No. 258; 132,005 pesos from the general treasury, by law No. 326; and 5,917 pesos from commissions and interests. Dispatched: 1,904,549 pesos for the general treasury; 3,581,018 pesos for sales; 132,006 pesos for the general treasury by law 326; and 2,734 pesos for commissions and interests. The total entries of gold for the year were 4,799,872, and the total amount dispatched 5,620,307 pesos.

From the establishment of the ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF CLAIMS up to February 29 the following business has been attended to: Received 6,605 claims, totaling a value of 792,096 pesos gold and 43,257,617 pesos currency; 6,122 claims, worth 594,796 pesos gold and 28,289,605 pesos currency, were allowed, leaving unsettled 483 claims, for 4,321 pesos gold and 7,405,268 pesos currency.

On December 31, 1919, the statement of the BANCO AGRICOLA was as follows: Assets, 34,459,996 pesos currency; uncollected obligations, 21,061,775 pesos currency and 7,833 pesos gold; cash on hand and in private banks, 4,558,489 pesos currency and 2,875 pesos gold; with agencies in the interior, 1,460,041 pesos currency; property, agricultural implements, seeds, etc., 9,288,275 pesos currency; bridges and roads, 1,436,897 pesos currency; canceled amortizations, 2,474,567 pesos currency and 797 pesos gold; and interest collected, 877,273 pesos currency.

During 1919 the net profits of the BANCO DE ESPANA Y PARAGUAY were 4,129,434 pesos currency, which, added to the balance of 1,231 pesos from the previous year, gives a total of 4,130,665 pesos, divided according to the rules of the bank.

PERU.

During the last half of 1919 the net earnings of the Deposit and Consignation BANK of Lima were 8,523 Peruvian pounds.

In February last the transactions of the CAMARA DE COMPENSACION represented a value of 17,295,378 Peruvian pounds. The average monthly transactions of this board in 1919 were 10,448,567 Peruvian pounds.

On December 31, 1919, the BANK BILLS IN CIRCULATION in Peru, guaranteed by gold reserves, amounted to 9,280,738 Peruvian pounds.

According to the balance of March 31 of the Tax Collection Co. the REVENUES collected during the first quarter of the present year aggregated 400,738 Peruvian pounds, as compared with 120,456 Peruvian pounds during the first quarter of 1919.

SALVADOR.

Under a law of March 18 last a tax of 25 colones monthly has been imposed by the Municipality of Sociedad, Department of Morazan, on gold and silver mines.

Congress has granted a SUBSIDY of 10,000 colones to the promotion board of San Vicente to be used in commencing works under its charge.

In 1919 the total value of GOVERNMENT REVENUES amounted to 13,432,337 colones. The expenditures during the period referred to were 13,704,263 colones.

By order of the President of the Republic the duty on WALL PAPER has been fixed at 1 centavo gold per kilo.

URUGUAY.

In March last the total value of the sale of REAL PROPERTY in the Republic amounted to 11,345,851 pesos.

The REVENUES of the Municipality of Montevideo, collected in March, 1920, plus a balance of 121,078 pesos carried over from February, amounted to 561,263 pesos. The expenditures in March totaled 359,955 pesos. The balance on hand on April 1, 1920, was, therefore, 201,310 pesos.

In March of the present year the transactions of the NATIONAL SAVINGS AND DISCOUNT BANK of Montevideo totaled 1,207,467 pesos.

The CUSTOMS REVENUES in March last amounted to 1,828,721 pesos, of which 1,779,122 pesos were paid through the customhouse in Montevideo. This was an increase in customs receipts over the same month of 1919 of 29,716 pesos.

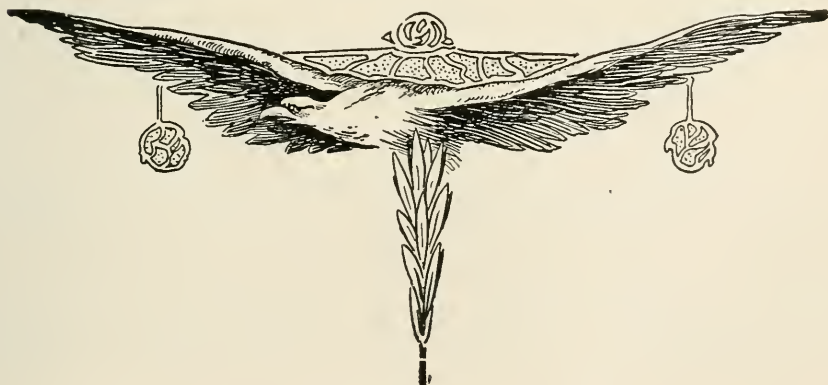
A general statement of the condition of **URUGUAYAN BANKS** on March 31 last, not including the Bank of the Republic, is as follows: Capital, 13,752,123 pesos; coined gold, 3,605,105 pesos; and issue of bank notes, 4,808,868 pesos. The foreign banks doing business in Uruguay had on the same date a capital of 3,727,222 pesos; coined gold, 3,143,525 pesos; and an issue of bank notes, 6,817,800 pesos. On the date mentioned the Bank of the Republic had a capital of 18,683,340 pesos; coined gold, 57,282,711 pesos; and issue of bank notes, 60,076,744.

VENEZUELA.

The **REVENUES** of the Venezuelan Government from June to December, 1919, aggregated 46,363,744 bolivares, consisting of customs duties 21,114,415, and internal revenue 25,249,328 bolivares. The revenues of the second half of 1918 were 24,510,773 bolivares, the increase during the second half of 1919 having been 21,852,971 bolivares. On December 31, 1919, the national treasury had on hand in cash 46,273,238 bolivares.

The statement of the **BANK OF VENEZUELA** in May last shows the following items: Account current debtor, 26,000,000 bolivares; cash, 10,000,000 bolivares at home and 4,500,000 bolivares abroad; buildings, 800,000 bolivares; guarantee for the issue of bank notes, 11,000,000 bolivares; total, 52,300,000 bolivares. Capital of the bank, 12,000,000 bolivares; issue of bank notes, 23,000,000 bolivares; private deposits, 7,800,000 bolivares; reserve, 3,500,000; total, 53,300,000 bolivares. On April 29 the bank increased its capital to 24,000,000 bolivares. The bank proposes to maintain on hand 18,000,000 bolivares in gold of the total subscribed, which will permit it, under the law, to issue bank notes to the amount of 36,000,000 bolivares.

The tax on **PEARL FISHERIES** during the fiscal year 1919 amounted to 289,160 bolivares, as compared with 197,590 bolivares in 1918.





INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONS.

On February 29 last there was concluded in Buenos Aires between the Governments of the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, the United States of Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay, duly represented in the International Police Conference, which was held in the capital of the Argentine Republic from the 20th to the 29th of the month referred to, a SOUTH AMERICAN POLICE CONVENTION. The contracting countries permanently agree to mutually furnish to each other information concerning the proposed or actual acts of anarchists which may affect or be considered subversive of public order, and particularly concerning publications issued for propaganda purposes. Reports will also be made upon resolutions of a legal or administrative character referring to the prevention of anarchistic activities, or which relate to the preparation or perpetration of ordinary crimes which might be of interest to the contracting countries. This information will extend to individuals dangerous to society and to corpses of unknown persons. The contracting nations will advise each other of the departure or expulsion of dangerous individuals of the class referred to in the convention, regardless of the country to which they are destined. The contracting nations will aid and cooperate with the authorities and police agents who may make investigations outside of the country. The convention referred to is of an administrative character, and the reports and information exchanged under it are restricted by the laws and regulations of each country. Other countries which do not sign the convention may become parties thereto by advising any of the contracting Governments of their wish so to do, which Government will duly communicate with the other Governments. The convention becomes binding on the respective Governments after ratification by them and exchange of ratifications.

HAITI—UNITED STATES.

On January 14 last there was concluded in Washington between the United States and Haiti a convention for the establishment of an INTERNATIONAL GOLD CLEARANCE FUND to facilitate financial transactions between the two countries, similar to the ones made between the United States, Paraguay, and Guatemala in November and December, 1919, and with Ecuador on May 25 last.

ECUADOR.

On April 17 Ecuador acceded to the INTERNATIONAL WIRELESS CONVENTION and the final protocol which was signed in London on June 5, 1912.



COSTA RICA.

Under date of April 23, 1920, the President of the Republic issued a decree concerning the PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH by the administrative and municipal authorities. The sanitary service, which is general or local, is divided into land and maritime. The administration of the sanitary service of Costa Rica is in charge of the superior board of health. The law contains a number of chapters concerning the central sanitary administration, the attributes and duties of the sanitary authorities, municipal sanitary administration, prophylaxis of contagious diseases, the sanitation of cities, dwellings, industrial hygiene, maritime sanitation, medical statistics, etc.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

On April 10 last the Government promulgated the law of CIVIL SERVICE. This law establishes a civil service commission in charge of the appointment, reentry, transfer, promotion, demotion, and discharge of public officials and employees. The classified service includes all civilian officials in the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the national, provincial and municipal governments. No one shall be appointed in the classified service nor occupy any post in it unless approved by examination rendered in conformity with the law. Candidates who obtain 70 per cent or more in their examinations shall be duly registered in accordance with their grades.

An Executive order of April 22 last modifies the law concerning community organization. City or municipal councils in future are to have a mayor, aldermen, and an attorney. The first meeting in June will be held on June 30. The councils will fix the salary of their members.

MEXICO.

On June 10, 1920, the acting President of the Republic issued a decree repealing the decree of November 23, 1919, imposing TAXES

ON THE PRODUCTION OF SILVER. When the price of silver in the New York market is 60 cents per ounce or less, the rate shall be 5 per cent; over 60 and not more than 70 cents, 5.5 per cent; over 70 and not more than 80 cents, 6 per cent; over 80 and not more than 90 cents, 6.5 per cent; over 90 cents and not more than \$1, 7 per cent; from \$1 to \$1.10, 8 per cent; over \$1.10 and up to \$1.20, 9 per cent; over \$1.20 and up to \$1.30, 10 per cent; over \$1.30 and up to \$1.40, 11 per cent; and if in excess of \$1.40, 12 per cent.

PERU.

Under date of May 10 last the President of the Republic promulgated a law concerning ROAD CONSCRIPTION. Under this law obligatory service for the construction and repair of roads, etc., includes all male residents, Peruvians and foreigners, between the ages of 18 and 60 years. These persons are required to work a certain number of days according to their age—namely, from 18 to 20 years, 6 days; from 21 to 50 years, 12 days; and from 50 to 60 years, 6 days; or pay a sum equal to the wages of a laborer for the number of days they would be required to serve, or employ some one to work in their place. Persons employed actively in the military service and incapacitated or sick persons, are exempt from this service. Under roads are included State railways, bridges, aqueducts, drainage of swamp lands, improvement of watercourses, and the protection of roads against inundations.

URUGUAY.

On March 19, 1920, the President of the Republic issued a decree referring to laws concerning the attestation of CIVIL STATUS and other documents of foreigners. Interested persons obtaining abroad, through the consular corps of the Republic, attestations of civil status, as well as those who request the viséing of documents which are to be used in the country, should file with the department of foreign relations a written request, containing all the data necessary for facilitating the search of the respective registers, and deposit a draft of an amount sufficient to cover any expenses incurred.



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA.

In April last the municipality of Buenos Aires ceded a large FIELD FOR SPORTS, situated in Chacabuco Park, for the exclusive use of the Mariano Moreno National College.

The National Board of Education has authorized Mrs. Julia F. Homon to give MOVING-PICTURE lectures to the students of the primary schools.

E. F. Pesqué & Co., has donated to the National Board of Education 1,687 square meters of land and 50,000 bricks for the erection of a SCHOOL BUILDING at Villa Ariza, district of Moron, Province of Buenos Aires.

The board of directors of the INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL at Santa Fe has arranged for a series of lectures on civil-engineering subjects to be given in the lecture hall of that institution. The first lecture will be concerning means for the storage and use of rain water, with the object of avoiding the loss of crops during periods of drought.

BOLIVIA.

On April 15 the President issued a decree organizing the SCHOOL HYGIENE SERVICE as follows: In the capitals of the Departments the control of the school hygiene service shall be under a physician appointed by the Government and who will hold the office of director of school hygiene. In the provinces the service will be in charge of a regular physician. Each Department capital shall have an office of school medical inspection. The director of school hygiene of La Paz shall be the head of the school hygiene service of the Republic and under the ministry of public instruction. The powers of the new school officers are as follows: To care for the sanitary conditions of the Government schools and the health of the pupils; to make during the first three months of the school year a medical examination of the professors and scholars and classify them in three groups (healthy, suspicious, and sick), in order to arrange for their isolation and care; to give the necessary prescriptions; to vaccinate; to teach the principles of hygiene; to aid pupils in the schools and in their homes; to inform parents as to the state of health of the pupil; to make weekly inspections of the Government school buildings; to supervise the construction of school buildings; to make sanitation rules in accordance with the requirements of the

district; and to send an annual report to the ministry of public instruction on the sanitary conditions of the Government schools. In addition there will be a school dentist to look after the pupils, and in the girls' schools a teacher of child welfare.

The ministry of public instruction will publish a NATIONAL MAGAZINE OF EDUCATION, which will be the official paper of the ministry and will give the development and need of the school system in Bolivia.

On May 13 a coeducational MUNICIPAL CITY SCHOOL was opened in Caja del Agua by the municipality.

BRAZIL.

A subvention of 100 contos has been granted by the ministry of education to each of the following schools and institutions, for use in establishing the courses of INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY prescribed by the law of January 5, 1920: Polytechnic schools of Rio de Janeiro and of Bahia; Superior School of Agriculture; National Museum of Para; School of Mines of Ouro Preto; and the engineering schools of Bello Horizonte, Puerto Alegre, Sao Paulo, and Pernambuco.

The National Government has approved the curriculum of the OFFICERS' TRAINING School. The courses include technical training for officers of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineering. Courses will also be given in the use of arms. The number of pupils to be selected will be fixed annually by the war department.

CHILE.

In April last the SCHOOL OF DRAWING and elementary mathematics, established by the board of architecture of the University of Chile, was opened in the city of Santiago.

A new NIGHT SCHOOL for workmen and employees has been established in the national capital. High school, primary instruction, and manual training will be taught.

The department of public instruction has ordered the establishment of an INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL for men at Concepcion.

The ASSOCIATION OF NATIONAL EDUCATION recently elected the following officers: Dr. Carlos Fernandez Peña, president; Dr. Pedro Aguirre Cerda and Maximiliano S. Marchant, vice presidents; Miss Hilda Rojas, Alberto Arellano, and Miss Leonila Abalos, secretaries; and Aniceto Gallardo, treasurer.

The department of public works will erect the building for the nitrate and MINING SCHOOL of Antofagasta. The municipality of Antofagasta will negotiate a loan of 220,000 pounds sterling, the proceeds of which are to be used for this purpose.

The Provincial Association of Students of Valparaiso has founded a school of PRIMARY INSTRUCTION in the jail in that city, and inmates to the number of 130 have matriculated.

The Salvador Sanfuentes School of Santiago was inaugurated on May 9 last in its new building, which is the fourth building of the kind completed by the Government. At the present time six similar school buildings are under construction in the Republic by the Government.

COLOMBIA.

The government of Santander has lately opened a SCHOOL FOR HAT WEAVING. Straw, wool, and cotton hats will be made.

The National Government in a decree dated March 6 appropriated the sum of 14,000 pesos (peso equals \$0.9733) for the purchase of a house next to the CENTRAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE to enlarge the shops and laboratories of this school.

The ministry of public instruction on March 12 ruled that COURSES IN PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY completed in the laboratory of Señor Joaquín Lombarda should be considered as qualifications toward the degree of bachelor, and that in the future this institution should be subject to the inspection of the ministry.

Presidential decree 536, 1920, lays down the regulations for the DEPARTMENTAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS for young ladies in Bogotá. This school was founded in 1916.

The municipality of Pastos will build two SCHOOLS on the property to the west of the town which has lately been purchased to enlarge the city.

COSTA RICA.

The Association of School Inspectors has organized a MUTUAL AID SOCIETY FOR TEACHERS of the Republic. The society will include the secretary of public instruction, the chief of primary education, the scholar inspectors, the sanitary assistants, instructors in the agricultural schools, and all the teachers of the school system.

The President has issued a decree reorganizing the REGULATIONS FOR THE TEACHERS OF THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS. Teachers will be divided into three classes instead of five, and each class will contain three groups—A, B, and C. Group A will include the teachers with the title of normal; B, teachers with a superior certificate; and C, teachers with an elementary certificate. The first grade will be reached at the completion of six years of service; the second with three completed years of service; and the third class will be formed of those who have not had three years' service. The regulation also establishes the following scale of salaries: Class I, A, 140 colons (colon equals \$0.4653); B, 115 colons; and C, 80 colons. Class II, A, 110 colons; B, 90 colons; and C, 70 colons. Class III,

A, 85 colons; B, 75 colons; and C, 60 colons. Temporary teachers will receive a monthly salary of 45 colons.

CUBA.

The municipal council of Habana has donated for charitable purposes \$5,000 to the institution in that city called "El Zapato Escolar."

The department of public instruction has ordered the reconstruction of the public SCHOOL BUILDING in the town of Quivicán. The new building will be fitted up for six grades of primary instruction.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

A business course is to be added to the curriculum of the COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES of Santiago. The Government has made the necessary provisions for the founding of a NEW SCHOOL of first and second grades for boys in the city of Santiago.

The Sociedad Amantes de la Luz, of Santiago, has decided to hold the FOURTH NATIONAL SCHOLARS' CONTEST among school children of both sexes. The contest will be divided into five sections, embracing all branches of education, as follows: (1) Primary education; (2) secondary education; (3) special education; (4) higher education; and (5) singing, gymnastics, military exercises, and guards. Each section will have several subjects chosen from the courses of study given in the schools.

The military governor has issued an order appropriating 278,200 pesos for the construction of SCHOOL BUILDINGS in the Republic. According to the decree Santo Domingo will construct two buildings with six classrooms each; San Pedro de Macoris, one building with six classrooms; Bani, a building with four classrooms; and Azua, a building with six classrooms.

ECUADOR.

The 1919 budget for public instruction left a surplus which will be used for the BUILDING OF NEW SCHOOLS. The surplus, according to collection offices, is as follows: Carchi, 7,716 sucres; Imbabura, 11,296 sucres; Pichincha, 42,018 sucres; Leon, 3,951 sucres; Tungurahua, 8,974 sucres; Chimborazo, 7,137 sucres; Bolivar, 1,548 sucres; Azuay, 13,033 sucres; Loja, 7,157 sucres; El Oro, 9,827 sucres; Los Rios, 15,687 sucres; Guayas, 21,037 sucres; Manabi, 2,422 sucres; Esmeralda, 3,640 sucres; and to this amount certain taxes, estimated at over 100,000 sucres collected for education, were added.

GUATEMALA.

The department of public instruction has established a NATIONAL INSTITUTE for boys in Jalapa for grammar and normal school

instruction, comprising a course of five years. Elementary and secondary instruction will also be given in the school.

A decree has been issued providing for the establishment in Guatemala City of a **SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS** for males.

The Government has granted a subvention of 2,000 pesos monthly to Mrs. Clara Calderon to be used in establishing and maintaining a **SCHOOL FOR WORKING WOMEN** in Guatemala City. The courses comprise cooking, baking, pastries, sewing, artificial flowers, and trimmings. The school will have a laundry and ironing department. Twenty pupils will be admitted free.

In accordance with a decree of May 2, the President has ordered the name of the military academy changed to **POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL**. A committee has been appointed to make the necessary changes in the curriculum.

The Government has sent First Lieut. Jose Ovidio Sierra and Second Lieut. Miguel Garcia Granados, respectively, to Forts Sill and Leavenworth to receive military instruction.

MEXICO.

The dean of the national university has determined to organize a **BODY OF HONORARY TEACHERS** to facilitate primary education as much as possible through the country. The university will open a registry, where all persons of both sexes fitted to teach will be enrolled, and they will be given diplomas as honorary teachers of elementary education. They shall give one or two weekly classes for reading and writing in their houses or other convenient place. The time for these classes shall preferably be on Sundays or holidays and in the mornings. The teachers will also give instruction in hygiene. The university will furnish free all the material needed by the honorary teachers in their work.

On May 5 a **LINOTYPE DEPARTMENT** was opened in the industrial school for orphans in Mexico City, and hereafter the printing of the government of the federal district will be done there.

The National Executive has provided that in future no student of the **PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS** shall be expelled simply because he lacks means to pay his tuition. Students legally entered shall have all the rights of the law, even when they are unable to cover all the costs of board, expenses, and classes. The classes shall also be open to all who desire to enroll themselves as silent students, or listeners at the lectures, the number being limited only by the capacity of the classrooms.

NICARAGUA.

The department of public instruction has issued a decree prescribing the course of studies for the career of **JUDICIAL PROSECUTOR**.

In order to obtain a new revenue for PUBLIC INSTRUCTION the national congress has enacted a law providing for the appropriation for public purposes of 1,500 hectares of land.

PARAGUAY.

The LIBRARY OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW AND SOCIAL SCIENCES has been increased by over 2,000 volumes of modern works; 300 volumes of the works of American authors being donated by the Carnegie Foundation.

The executive health commission has decided to institute a SCHOOL FOR HEALTH INSPECTORS in the city of Asuncion, where the principles of sanitation will be taught to the employees of the sanitary service.

Executive decree of April 17 authorizes the appropriation of 30,000 pesos for the maintenance and repair of SCHOOL BUILDINGS in the Republic.

The national council of education has authorized the establishment of the following new schools: Private school in the town of Pilar; private school in the town of Tabapy; private school in Antequera; and another in Villa Franca. It has also authorized the establishment of three new academies of cutting and dressmaking in Asuncion.

The Colegio de la Providencia has been authorized to add a TRADE SCHOOL to its curriculum for the poor girls of the district.

The general directorate of schools has ordered the founding of a RURAL SCHOOL of primary instruction in the towns of Calle, Yaguaron, and Vileta.

PERU.

The Government has ordered the opening of a HYDRO-AVIATION SCHOOL on the Island of San Lorenzo, opposite Callao. A complete course of instruction will be given. Graduates of the school are required to serve two years in the national aviation corps.

An elementary SCHOOL FOR GIRLS is to be established in the town of Chanchacap, district of Salpo, Province of Otuzco.

One of the results of the National Students' Congress recently held in Peru is the establishment in the POPULAR UNIVERSITY of educational extension courses for workmen, embracing physiology, hygiene, and social medicine, geography, principles of mathematics, history of Peru, etc., and also a course of lectures by distinguished educators.

An executive decree provides that vacancies in the teaching corps of the SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS shall be filled by competitive examinations.

With the object of encouraging public instruction in the Andean regions, a law has been enacted requiring mining, agricultural, and industrial concerns employing regularly 400 or more workmen, to maintain at their expense a MIXED ELEMENTARY SCHOOL for 100 pupils. If the concerns employ more than 1,000 workmen the capacity of the school shall be increased as prescribed by law.

SALVADOR.

The Executive Power has granted the following EDUCATIONAL SUBSIDIES: Six thousand colones each to the municipalities of San Esteban and Apopa, and 5,000 colones to the municipality of Manguera del Golfo.

The SCHOOL OF MEDICINE has added gynecology to its fourth-year studies, and pediatrics to its fifth-year course.

The department of public instruction has ordered the establishment of a subcommittee on PHYSICAL EDUCATION in the Department of Ahuachapan.

The department of public instruction has prepared a bill for presentation to congress for the purpose of obtaining funds for the construction of SCHOOL BUILDINGS in the Republic.

A typewriting and STENOGRAPHIC SCHOOL was opened in San Salvador in May last, in which instruction is given in stenography in various languages and in typewriting by the touch system.

URUGUAY.

In March, 1920, there were 255 schools in operation in the Department of Montevideo—185 mixed, 51 for males, and 19 for females. These schools were attended by 52,090 pupils and employed 1,479 teachers.

The superior board of industrial instruction has established in Montevideo a NIGHT COURSE in Industrial School No. 2 for males, and a course of drawing and mathematics in Industrial School No. 3 for females.

The department of public instruction has approved the new general rules and regulations of the SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, including the curriculum for the first, second, and third years, and for all other work connected with the school.

VENEZUELA.

On May 30 last the pupils of the public schools of Caracas celebrated ARBOR DAY in accordance with the official program prepared for that occasion. The schools marched from the federal palace to the agricultural experiment station, where prizes were awarded to children participating in the ceremonies.

GENERAL NOTES

ARGENTINA.

The FIRST LABOR CONGRESS, organized by the Patriotic Argentine League, met in Buenos Aires on May 22 last.

April 17, 1922, will be the first centenary of the ACADEMY OF MEDICINE of Buenos Aires. This institution was founded by Rivadavia under the administration of Gen. Martin Rodriguez. The event is to be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies.

The Bank of the Argentine Nation will increase its quarters in Buenos Aires by an addition to its building at an outlay of 1,100,000 pesos.

In 1916 buildings belonging to private parties were erected in Buenos Aires on 416,926 square meters of ground; in 1917, on 328,862 square meters; in 1918, on 404,499 square meters; and in 1919, on 475,604 square meters.

BOLIVIA.

The necessary provisions have been made for the building of a ROAD FROM SAN JOSE DE CHIQUITOS TO CANTON IZONZO, Province of Cordillera. The sum of 25,000 bolivianos has been appropriated for the work.

In the first part of April a NEW WIRELESS STATION was opened in the city of Trinidad, the capital of the department of Beni.

In the program of the BOLIVIAN ACADEMY OF HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, AND LETTERS is the preparation of the following works: Geographical and Economic Dictionary of Bolivia, Essay on the Boundaries of the Republic, and Notes for the History of Bolivia.

The ministry of foreign relations has appointed Señor Friederick P. Vosc as CONSUL IN CHICAGO and Señor Raúl Gutierrez Granier as Consul in London, England.

The installation of a new TELEGRAPH LINE was begun in April from Sucre to the terminal line of the Arce bridge, making a new circuit, which will include Cochabamba, Oruro, and the system of the southern part of the Republic.

The literary society of Cochabamba has inaugurated a NATIONAL LITERARY COMPETITION for works in prose and poetry. The prizes to be awarded are gold and silver medals and honorary certificates.

The ministry of foreign relations has appointed as BOLIVIAN MINISTER TO COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, AND VENEZUELA Señor Don José Aguirre Achá.

The Spanish colony in La Paz has resolved to present a MILITARY AEROPLANE to the Republic. The plane will be the product of a Spanish-Swiss firm.

During 1919 the MOVEMENT OF MAILS in the office of La Paz was as follows: Domestic mail, 794,062 pieces dispatched and 494,765 received; foreign mail, 263,637 pieces dispatched and 564,575 received.

BRAZIL.

The Geographic and Historic Institute of the State of Minas Geraes celebrated the two hundredth ANNIVERSARY OF VILLA RICA on July 16, 1920. A feature of this celebration was the erection of a monument commemorative of one of the plazas of the ancient capital of the Province of Minas.

The second exhibit of the products of MANUAL LABOR, organized by the labor society of Santa Isabel, was opened in the Caxeiral Club in Rio de Janeiro on May 14, 1920.

On June 26, 1920, the ALL AMERICA CABLES CO. (Inc.) opened up its offices in Rio de Janeiro. This system is a combination of the Mexican Telegraph Co. and the former Central & South American Telegraph Co., now reorganized as the All America Cables Co. The new system has now completed a remarkable extension of its service. It extends from New York to Colon, via Guantanamo, Cuba; thence across the Isthmus of Panama and down the west coast to Valparaiso, serving the Republics of Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile. From Valparaiso, Chile, triplicate telegraph lines extend to Buenos Aires, Argentina, and from the latter place to Montevideo, Uruguay, and Santos and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

CHILE.

Señor Carlos Uribe, MINISTER of Colombia, was duly received by the Government of Chile in April last.

The fourth South American ATHLETIC CONTEST was held in Santiago in April last. The first prize was won by a Chilean, the second by an Uruguayan, and the third by an Argentinian.

The new DESTROYERS recently acquired by the Chilean Government have been given the following names: *Almirante Williams Rebolledo*, *Almirante Uribe*, and *Almirante Riveros*.

The departmental buildings board has approved the plan for the erection of WORKMEN'S HOUSES, for the construction of which the Government has appropriated 100,000 pesos. The houses will have a frontage of 7 meters and a depth of 15, and will contain two

rooms, a hall, bath, kitchen, and a small yard. The estimated cost is 6,400 pesos each.

The department of foreign relations has appointed CIVIL ATTACHÉS to the legations in China, Norway, Austria, and Germany.

COLOMBIA.

The United States post office has published an order that PARCELS POST FOR COLOMBIA must henceforth be accompanied by a customs declaration which the sender will sign in duplicate.

The Government decreed on March 4 that A POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE be established in Palmarito, Department of Bolivar, and also in Bedania and San Bernardo, Department of Cundinamarca.

The national director of hygiene on April 30 ordered that the necessary work be done to improve the AQUEDUCT OF BOGOTÁ; that liquid chlorine be put in the city water as a disinfectant; and that the springs be guarded.

COSTA RICA.

On May 6 Señor Dr. Daniel Gutiérrez was accredited as ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY ON A SPECIAL MISSION from Nicaragua to Costa Rica.

The President of the Republic, Señor Julio Acosta, has been elected a member of the ROYAL SPANISH-AMERICAN ACADEMY of Science and Art of Cadiz. Señor Acosta's title is académico protector.

During 1919 the VITAL STATISTICS show 18,412 births and 14,034 deaths, or a natural increase in the population of 4,378 persons.

The Government of Costa Rica has decided to hold the following events in celebration of the CENTENNIAL OF THE INDEPENDENCE: Child welfare congress, from September 15 to 30, 1921, to which will be invited the Governments of the Central-American Republics, to discuss medical, hygienic, educational, and social problems relative to child welfare; the opening of an exposition of historic objects in San José. Medals in gold, silver, and bronze, commemorative of the centennial, are to be struck and presented to the presidents of the Republics of Central America, chiefs of the diplomatic missions present at the celebration of the centennial of Costa Rica's independence, and other distinguished persons; a commemorative postage stamp will also be issued, and a historic, geographic, and biographical dictionary of Costa Rica is also to be published.

CUBA.

The Executive Power has provided \$25,000 monthly for the completion of the potable WATER works in the town of Guines.

The MINISTERS of Switzerland and Italy were formally received by the Cuban Government in May last.

The department of public works has authorized the installation of ELECTRIC plants in Ciego de Avila, Province of Camaguey, and at Banes, Province of Oriente.

The President has appointed Dr. Rafael Martinez Ortiz, the minister of Cuba in France, as the representative of the Republic of Cuba on the REPARATION COMMITTEE provided for in article 233 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany.

The Urban Improvement Co. at Cienfuegos proposes to construct a modern HOTEL in that city at an estimated cost of \$298,060.

The minister of Cuba in France, Dr. Rafael Martinez Ortiz, has been appointed delegate of Cuba to the PATENT AND TRADE-MARK CONVENTION, the object of which is to form an international patent and trade-mark office.

The plans for the construction of a new POST and telegraph office in Guantanamo have been approved.

In May last, 14,250 passengers entered the port of Habana, carrying with them 19,408 pieces of baggage, upon which duties were paid to the amount of \$3,025.

An Executive decree of June 12 last provides for the establishment of a SPECIAL EMBASSY, consisting of the Secretary of State of Cuba, Dr. Pablo Desvernine; the minister of Cuba in Washington, Dr. Carlos M. de Céspedes; and Gen. Eduardo Pujol, to return the visit made to Cuba by the special embassy of Great Britain under the chairmanship of Sir Maurice Bunsen.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Señor Andrés Andine has been authorized to install AN ELECTRIC PLANT in Pimentel to furnish electricity for the Commune.

The Military Government has recognized the credentials of Señor Carlos Día as CONSUL OF HAITI in the commune of Barahona.

The middle of May of the present year work was begun on the DRINKING WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM for the city of Azua.

According to newspaper reports a theatrical company is to build a NEW THEATER in the city of Santo Domingo. The theater is to be built in front of the Parque de la Independencia and will cost about 150,000 pesos.

ECUADOR.

The press of Quito announces that the British legation has opened a READING ROOM on its lower floor. The reading room is supplied with catalogues, directories, and English manufacturing papers, and is under the charge of a special commercial adviser with whom interested persons may consult.

The municipality of Guayaquil has recently published the following STATISTICS for the last quarter of 1919: Births, 1,156; deaths, 924; books in the library read, 3,820; laboratory analyses made during the last half of 1919, 7,529; mortgages registered, 86, for the total sum of 416,668 sucres; statement of finances of the municipality up to December 31, 1919, assets and liabilities, 7,257,532 sucres.

GUATEMALA.

The Guatemalan Government has granted EXEQUATURS to the following consuls: F. J. Matheu, consul general of Spain; Jose M. Ramos Peña, consul general of Mexico; and Enrique Garcia Rendules, acting consul of Spain in the city of Guatemala.

The department of foreign relations has issued the following DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS: Dr. José Matos, minister of Guatemala to Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, and Chile; and Mariano Zeceña, minister of Guatemala to Salvador.

The municipality of Guatemala has donated San Sebastian Plaza to the School of Pharmacy and Natural Sciences for use as a BOTANIC GARDEN.

The CAPITAL of the Department of Izabal has been transferred from Livingstone to Puerto Barrios, in so far as military authority and the captaincy of the port are concerned.

The Executive Power has issued a decree ordering the establishment of a GENERAL BUREAU OF ROADS, which will have charge of the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads throughout the country.

MEXICO.

Señor Don Adolfo de la Huerta has sent AUTOGRAPH LETTERS to the chiefs of state of the various governments with which Mexico maintains friendly relations, advising them that he has been raised to the presidency of the Republic by the national congress.

The archbishop of Mexico on June 13 consecrated the new BISHOP OF CHIAPAS in the Basilica de Guadalupe, in the federal district, in the presence of a large congregation.

The governor of Yucatan issued a decree on June 4 giving the provisions regarding the CARRYING OF FIREARMS.

PARAGUAY.

The Government of Paraguay has been invited by Uruguay to send official delegates to the FIRST LATIN AMERICAN DENTAL CONGRESS to be held in Montevideo in the month of September.

The Spanish embassy in Buenos Aires has transmitted, on behalf of the Spanish Government, a message to Paraguay inviting the country to send representatives to the SEVENTH INTERNA-

TIONAL POSTAL UNION CONGRESS, to take place in Madrid on October 1.

Executive decree of April 20 ordered the creation of an EXECUTIVE SANITATION COMMISSION to be composed of three members and the director of the national department of hygiene, who is to act as president.

Presidential decree of April 26 provides for the creation of an EYE, EAR, AND THROAT CLINIC under the direction of the national department of hygiene.

In the fight against epidemics the department of health has resolved to establish THREE SANITARY ZONES in the Republic. The first zone will include the district of Asuncion and outlying towns; the second the jurisdiction of Caacupe and outlying districts; and the third the jurisdiction of Villarrica and neighboring towns.

On June 18 the PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS took place in Paraguay, resulting in the choice of Señor Dr. Manuel Gondra as President. His Excellency Señor Gondra is at present Paraguayan minister to the United States. Señor Dr. Felix Paiva, ex-minister of the interior, was elected Vice President.

PERU.

The northern regional congress has ordered the erection of a MONUMENT in the public plaza at Trujillo in commemoration of December 29, 1820, the date on which the political independence of Peru was declared in that city. The same congress provides for the erection in the city of Cajamarca, of a statue to Atahualpa, the Inca king.

Col. Gonzalo Tirado has been appointed CONSUL GENERAL of Peru in London, and Dr. Samuel Prieto consul general of Peru in Germany.

The central regional congress has ordered the construction of a DIKE to protect the city of Ambo from overflows of the Huacor River.

On May 8 last the Peruvian Government officially received Fabio Lozano, the new MINISTER of Colombia.

SALVADOR.

The Government of Salvador has issued exequators to the CONSUL of Honduras at La Union and to the acting consul general of Panama.

A law of April 13, 1920, authorizes the Executive Power to celebrate the CENTENARY of the independence of Central America, for which 100,000 colones have been appropriated.

The department of foreign relations has established a LEGATION of the first class in Honduras, and has appointed Dr. Reyes Arrieta Rossi minister of Salvador in that country.

The national assembly has enacted a law making the village of Guadalupe, Department of San Vicente, a city.

The Executive Power has made the following HOSPITAL donations: Santa Ana, 5,000 colones; Sara Asylum, 6,000 colones; and Ahuachapan Hospital, 4,801 colones.

URUGUAY.

In March, 1920, PASSENGERS to the number of 36,356 entered the Department of Montevideo, and 39,822 left that department for interior points and foreign countries.

There occurred in the Department of Montevideo, in March last, 899 BIRTHS, 289 marriages, and 559 deaths.

J. P. Capdevila has been sent to Europe by the department of war and marine to study and report upon materials and methods of sanitation employed by the armies of the Continent.

The board of national public charity will build the Gallinal-Herbert HOSPITAL for tuberculous children at some suitable place on the coast, the funds for this work having been provided by Dr. Alejandro Gallinal.

The Government has sent a committee to Europe and the United States, the chairman of which is Julio Mailhos, to study nicotine preparations for curing scab and similar DISEASES AFFECTING SHEEP and other animals.

Capt. Francisco P. Miranda and Carlos Carbajal have been added to the committee charged with the preparation of the PENAL MILITARY CODE and military proceedings.

Florencio Rivas has been appointed CONSUL general in Southern Brazil, and vice consuls have been appointed at Braga, Portugal; Amsterdam, Holland; and Funchal, Madeira Island.

An exhibit of JAPANESE PAINTINGS was held in Montevideo in April last.

A law of April 26, 1920, which became operative April 30 last, prescribes as the OFFICIAL TIME of the Republic the time corresponding to the Montevideo meridian, less 15 minutes and 9 seconds.

VENEZUELA.

Under an executive decree of May 12 last the sum of 15,000 bolívares, given as Venezuela's contribution to the MONUMENT to be erected in the Republic of Panama in honor of Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, was made available.

In May last Hilarion D. Moreno, the new MINISTER of the Argentine Republic near the Venezuelan Government, was officially received by the President of Venezuela.

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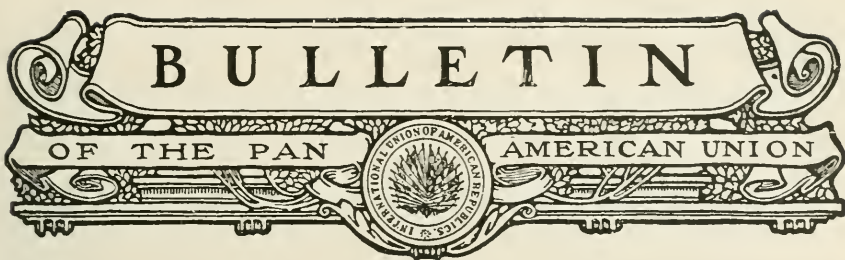
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FOREWORD.

IN ENTERING upon the duties of the Director General of the Pan American Union I desire to avail myself of the earliest opportunity to say that my major purpose will be to continue the great work accomplished by my predecessor. During the period of his incumbency the Pan American Union has come to occupy a high place in the estimation of all the nations of the American Continent. Through his efforts the unity of purpose of the peoples of America has been strengthened, and they all owe to him a very real debt of gratitude.

Mutual service is the very cornerstone of the Pan American movement, and this same idea of service permeates and vitalizes the work of the Union. Everyone connected with the organization is constantly seeking new opportunities for service and usefulness. This great international institution is the center to which the governments and peoples of the American Republics turn for information. Through its agency, the fog of distrust, due to lack of acquaintance with one another, is rapidly being dispelled. The essential unity of purpose and unity of ideals of the Republics of America are, with each year, becoming more evident. In this unity of purpose and of ideals there is involved a great world mission—an example of a smoothly operating international organization that makes for mutual confidence, good will and, above all, for the maintenance of peace.

In carrying forward the work of the Union it will be necessary to have the earnest cooperation, interest, and support of the leading men and women of all the Republics of this continent, and I earnestly hope that I may be assured of this indispensable requisite for the solution of the many important problems confronting the Pan American Union.

L. S. ROWE,
Director General.

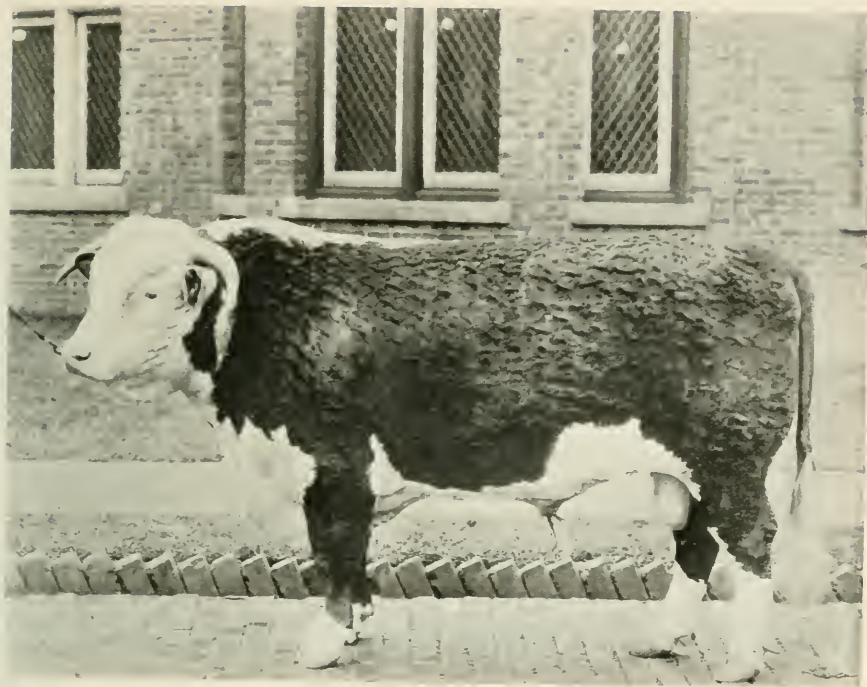
THE SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD FOR PURE-BRED LIVE STOCK¹

THERE is something about the far-sighted accomplishments of the departments of the United States Government—their steady and persistent trend toward development, expansion, and progress; their forging ahead regardless of changes in administration, policies, and purposes—that is both awe and confidence inspiring. Especially is this true of the Department of Agriculture, which for so many years was regarded somewhat scornfully by the practical farmer and the self-sufficient stock raiser, who looked upon scientific investigations, experiments, and research as decorative occupations and possible of no utilitarian application in the tilling of the soil or the herding of the cattle on the vast western ranges. But science has a way of compelling recognition of its stubborn laws, and by the time the methods of men had begun to conflict with the rules of nature, the Government scientists were ready with their remedies for resultant ills, so that it has come to pass that the greatest scoffer on the most out-of-the-way bit of land has been forced to admit the worth of investigations which have put into understandable terms the wordless mysteries of natural law.

So many and so varied have been the activities of this special department that they extend from the most intimate details of home sanitation to the unexplored fastnesses of foreign lands. So far-reaching are its foresighted policies that it has, in numerous instances, been able to rescue the Nation from emergencies which might have proven disastrous. The war was one of these, and the well-organized achievement of the Department of Agriculture's furthering of un hoped-for increase in production was one of the biggest things the world has ever seen. Its latest efforts toward investigating foreign fields for the marketing of pure-bred live stock is another move toward national self-preservation which is big with potential possibilities.

Reluctant as we are to admit it, the time is passing rapidly when we can be sufficient unto ourselves as a Nation from a live-stock production standpoint. Our broad, open spaces are turning into cities; our plains, valleys, and mountains being given over to fields of grain and plants of thriving industry. The huge cattle herds no longer have undisturbed possession of wide, healthful ranges. The

¹ By Muriel Bailly, of the Pan American Union staff.



Courtesy United States Department of Agriculture.

CHAMPION PURE-BRED STOCK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Every effort is being made in the United States to encourage the breeding of only pure-blooded cattle.
 Upper picture: McCray Fairfax, a pure-bred Hereford. Lower: First senior yearling shorthorn bull,
 American Royal, 1913.

picturesque "cowboy" has gone his way with the hunter, the trapper, and the voyageur, the Indian and his tepee, the border town and the stage coach, into the realm of song and story. And although the live stock on the farms in the United States in 1919 was valued at \$8,830,000,000, that was a year when intensive production was the universal rule, when boys and girls raised pure-bred pigs in backyards and pure-bred cattle on corner lots in order to help to feed the fighters. At one time exports of beef formed a very important branch of our foreign trade, but in recent years we have exported meat only because of war needs. Previous to 1913, our live-stock imports were so small that they were not enumerated separately in the commerce reports; but in 1914 imports of beef were noticeably large for the first time, owing to the sources of cheap meat from South America, chiefly from Argentina, where the industry had developed hugely and had supplanted the United States in the overseas trade with Europe.

Recognizing the economic value of quality rather than quantity, and the eventual confinement of farm, rather than range raising of cattle, the Department of Agriculture has recently set itself to the task of encouraging the raising of only pure-bred cattle in this country. By means of moral and financial aid, through propaganda literature and practical demonstration and actual proof, the doctrine of pure-bred live stock has so spread through the length and breadth of the States that the rapid development of the industry has resulted in a surplus of registered animals well adapted to the use of breeders in other countries.

It is quite natural, therefore, that the attention of the breeders in the United States should be drawn to those lands, where wide, free spaces are still available, and quite logical that they should choose South America, where the climatic conditions so nearly resemble those with which they are familiar. From 60 to 90 per cent of the east coast countries of this portion of the world is engaged in industries directly connected with live-stock production. The relationship between the two continents in respect to this activity is, therefore, of mutual importance. With their millions of available acres, these countries will unquestionably become the chief source of food supplies for the peoples of the United States and portions of Europe and Asia in the not far distant future.

Viewing the Latin American Republics from a standpoint of their development is a fascinating occupation. They have such vast possibilities, so ably sustained by up-to-date accomplishments, awaiting only capital and transportation facilities. The present situation in those Republics most prominently connected with live-stock trade and conspicuously in the market for pure-bred animals is a subject of immediate interest to the United States, where the question of cost of production is becoming acute.



Courtesy United States Department of Agriculture.

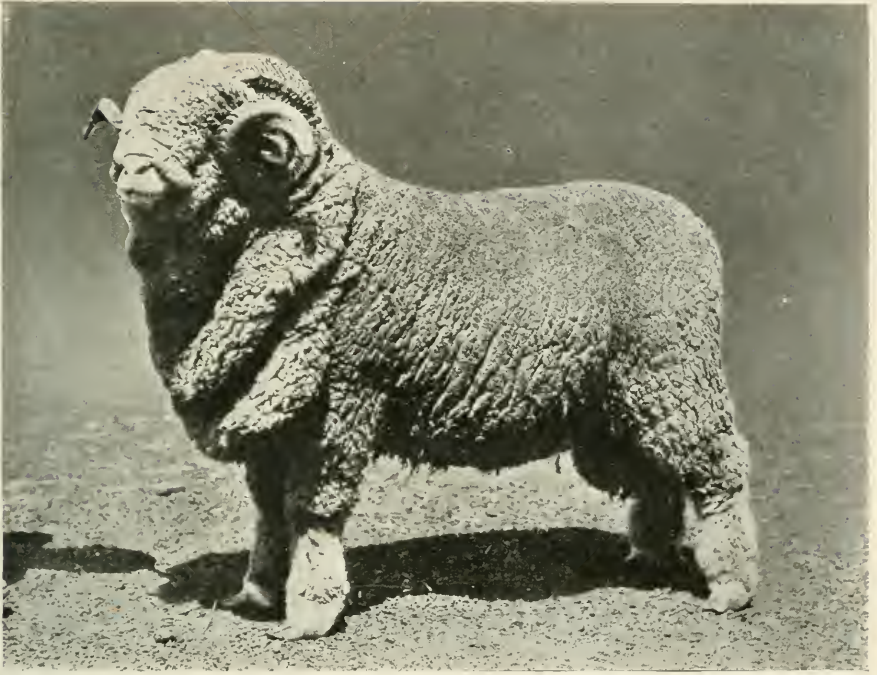
CHAMPION BERKSHIRE BARROW.

The colleges of agriculture of the different States have for some time been breeding pure-bred swine and distributing them throughout the agricultural

South American stock breeding is an industry that has grown up as a direct result of meat freezing. Before the introduction of refrigeration, salted and dried meat, tough and unpalatable, was generally used locally and exported in limited quantities. This meat was known variously as *tasajo* in Argentina; *xarque* in Brazil; *charque* in Peru; *biltong* in South Africa; and as jerked beef. As the *saladeros*, or meat-drying establishments, could make use of almost any animal, and the demand was not great, there was no incentive for stock breeding. And while there were packing houses controlled by financial interests other than those of the United States even before the great frigorificos of *Armor* and *Swift* were established, it is to the American packers who brought to Latin America their very best and most modern methods, as well as their enormous capitalization, that much of the credit for the raising of the standard of the cattle industry is due.

Argentina is of course one of the world's greatest producers. Prior to the war it was the chief exporting country; its annual record in the exportation of live animals and meat products for the five years before this great event amounted to \$170,000,000. This equaled more than half of the total export of meat products from Latin America, and, with that of Uruguay, nearly the whole export of fresh meat to Europe. In 1918 Argentina's export of cattle products was worth about \$500,000,000.

About one-third the size of the United States, with fully one-half of its area in the Temperate Zone closely paralleling much of the plains region of this country, and with her wonderful pampas still eligible for greater herds, it is no wonder that Argentina has become the mecca of the world's cattle breeders. Outside of the city of Buenos Aires it is estimated that nearly four-fifths of the population is engaged in some branch of the live-stock industry, while the European immigration has further stimulated its progress. According to the most recent available figures, Argentina has 30,000,000 cattle, 50,000,000 sheep, and 3,000,000 hogs. The beginnings in Argentina were made, as in all other countries, with large herds, but the prevailing custom of the cattlemen of to-day is to maintain a herd of well-bred stock, from which beef animals are obtained and, in many instances, a pure-bred herd for the raising of stock bulls and show animals. The pure-bred cattle industry in Argentina is founded on a very firm basis, and a well-developed market exists for all grades and classes of stock, most of which is sold at auction in Buenos Aires, where it is not unusual to have a sale every day. Coincident with the beginning of live-stock improvement in Argentina was the discovery that alfalfa could be grown there, and this pasturage has been instrumental toward the production of high-class animals, acceptable in any market in the world. At the present time the fat stock of Argentina is well taken care of by the eight packing houses located in the vicinity of Buenos



Courtesy United States Department of Agriculture.

SPECIMENS OF PURE-BRED SHEEP.

Upper: Rambouillet ram, raised on King Bros.'s ranch in Latamie, Wyo. Lower: Prize-winning Lincoln ewes.

Aires, which have a combined daily capacity of about 9,000 cattle, 25,000 sheep, and 7,000 hogs.

The promotion of the live-stock industry is the duty of the Argentine Rural Society, founded in 1866, which has grown to be the most powerful agricultural and live-stock influence outside of the Government. It maintains exposition grounds on the outskirts of Buenos Aires at Palermo—an association which records stock of all breeds in Argentina—and has established research laboratories where various pests and diseases are studied with a view to their elimination or control, and where a large staff of biologists and chemists is employed. The membership of the society is composed of a large percentage of the influential breeders of the country. The national exposition held at Palermo annually is rated as one of the great exhibitions of live stock in the world. A large number of the animals exhibited are sold later at public auction; and during the exposition of 1919 a total of nearly \$3,000,000 was paid for animals, 823 shorthorns bringing \$2,299,946; 104 Herefords, \$199,144; 88 Aberdeen-Angus, \$112,666; while 108 hogs brought \$40,368. The champion shorthorn was sold at about \$44,000; the champion Hereford, \$8,800; and the champion Aberdeen-Angus for \$6,820; while the champion sheep sold for \$3,564, and the champion boar for \$2,000.

Argentina specializes in the shorthorn breed of cattle and possesses representative blood of the finest shorthorn families and individuals. England has been exporting many of the champion animals of her live stock expositions to Argentina which explains some of the high prices attributed to Argentine buyers. It is, however, evident that there will be an ever-increasing demand for certain breeds and classes of stock which the United States breeders are well prepared to meet; and although the greatest interest has so far been displayed in shorthorn cattle, with increased production new blood lines will be required. Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus are arousing considerable interest.

Taking into consideration the fact that 13 years ago Argentina had only a few breeders of pedigree stock, whereas to-day there are over 557 "cabañeros," the future looks promising indeed.

Improvement in the sheep population is keeping pace with that of the cattle, large numbers of improved Lincolns, Romney Marshes, Merinos, and Rambouillets having been purchased by the breeders. In the matter of swine, Berkshires, Yorkshires, Duroc Jerseys, and Poland Chinas are among the most popular; and if Europe has thus far held the interest of the South American cattle breeder, it is to the United States that these ambitious countries are turning for their stocks of pure-bred swine. Special attention is being paid toward the increased production of these animals, and the interest displayed at the last two annual Palermo exhibitions was unusual and the



Courtesy United States Department of Agriculture.

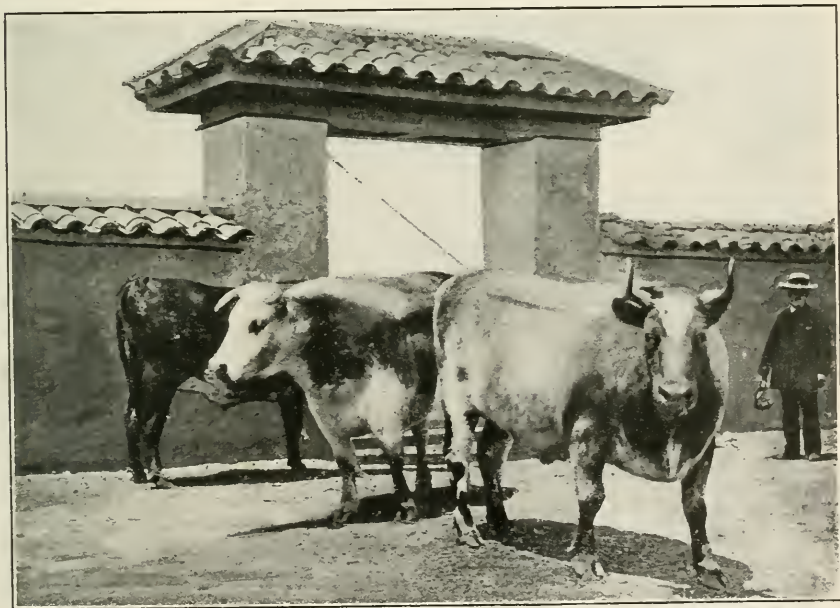
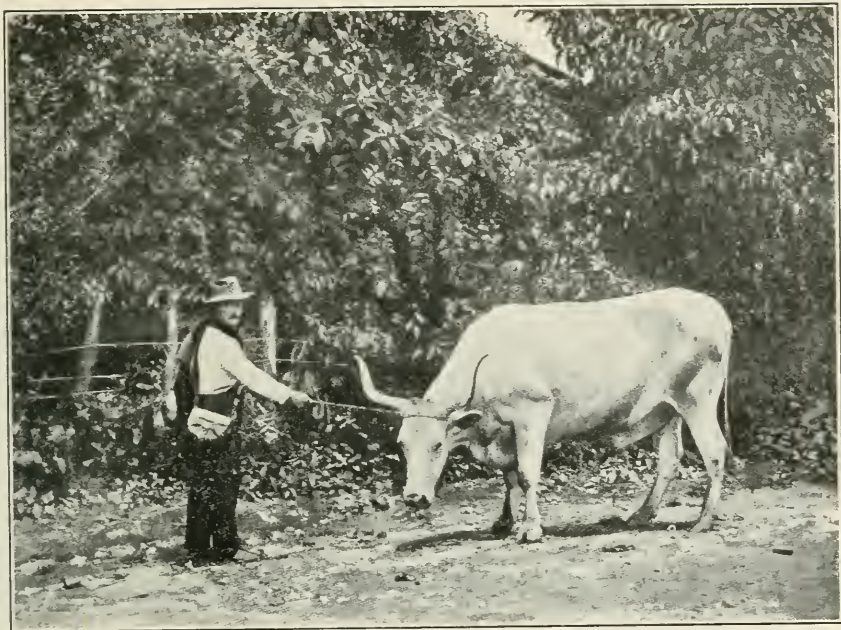
A CATTLE CAMP AND MESS WAGON ON THE ARGENTINE PAMPAS.

prices paid reached a new high limit. The champion Berkshire sow brought \$2,200 at the 1919 show.

Brazil, of about the same area as the United States, has a climate well adapted to stock raising. The country, however, is largely sub-tropical and presents problems which are new to the average breeder of live stock in the United States. The difficulties encountered come chiefly from the lack of necessity for competition and the intense struggle for a livelihood which make for advancement in every line of endeavor. The usually mild winters and the natural advantages of pasturage make the actual raising of live stock a comparatively simple matter. With a stock capable of resisting disease, the average stock man, after a few favorable years, finds himself with a great surplus upon which he has expended practically no labor. In many sections this lack of necessity for improving stock has led to inbreeding to such an extent that the cattle are lowered in vitality and the ability to resist diseases, and the quality deteriorated.

Large portions of Brazil's 3,275,510 square miles of territory are inaccessible excepting on horseback or with mules, and this does not refer to the jungles or unexplored sections, but to the great producing lands of Minas Geraes, Matto Grosso, and Parana, so that while there is plenty of room for the raising of the live stock the problem of marketing and transportation is an important one. According to recent available figures the census of live stock in Brazil gives the total of cattle, horses, mules, goats, sheep, and swine in the country as 80,202,060, valued at \$1,308,352,000. A compilation of figures showing the exports of chilled and frozen meat from Brazil during the past few years shows that they have been steadily decreasing in spite of the fact that the war created a demand that could not be filled. In 1914, 1 ton was shipped, valued at \$301; in 1917, 66,452 tons, valued at \$15,423,000, went to foreign markets; and from January to June, inclusive, of 1919, only 17,303 tons, the valuation not ascertained, were exported. Investigators from the Department of Agriculture interviewed the representatives of the packing plants and found that there was no lack of effort on their part to secure the needed number of cattle, but that they could not be found. In many instances, where the packers were willing to pay a higher price than had ever before been offered the cattle owners, they refused to sell owing to the added effort required to transport the cattle to the trains and plants.

It has been commonly thought that Brazil was almost overstocked with immense herds, but the lack of incentive for good breeding and the transportation facilities have brought the situation to the serious attention of the Government. In the past the cattle slaughtered were from 6 to 10 years old; at present the ages range from 3 to 5 years,



COLOMBIAN CATTLE.

Upper: A specimen of the native breed of cattle found in the Antioquia section. Lower: Stock showing the results of the importation and cross breeding with imported pure-bred animals.

with fewer of the latter. It was recently decided, after mature deliberation, that aid and encouragement should be given to all breeders who desired to import pure-bred live stock. One Government decree provides for the reimbursement to shippers of the freight from the port of debarkation to destination and another for the advance of one-half of the purchase price of the pure-bred cattle to bona fide stock raisers who order through the Government at a stated time each year. The Government has also established model stock farms throughout the country, where practical suggestions are given, improved practices demonstrated, and pure-bred live stock offered to purchasers in limited numbers. These aids have already given a great stimulus to the improvement in herds and aroused interest in the results from pure-bred sires. The large packing companies of the United States maintain developing departments, through which importations are made and advice and information given to interested breeders. The lessening in the demand for meat since the close of the war has made it possible to discriminate in the price between scrub and well-bred stock and this is expected to add to the interest in stock improvement.

The largest undertaking in the importation of pure-bred stock has been carried on by one of the domestic land and packing companies in their endeavor to raise pure-bred cattle on a commercial scale. They are doing a large amount of experimental work in relation to breeds and methods of handling. Another factor toward aid in furthering this great industry is the agricultural school in connection with the mission at Lavras, in the State of Minas Geraes, which has been breeding cattle and hogs and studying the best means of improving the general condition of the live-stock industry in Brazil.

The interior of Brazil has had for many years the Caracú, Franqueira, Curraleiro, Mocho, and Pantaneiro, native types of cattle, known generally as the Criolla. These need a great deal of breeding up before reaching a standard grade. The foreign breeds which have been imported and successfully raised are the Holland, Swiss, Guernsey, Flemish, Limousine, Hereford, and Zebú. The first three mentioned show the greatest resistance to climatic conditions. The Swiss type, according to Agricultural experts, has done the most to regenerate native breeds and reaches the highest point in development, production of milk, weight, and adaptation to environment. Limousine cattle become thoroughly adapted to the climate of Brazil under all conditions of temperature and pasturage. A herd of "hornless" shorthorns imported to Brazil from the United States a year or so ago aroused a great deal of interest among the breeders, who stated that the elimination of horns had resulted in a lessening of injuries to the cattle in the herds.

The raising of hogs in Brazil has become a very extensive industry and is on the increase, one-third of the whole output of 18,500,000



Courtesy United States Department of Agriculture.

hogs being raised in the State of Minas Geraes. Besides supplying its own population of about 5,000,000 people, its exports from its swine industry in 1915 were valued at \$1,345,750. The basic native stock generally found throughout Brazil is far superior to the original razorback stock in the United States; that is, the hogs found in Brazil which have not been improved by the introduction of any pure-bred stock are superior to the hog stock under equal circumstances in the United States. The domestic types found in the country have, however, two defects—they are slow of development, and as they are of an extremely heavy lard type they are not very proper for export purposes. Judicious breeding will correct these troubles. The foreign breeds which have been tried in Brazil are the Yorkshire, Tamworth, Berkshire, Poland China, Duroc Jersey, Large Black, and Mule Foot. The bacon breeds have not proven satisfactory because the dominant food for swine throughout Brazil is corn, which is more useful for fattening, and there has not heretofore been any great demand for anything but the lard type of hog. The demands of the modern packing houses, however, such as Swift's \$5,000,000 concern, are certain to have some influence on the type of swine for future use. The possibilities of the development of the swine industry seem limitless. It has been estimated that the State of Goiaz could easily sustain 10,000,000 head of swine, although it now has less than 1,000,000, while other States could raise 10 times their present production.

Brazilian swine do not suffer from hog cholera to any greater extent than those in the United States, and with reasonable care there are very few drawbacks in this industry. On the ranches where the Duroc-Jersey, the Poland-China, and the Berkshire have been used, the improvement shown in the swine has aroused the interest of all of the Brazilian breeders.

The principal sheep-raising States in Brazil are São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, and Minas Geraes. Here the breeding has received considerable attention, those breeds introduced so far being the Southdown, Romney Marsh, Hampshire Down, Oxford Down, Merino, Turco, Lincoln, and Rambouillet. Rio Grande do Sul seems to be the State best fitted for sheep raising, and the Southdown, more generally known as the *cara negra* is preferred owing to the ease with which it adapts itself to climatic and pastoral conditions. In São Paulo and Parana and in Santa Catherina much attention is being given to the intensive raising of superior breeds of sheep which have been known only a few years in this country. On the plains of these States, at an altitude of about 600 meters or more above sea level, the temperature and other conditions are more favorable than the same latitudes of Australia and the Republics of Argentina and Uruguay. It is said that, taking into consideration the weight and quality of the wool produced, under proper develop-



A HERD OF URUGUAYAN CATTLE.

Uruguay, the smallest Republic of South America, is one of the most important from the standpoint of the cattle industry in the world.

ment the sheep in this section will compete very favorably in the world markets with those of New Zealand and the River Plate. The sheep flocks of Brazil, however, are comparatively small, totaling in 1917, about 10,549,930 head, and compared with other countries her position is relatively unimportant.

Brazil occupies second place among the goat-raising countries of the world, with about 11,000,000 head. This industry, which has been somewhat neglected for some time, is receiving Government encouragement.

Uruguay, although one of the smaller Republics, has attained a very high degree of development in her live-stock industry. About 90 per cent of her exports are meat, and recent statistics place her total of cattle at 7,802,442; sheep, 11,472,871; horses, 554,871; hogs, 303,958; goats, 12,218; mules, 14,410; and donkeys, 3,127. Used to reasoning in millions, this does not look extremely impressive until one comes to realize that the little Republic has only 73,210 square miles, only a bit larger than the State of Missouri, with an estimated population of 1,400,000. The value of her live-stock and meats in 1917 was \$90,383,534, while other agricultural products, mineral products, fish and game, and ships' provisions only brought the total a little less than \$2,000,000 higher.

It will therefore be readily seen that the improvement of live stock in this country is of the greatest importance. The English, American, and other stockmen of foreign nationalities residing and doing business in Uruguay have anticipated this and very little of the live stock is purely native. The country is favorably situated for live-stock production, and the natural grasses are generally of fine texture and contain some clover; but although alfalfa has been tried there, it does not thrive.

Annual live-stock exhibitions, under the auspices of the "Asociacion Rural del Uruguay," are held at Montevideo, and another is held at Salto, which is rated among South American shows as second only to that held at Palermo. As Salto is situated across the Rio del Uruguay from Argentina, this exhibition has become international, and there is keen competition between the animals of the two countries. Salto is located in the heart of one of the largest cattle-raising sections, which gives the stockmen an excellent opportunity to become acquainted with improved stock. Other expositions are held throughout the season in other departments of Uruguay.

The nearness to Argentina makes that country a natural source of supply for Uruguay. The practice of securing animals from the United States, England and other countries is becoming more and more prevalent. Both Herefords and shorthorns are very popular, and the fact that the Uruguayan buyers are so closely allied with Argentina not only makes for a higher grade of cattle, but also renders the Uruguayan purchaser familiar with high prices for high-grade



THE SAVANNAS OF BOGOTÁ, COLOMBIA.

Cattle raising is fast becoming the chief industry of this country, where hitherto agriculture has engaged its chief attention. New cattle ranches are being established rapidly and

animals. A market is being developed in Brazil for Uruguayan-bred live stock.

Practically every ranch in Uruguay makes a practice of handling sheep and cattle together, which spreads the activity of sheep raising very generally throughout the country. In the sheep sections of both the Montevideo and Salto exhibits in the year 1919 large numbers of excellent specimens were shown, and the sale of breeding stock was heavy. Very little persuasion seems necessary to convince the Uruguayan breeders of the importance of improving their stock. More and more attention is being paid toward the production of wool. The swine industry occupies fourth place among the live-stock activities of Uruguay; but it is growing steadily with the increasing interest in agriculture throughout the country. There are very few pure-bred herds in Uruguay, and recent exhibits contained comparatively few good representatives of the fine breeds which have been introduced here as well as in the other South American countries.

Paraguay stands fourth in live-stock production, with 6,000,000 cattle, 600,000 sheep, and a record of only 70,000 hogs. The native stock of Paraguay has developed from original importations from Spain, Portugal, and Peru, which have bred rather indiscriminately and with slight regard for constructive results. Up to date, as Argentina controls most of the shipping on the rivers and furnishes the most logical entry into the country, she is in the best position to promote this industry. The Paraguayans, who during the war had an opportunity to realize the benefits from prosperity attending live-stock production, have great hopes for the future development of cattle raising on the Gran Chaco, where there is a vast area, clear of underbrush, possessing a fine natural grass, where live stock should be of primary importance.

The Paraguayan is not partial to swine, and for this reason the swine industry has not been developed to any great extent. A few establishments under foreign management have imported some Berkshires and report conditions favorable for increased production; but the few swine that have found their way into this country have been left to forage for themselves and have consequently reverted to type. Sheep were originally imported to Paraguay from Peru, and most of the stock there are descendants of the old Merino stock. Through lack of attention they have degenerated, although they seem to be a good foundation stock, and the introduction of a few Lincoln and Rambouillet rams on several of the ranches has resulted in a very noticeable improvement.

For the purpose of investigating these conditions the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, has sent out a number of experts, among whom were Mr. David Harrell, United States live stock commissioner, and Mr. H. P. Morgan, assistant in marketing live stock and meats, who visited Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, and

Chile in 1919; and Mr. E. Z. Russell, of the Swine Division, and Mr. L. B. Burk, in charge of the marketing of pure-blood live stock, who are now en route through South America, studying the exhibits while visiting the various expositions and cattle shows in South America. In connection with the activities of Mr. Russell and Mr. Burk a shipment of 49 pure-bred swine was sent to Buenos Aires by the National Breeders' Association of the United States for exhibition purposes, and will be shown at the annual expositions in Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay. This consignment consists of Poland-Chinas, Chester White, Duroc Jersey, Berkshire, Tamworth, and Jerseys.

The Bureau of Markets has gone further in its practical methods of familiarizing the cattle breeders of South America with pure-bred stock in the United States. Motion-picture films, showing the methods of breeding and handling live stock in all its many phases from the farm to the home table, have been prepared. The Argentine Government has shown special interest in the introduction of the methods used in the United States, and has quite recently, through its Washington embassy, purchased 10 films on these subjects for educational purposes in Argentina. The Buenos Aires & Pacific Railway has also purchased both films and stills for use for exhibition along its system, emphasizing the hugeness of the swine industry in the United States and the benefits to be derived from the purchase and development of only pure-bred animals.

The Department of Agriculture has under consideration the opening of a branch station in connection with its animal industry project in South America, where information can be secured by the breeders of those countries concerning pure-bred live stock in the United States. At the third national live stock exhibition held in Rio de Janeiro the week of July 4 under the auspices of the National Society of Agriculture of Brazil, a booth for the display of the catalogues and other advertising literature of American breeders and manufacturers of agricultural implements was one of the features. Herds of Herefords have been shipped quite recently to some of the South American countries, and three representative cattle breeders from Uruguay have been touring the United States, purchasing pure-bred animals for shipment to their country. However, as with most of our large projects, there is the usual drawback of transportation facilities both in this country and in South America. Cargo space is limited and that inevitably restricts trade development. And while these conditions exist, and the South American breeders have yet to be shown that the United States pure-bred live stock is equal or superior to that which they have been securing from European markets, it behooves the United States' breeders to ship to these countries of magnificent possibilities only the very finest animals, thereby backing up the propaganda work of their Government representatives with the very best products obtainable.

ECONOMIC PRODUCTIVITY, THE ESSENTIAL OF EX- PORT TRADE¹

TOO much emphasis can not be given to the fact that trade relations between the United States and the twenty Latin American Republics, both those satisfactory and those unsatisfactory, are the resultants of trade causes.

There is no more sentiment on the part of a South American in buying a pair of foreign-made shoes than there is on the part of a North American in buying a pound of foreign-grown coffee. In other words, Latin Americans are entirely normal, so that when they do their shopping, by retail or by wholesale, they are as little influenced by sentiments of national likes and dislikes as are other people of normal minds.

The volume of raw silk, tea, or camphor imported and used in the United States depends in no degree upon whether Americans love or do not love the Japanese and Chinese producers. Then why should it be imagined that Latin Americans trade with the United States upon any other basis than that on which other countries trade among themselves?

Good will, friendship, even warmer sentiments are to be encouraged. No one can have this more at heart than those connected with the Pan American Union, but that the love of Latin America is to be sought because thereby more goods may be sold is an idea repugnant to all who in reality want to secure that love. International good will comes from just and right action. It is sufficient unto itself and is its own reward. Coddling, especially if it be manifestly to gain trade or other advantage, is repellent. It gains no good will and helps no trade, most certainly not the trade of Latin America.

The United States buys Latin American products because it needs them. Properly it makes no pretense of having any other motive. It buys a larger proportion of these products than any other country because it has a larger need than any other country. Latin Americans sell more of their products to the United States than to other countries because it is the largest market for most of these products and it pays the best price. Some Latin American products the United States does not buy, because it does not need them, or because it can produce them better or cheaper at home or can buy them better or cheaper elsewhere.

¹ By William C. Wells, of Pan American Union Staff.

Likewise Latin America buys United States manufactures because it needs them and finds these manufactures to be the best or cheapest. On the whole it buys more from the United States than from any other country, but there are many things it does not buy from the United States (except when war conditions closed other selling markets), because some other country produces these things better or cheaper, or it may be because, itself, it produces them better or cheaper.

In the above we have treated Latin America as a whole, but one can not carry this hypothesis very far. The 20 Latin American countries present little sameness. Their industrial, economic, and commercial conditions vary too much for anyone to generalize except in so far as the generalizations have a world-wide application. It is not Latin America as a whole that exports wheat. It is Argentina and Uruguay and occasionally Chile. All the other 17 countries, and sometimes Chile, import wheat, some of them from Argentina and Uruguay and others from the United States. It is only Chile, Mexico, Bolivia, and Peru that export copper, and only Bolivia tin. Nearly all of Latin America must import sugar. It is only three or four countries (Cuba chiefly) that produce more than is needed at home. Nearly half produce no sugar at all. So with coffee; six or seven countries do all the exporting and some do not produce at all. The export of meat products, like the export of wheat, was until recently almost entirely confined to Argentina and Uruguay with Chile occasionally contributing. Now Southern Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela are also contributing on quite a large scale. So it is with mineral oils; Mexico and Peru have so far been the only exporters of commercial consequence, although there has been some development in several other countries. Cacao is cultivated in only a few countries, of which Ecuador, Brazil, and the Dominican Republic are the chief. Rubber is from Brazil, Bolivia, and Peru, with Colombia, Venezuela, Central America, and Mexico small contributors. Tagua is from Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama; hides from nearly all the countries; and wool from four—Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, and Peru.

On the side of imports the differences in kind are by no means so great. Human needs are much the same everywhere, so that while production must vary from natural causes, and these natural causes dictate exports from countries only partly developed and to some extent from all countries, consumption must follow more or less the same lead everywhere. Yet there are important differences in the imports of the 20 Latin American countries.

The countries do not import those things which they themselves produce in a consumable state. The instances are many where the raw product—hides, rubber, woods, or wool—is exported in large

quantities, and the finished product—shoes, tires, furniture, or clothing—is imported.

Natural conditions of climate and rainfall vary imports. The hot countries do not buy heating stoves or the dry ones umbrellas and raincoats. Natural conditions sometimes dictate protective coverings for metals, or different qualities of glue in joining furniture, or different ingredients in paints, or some like variations to meet a special climatic condition.

The differences among the countries in industrial development cause differences in the character of their imports. The tools and appliances which Argentina needs for agriculture and grazing are one thing, and what Peru, Bolivia, and Mexico need for mining is quite another thing. In manufacturing Argentina and Brazil have developed certain kinds of manufacturing, chiefly textiles, and so they import tools and materials which Paraguay or Bolivia could not use.

But there are differences in exports and in imports as to the countries to which they are sent or from which they are drawn, and it is these differences we would now consider. Mexico sends a larger proportion of its exports to the United States than does Argentina. It likewise buys a larger proportion of its imports from the United States. Colombia buys United States flour; England buys both United States and Argentine flour. Costa Rica sends its bananas to the United States, yet bananas sell in Paris for ten times what they sell for in New York. Brazil even before the war exported to the United States 25 per cent more of its products than to Great Britain and Germany combined, yet it imported more from each of these countries than from the United States. Before the war Argentina imported nearly three times as much from the United States as it exported thereto, while Colombia nearly reversed the figures and exported to the United States more than twice what it imported from there. Finally, since the beginning of the war the United States has held the first position both in imports and exports of all the Latin American countries. There is in every case a good reason for these conditions and in the final analysis it is the same reason for each. Trade conditions are not whimsicalities. They are not due to likes and dislikes; nor are they due in any large measure to the nationalities of the ships that carry the trade, of the banks that finance it, or of the individual exporters and importers most directly engaged in carrying it on. The cause is deeper.

One often hears it said that during the war Latin America increased its purchases from the United States because it could not trade with England, France, and Germany. To an extent this is true. But for half of the time the United States was also at war, and for all of the time it was the main source of supply for England

and France. Why, then, was not this Latin American trade captured by some of the neutral countries that remained neutral? Why not by Holland, and especially why not by Spain? There are trade reasons. Neither Holland nor Spain can capture Latin American trade simply because they can not handle it. Neither they nor any other country of those neutral during the war is able to supply but a small share of Latin American needs or to utilize in any large quantity Latin American products. Why does not Costa Rica send its bananas to Paris? Because Paris would take only a wagonload, where New York takes a shipload. Then Paris is too far away, and there is no basis for the establishment of transportation lines such as operate between Central America and the United States.

Persistent and well-directed effort to secure trade counts; no one will deny that proposition, but it counts only if the basis is there and the propaganda conforms thereto. No country, nor all the countries combined, ever made the effort by propaganda and combination to capture Latin American trade that Germany did, and it did secure a good share thereof, but not as the result of its kind of propaganda. That in Germany's case counted for nothing, perhaps less than nothing. What Germany secured was due to its industrial status and the share was no greater than the industrial status warranted, which was less than that of the United States and less than that of Great Britain. Trying is all well enough, but it is foolish to set a pug dog to catch a jack rabbit.

Why did so large a proportion of the imports of Latin America during the war and since come from the United States? Notwithstanding all the clatter made, most of which was ill timed and in execrable taste, about opportunities to grab some other country's trade, no such attempt in reality was made by anyone in a position to do any grabbing. Exporters held back. The demands of Europe were so insistent that Latin America was almost forgotten by those who had the goods to sell. In truth Latin America was forced to go to the United States to buy. It went there because that was the only large reservoir from which to draw. But—and this is one of the most if not the most significant fact—in the United States it bought sparingly of certain things, while continuing to draw the bulk of these from Europe, chiefly England. It was not that England produced these and the United States did not, or that England had a larger supply. On the contrary, production in most of these classes in the latter country at all times was equal to and in some cases greater than English production, and the supply during the war was greater.

What happened was that Latin America, mainly on its own initiative, increased its trade (largely in values, less in quantities) with the United States in the line of goods that before the war it had imported from that country, and only to a small extent did it add new lines of

purchase. Again, this was not sentiment nor caprice. The reason lay deeper than war, at the very roots of national industry.

Commerce with Latin America is based upon trade needs. It is developed along the lines of greatest opportunity and least resistance. It waxes or it wanes as it is efficient in answering the needs of those whom it serves—buyers and sellers. It has no abnormalities. Occasionally it differs functionally from some other, but radically it is the same as all commerce, domestic or foreign.

In order that the United States may obtain a larger share of the Latin American import trade (this share at present is greater than that of all European countries combined, and before the war was \$14,000,000 greater than England's and \$109,000,000 greater than Germany's) it is necessary that there be a betterment in the chief essential basis of trade—efficient production. On the whole, American manufacturing standards equal or excel European, but not in every industry; so much is manifest. The need is to bring the inefficient industries to higher standards—i. e., higher comparative standards. American technical skill, invention, tools, and, not least of all, factory management and financial methods must equal European, otherwise the United States must leave alone certain lines of export to Latin America or elsewhere. Trade in any event will increase as it has done, but the increases will be limited to the already developed lines unless betterment in other lines be effected.

It is fair to inquire how we can be certain that there are inefficient industries, or, granting that there were such, whether the war has not changed all this.

For a moment put aside the war and look at the problem as it was. We may concede that the published reports of investigators into the comparative positions and efficiencies of European and American manufacture before the war are unconclusive as a whole. All of them leave much to be desired. Matters of comparative wages, or output per workingman, and the like, are all well enough, but they touch only the fringe of the problem. As compared with the man with the good tool the man with the poor one is necessarily inefficient, and that without any fault of his. The inefficiency is his who supplied the tool or his who made it. We may further concede that few of us have the technical knowledge sufficient to make an investigation into comparative efficiencies, even supposing that sources of information were opened up to us; but it is not necessary. There is a short cut and a sure one. The comparative efficiencies of manufacture can be shown wherever like products of two producing countries meet in competition under the same conditions in a third country. If we find that the United States for a period of years had exported to nonmanufacturing countries a certain manufactured product in competition with British, German, or French products of the same or of a competing kind, and that the United States trade has con-

stantly gained at the expense of its competitors, we may presume that the manufacturing efficiency of the United States in this particular product is superior to that of the competing countries; but to be sure we should go a step further. There are other factors besides manufacturing efficiency. There are freight rates, established trade and credit connections, proximity, resident nationals, possibly a greater skill in selling, and, in the case of Cuba, a discriminating tariff which, acting on the side of the United States, may have carried a not quite efficient manufacturing industry into a successful export trade competition. We may ascribe a part of United States export trade to Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Central America, and especially to Cuba, as due to the contributing factors of proximity, better trade credit, and freight connections, and to the greater personal intercourse with the United States. But in Venezuela and Colombia, for example, the contributing factors were more evenly balanced or inclined to the European side. If, then, we find that in these two countries certain American manufactures were ousting like European manufactures the presumption of superior manufacturing efficiency is strengthened into belief. If we go farther away to countries like Argentina and Chile, where every one of the contributing factors was on the side of Europe, and the condition still existed, the proof is conclusive.

In about all lines of iron, steel, copper, zinc, wood, leather, and rubber manufactures, United States exports to Colombia and Venezuela gained at the expense of European. In the nearby countries, Mexico, etc., they dominated the markets, ordinarily to the almost complete exclusion of European manufactures. In the far-away countries, Argentina, etc., most lines held their own, some gained, and a few dominated the market almost as completely as in Mexico and Cuba. Take the case of iron and steel manufactures—the United States supplied Cuba in 1913 more than four times as much as was supplied by all the remainder of the world combined. In Cuba there was a tariff preferential of 20 per cent in favor of the United States; but in Mexico there was no such preferential, and the proportion was not far from being as great. The other trade factors, however, were heavily on the side of the United States. In Venezuela and Colombia, with these factors about balanced, the imports of steel and iron manufactures from the United States was from two to four times the imports from any other country. In Argentina, with every factor against the United States, the importation under that heading (not including agricultural tools and implements, carriages, railway material, and some other miscellaneous products) in 1913 was as follows:

From Germany.....	\$7, 624, 456
From Great Britain.....	7, 372, 277
From United States.....	5, 928, 568

In railway material (total about \$30,000,000) Great Britain supplied about 40 per cent, Germany about 20 per cent, and the United States about 15 per cent.

In agricultural tools and implements the figures were:

United States.....	\$5, 706, 047
Australia.....	911, 487
Great Britain.....	810, 656
Canada.....	362, 800
Germany.....	182, 046

The Argentine statistical classification includes seeds. These have been deducted in the above statement. In all classes of leather manufacture the imports into Argentina from the United States were about double those from France or Germany, and nearly double those from Great Britain. Can anyone ascribe these facts to any other cause than superior efficiency in manufacture? The case of Australia is especially instructive. Australia's position as second to the United States in agricultural tools and implements was owing to two tools—a reaper and a header of superior excellence. It is unnecessary to say that Australian exportation, even manufacture itself, was under especially heavy handicaps as compared with European, heavier handicaps even than those of American exportation. Yet because of extraordinary skill in designing and making two tools Australia was able to outstrip both England and Germany in the quest for the Argentine agricultural implement trade. A case of David's simple sling being more powerful than Goliath's ponderous spear.

This is one side of the shield; let us turn it around.

Another group of related American manufacturing industries comparable in magnitude and economic weight to the iron and steel group, made quite a different showing in Argentine imports. The four divisions of manufacture in this last group according to raw materials used we will represent by A, B, C, and D.

In A schedule Argentina in 1913 imported goods to the customhouse value of \$6,867,661, of which the United States furnished \$61,160, or less than 1 per cent. In this schedule France led with more than one-half the total. Then came Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Switzerland, and the United States in that order. None of the countries mentioned, except Italy and Japan, have any pronounced natural advantage through the production of raw material. The United States, Great Britain, Switzerland, and Germany produce practically none and France only a little. All of the countries, including the United States, have large developed manufacturing industries, and are in every way technically and commercially equipped to handle a large export trade.

In B schedule the total imports were \$16,249,277, of which the United States furnished \$15,858, or less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. In this schedule Great Britain led with one-half the total. Then followed Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Spain, Turkey, Austria, Switzerland, and the United States. Turkey is the only country that produced all the raw material it needed. All the others are producers of raw material—the United States, Great Britain, and Germany on a large scale, but not sufficiently large. They all import from Asia, Africa, and Latin America. All of them, including the United States, have large developed manufacturing industries, well conditioned to handle a large export trade.

In C schedule the total imports were \$23,834,561, of which the United States furnished \$271,677, or over 1 per cent. In this schedule Great Britain led with 46 per cent of the whole, followed by British India with 27 per cent. Then came Italy, Germany, France, Belgium, Spain, and the United States. All of the countries produce the raw materials in larger quantities than the United States, but only India in sufficiency. The manufacturing industry in the United States is not very large or well developed. The country is not equipped to undertake a larger export trade.

In D schedule the total imports were \$39,165,118, of which the United States furnished \$581,811, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In this schedule Great Britain led with 41 per cent, followed by Italy with $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Then came Germany, France, Belgium, Spain, the Netherlands, and the United States. The advantage of production of raw material was on the side of the United States. None of the other countries (except a negligible quantity by Italy) produce any, while the United States furnished more than half of the total world production, and is the main source of supply for all the other manufacturing countries. The manufacturing equipment of the United States is the largest.

In this D schedule, for which the United States supplied only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total of Argentine imports, although it produces most of the raw material used by the countries that supplied the remaining $98\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and has a large and well-developed manufacturing industry, the Argentine Statistical Annual gives 62 tariff classifications into which all imports are divided. There were no imports that year under two classifications. This leaves 60 under which there were imports. Under 22 there were no imports from the United States at all. In one other the importation was 97 cents (1 peso gold), in another \$1.94, and in a third \$4.85. In eight others the highest amount reached was \$7.27. In the four next highest the largest was \$17.74. This is the highest figure reached in 37 classifications out of the 60 under which Argentina imported manufactures to the value of nearly \$40,000,000. Of the remaining

23 classifications only seven run into five figures and two into six. Of the last, one shows an importation of \$113,563 out of a total of \$390,690. In this case (an article limited to agricultural use), the United States was second. In three classifications imports from the United States led. One, with total importation of about \$14,000, the United States furnished near \$6,000; another, with total imports near \$65,000, the United States furnished over \$25,000; and the third, with total imports \$239,786, the United States furnished \$108,390. Of the three cases in which the United States led the first mentioned was an article of contributory use to another industry in which the United States has shown superior excellence in manufacture; the second, one produced by a subsidiary manufacture, in which also superior efficiency has been demonstrated. Neither of these are properly to be credited to the group. The third article is a proper credit, the only case in which American manufacture in this group shows the ability to compete with European. This in Argentina, where all the strictly trading advantages were against the United States and in favor of Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, and Spain, but not necessarily in favor of any of the other countries mentioned above.

The showing for this group of manufactures was even worse in Paraguay, Bolivia, and Chile. It was not appreciably better in Uruguay and Brazil, although in the latter country the trading handicaps were less heavy. In Peru and Ecuador the improvement was very slight. In Colombia and Venezuela the improvement is noticeable, but the United States runs a bad third or fourth. The trading advantages in these two countries about evenly balance between the United States and Europe.

We come to Mexico: Here the trading advantages were all on the side of the United States, more heavily for than they were against in Argentina and Chile.

Keeping to the same four divisions of manufacture according to raw material used, we find the same condition in Mexican imports as in Argentina—that schedule D makes the best showing for the United States. In Argentina in this schedule the imports from the United States were $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the whole; in Mexico they were nearly $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent—\$491,094 out of total of \$5,809,210. It is proper to say that the schedule does not exactly parallel that of Argentina. The two are based upon quite different tariff classifications, and the Argentine schedule is more inclusive than the Mexican. That fact, however, does not affect the argument, except that there would be a greater divergence than between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{1}{2}$ if the schedules could be made exactly parallel. The Mexican schedule gives a better base for estimating the efficiency of United States manufacture than does the more inclusive Argentine schedule.

In imports of all products in 1913 Mexico drew one-half from the United States, twice what it drew from Germany and Great Britain combined, yet in the products of this particular group of industries Mexican imports from the United States were only $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

In this schedule there are in Mexico 22 tariff classifications. There were imports from the United States from all except three, and these three were small ones. In Argentina there were no United States imports in 22 classes out of 60. In one Mexican class the United States imports were only \$1 and in another only \$110. Two others were under \$300. This leaves 15 classes, and in 10 of these the highest figure attained by any one was \$8,770. The five remaining were from \$30,000 to \$261,000. In seven classes the total imports were over \$270,000 for the lowest and over \$1,900,000 for the highest. In these seven classes the showing of the United States was as follows:

First class: Total, \$1,918,378; Great Britain, \$1,020,235; United States, \$261,465; Germany, \$177,235; Spain, \$156,619; France, \$126,465; and Holland, Belgium, and other small countries, smaller amounts.

Second class: Total, \$1,030,257; Great Britain, \$943,304; Belgium, \$51,163; Germany, \$27,223; United States, \$5,805; France and some others, lesser amounts.

Third class: Total, \$595,388; Great Britain, \$347,426; Germany, \$125,986; France, \$86,333; Spain, \$22,480; United States, \$5,459; Switzerland and some others, smaller amounts.

Fourth class: Total, \$396,420; Great Britain, \$353,566; United States, \$35,754; Austria and some others, lesser amounts.

Fifth class: Total, \$381,217; Great Britain, \$324,617; United States, \$30,317; France, \$13,399; Germany and others, lesser amounts.

Sixth class: Total, \$374,020; Great Britain, \$270,276; United States, \$47,778; Germany, \$24,980; Spain and other countries, lesser amounts.

Seventh class: Total, \$270,374; Great Britain, \$196,533; Germany, \$53,459; France, \$13,482; Italy, \$4,015; United States, \$2,135; Austria and others, the remainder.

In two other and smaller classes the United States led—one with \$8,430 out of a total of \$37,833, and the other \$68,199 out of a total of \$109,714. The second of these is practically the same article that led in Argentina.

Tabulating the results in the seven principal classes of imports which represent over 85 per cent of the imports of the whole schedule we find the United States share to be under 8 per cent (for the whole schedule it was nearly $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent). The share of Germany was greater, while Great Britain had nearly 70 per cent. The United States outfooted France and Spain.

Seven principal classes of Mexican imports under a certain schedule.

Total imports.	From Great Britain.	From United States.	From Germany.	From Spain.	From France.
\$1,918,378	\$1,020,235	\$261,465	\$177,235	\$156,619	\$126,465
1,030,257	943,304	5,805	27,223	31	2,582
595,388	347,426	5,459	125,986	22,480	86,333
396,420	353,566	35,754	2,065	58	1,354
381,217	324,617	30,317	9,999	320	13,399
374,020	270,276	47,778	24,980	17,056	5,390
270,374	196,533	2,135	53,459	1	13,483
4,966,054	3,455,957	388,711	420,945	196,565	249,006

This is Mexico, with every trade advantage on the side of the United States.

In Cuba there were the same advantages to a greater degree, and an additional advantage of 20 per cent tariff preference, enough of itself, one would think, to secure a near monopoly.

In total Cuban imports in 1913 the United States furnished nearly five times what Great Britain and nearly eight times what Germany furnished, yet in this D schedule the figures were only a little over 21 per cent of the whole, three-fifths of the British figure.

Cuban imports in this schedule, compared with imports of iron and steel manufactures in 1913, were as follows:

	Schedule D.	Per cent.	Iron and steel.	Per cent.
Total.....	\$11,511,410	100.0	\$8,153,903	100.0
Great Britain.....	4,061,142	35.3	1,041,608	12.7
United States.....	2,457,249	21.4	6,089,116	71.7
Spain.....	1,560,781	13.6	57,553	.7
France.....	1,442,070	12.5	171,352	2.1
Germany.....	960,621	8.3	391,490	4.8

To one who has followed the figures, perhaps too much detailed and a little wearisome, the idea may be suggested that after all it may not be a question of manufacturing efficiency so much as one of seeking or not seeking the trade: that the producers of iron and steel, of leather, of wood, of rubber, and of other manufactures, may have gone out into Latin America and elsewhere after business, and the producers of manufactures in schedules A, B, C, and D may not have done so. Perhaps it might be sufficient to say that an energetic quest for business is itself a factor of general efficiency, but the writer himself is not satisfied with this answer for two reasons: First, because he does not believe the premise that sufficient effort has not been made to export goods of schedules A, B, C, and D; and, second, because in this article he has sought to confine efficiency to the narrow limits of manufacturing. Selling efficiency is another thing.

It is to be doubted whether a case can be cited where a manufacturing plant in this or any other country has ever made any effort by advertisements, traveling salesmen, or otherwise to sell its goods in foreign countries until after it had discovered that these goods already had a sale abroad; not necessarily a large sale, but enough, and under circumstances to indicate that it might be worth the while to try to extend the demand. The industries represented by B and D are among the oldest manufacturing industries in the United States; A and C are newer. There has never been a time for at least 70 or 80 years when B and D goods in some quantity and of many kinds have not gone into most of the Latin American countries. Traders (i. e., those who do not manufacture, but who sell anything and everything in which there is a profit), exporters in the United States, and importers in Latin America have given B and D goods, also A and C, the fullest tryout.

It is not always the trader who is responsible for the first introduction of new goods into a country. He, too, follows leads. It is the traveler, a native returning or a foreigner temporarily resident, whose purchases abroad are pleasing in the eyes of stay-at-home people, who is responsible for the beginning trade; it may be that the stay-at-home in some other casual way finds out that there is something to be purchased abroad that he wants or needs, and so he sets about getting it. The initiative of the private purchaser is that which opens the channel for the first trickle of trade in most cases. The trader follows. He broadens the channel, thereby allowing more to flow. Finally, the manufacturer puts in a steam dredge, but not until after he has seen the water flowing. He is right; "flyers" not based upon something tangible seldom win out in international commerce.

To continue the simile: Foreign commerce, to be successful, must spring from a reservoir of sufficient capacity to supply its needs. This reservoir in the case of A, B, and D, although perhaps not in the case of C, is of sufficient capacity. These industries in the United States are on a large scale. But the reservoir must be built upon an elevation of efficiency high enough to let flow its waters into foreign countries by gravity alone, for it is so that competing reservoirs flow. The ordinary methods of trade, the ordinary provocations to trade, should be sufficient channels to start the trickle, to induce the trader to broaden the way, and finally to warrant the reservoir keeper into putting in the dredge and opening the gates. If the reservoir keeper to make the water flow must put in a steam pump because the elevation (i. e., efficiency in manufacture) is not sufficient, he will lose out in competition with those whose waters flow without pumping. He may win out at home so long as a strong

tariff wall protects him from the foreign waters, but he can not win anywhere else.

American goods of A, B, C, and D have had their full and sufficient try out in the same way that steel, iron, copper, zinc, wood, leather, and rubber goods have had theirs. The former did not win and yet they did not entirely lose. They moved, but not much more than at the trickle. There can be no question that the elevation was not sufficient. Granting this to have been the condition in 1914, is it not changed now? Has not the elevation become greater, or have not other reservoirs sunken or become ruined?

It is a matter of comparative values. No one can believe but that the economic productiveness of all countries has suffered on account of the war. Even the neutrals, Spain, Holland, and others, will wake up, if they are not already awake, to the fact that they, too, have gone backward. It could not be otherwise. A trade gained because of a violent upheaval, unless it be within the capacity of the trader to operate on a sound economic basis, is a temporary one. It can not be expected that it will endure if the base is unsound—i. e., unsound comparatively.

War is a waster, but not of everything to the same degree. It has even proved to be a revivifier, comparatively. It is not safe, it is not logical, to expect, and more than probably it will not prove to be true, that the effect of this war will be to lessen the economic productivity in manufacturing of western Europe as compared with the United States. No one can doubt that the loss of man power, the destruction of equipment, and the creations of enormous debts operate to lessen national industrial competency; but past wars have shown that these losses have been compensated, to an extent, by a more efficient and forcible energizing of national industry. It may prove so in this case, and that the United States, which materially suffered less than England, France, or Germany, will prove likewise spiritually to have gained less. It is all a question of the relative and not of the absolute. Furthermore, one should not make the mistake of supposing that paralysis, industrial or other, results from starvation alone. It is much more apt to come from fatty degeneration.

The only safe assumption is that the war has not rendered the United States immune from the consequences of its before-the-war inefficiencies. France is rebuilding. The French office of industrial reconstruction, according to a New York paper of August 9, 1920, reports that in the invaded area of France on May 1, 1920, manufacturing industries were operating near 75 per cent of the number in 1914 before the German invasion. Belgium shows even better, and Great Britain better still, while Germany, at least so the writer

believes, is now better able to compete with other manufacturing countries than it was in 1914. This, notwithstanding the loss of some industrial territory and coal. It is not altogether a question of size: the inefficient industries of the United States, colossal though some of them were, proved this. In what way by comparisons has German efficiency suffered by the war? The Germans are still the best disciplined race in Europe, and their productive machinery is intact. Most of all their industry in all probability has been, or will be, freed from its chief hamper, that of being subordinated to a policy of world subjugation.

In all lines of proven efficiency the United States gained in all Latin-American countries during the war, and it gained in lines of proven inefficiency but on a much different scale. Argentina is an example.

Take the figures cited above for 1913 in schedules A, B, C, and D, and compare these with the figures for 1916 at the peak of the war.

SCHEDULE A.

	1913	1916
Total.....	\$6,867,661	\$5,673,967
From—		
France.....	3,419,742	2,576,167
Germany.....	1,182,351	2,793
Great Britain.....	751,266	733,273
Italy.....	659,499	699,435
Japan.....	564,101	901,648
Switzerland.....	138,532	495,111
United States.....	61,160	170,509

SCHEDULE B.

	\$16,249,277	\$8,424,799
Total.....		
From—		
Great Britain.....	8,121,547	5,824,452
Germany.....	3,644,838	23,786
France.....	2,425,123	710,118
Italy.....	1,072,142	636,207
Belgium.....	605,863	1,340
Spain.....	199,260	456,138
Turkey.....	61,522	9,140
Austria.....	45,057	815
Switzerland.....	19,245	2,512
United States.....	15,858	692,214

SCHEDULE C.

	\$23,834,561	\$13,914,102
Total.....		
From—		
Great Britain.....	10,742,071	5,895,954
British India.....	6,453,616	4,641,528
Italy.....	1,753,960	1,127,544
Germany.....	1,544,172	8,119
France.....	1,217,329	458,030
Belgium.....	979,849	29,726
Spain.....	393,735	619,143
United States.....	271,677	1,029,773

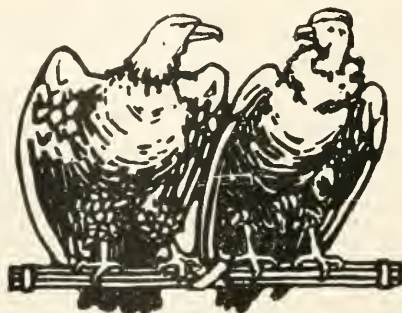
SCHEDULE D.

	1913	1916
Total.....	\$39,165,118	\$35,611,540
From—		
Great Britain.....	16,697,207	16,579,597
Italy.....	9,110,941	7,677,469
Germany.....	6,393,753	64,736
France.....	2,909,037	1,167,321
Belgium.....	2,329,403	20,192
Spain.....	1,022,661	3,238,415
Netherlands.....	736,917	374,043
United States.....	581,811	6,038,301

Official statistics, both Latin American and United States, show that in this group of manufactures (i. e., schedules A, B, C, and D), and in other less conspicuous groups, the United States before the war was able to make but a sorry showing in competition with the leading European manufacturing countries, even in localities like Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies, where all the financial, shipping, and personal contact aids to commerce were on its side, everything in fact except the one essential ability to compete in manufacture. They show, furthermore, that while England and France were bearing the brunt of the most exhausting war of all history, when their backs literally were to the wall, the United States not then nor since, even with the added advantage of recently established banks and newly acquired ships, has won the trade.

But they show with other groups of manufactures, where ability to compete in production is acknowledged, it could win and did win with every one of the aids to commerce against it.

In foreign trade there are many factors, and all, even the seemingly most trifling, may have a weight; but when one says that there can be no export trade without a corresponding import trade, or any trade at all without nationally owned ships, or banks or cables, or without cheap postal rates, the answer is that there are and have been large and prosperous trades without any one of these factors; but there has never been a foreign trade to endure longer than a summer's night where the seller was not able to produce as skillfully and as cheaply as his rivals in the same trade were able to produce.



THE ALASKAN FLYING EXPEDITION

ON July 11, 1897, in a gas balloon without automotive power and only the most primitive of steering arrangements of ropes and sails, Andrée, with his companions, Strindberg and Fraenkel, set out from Danes Island, near the eightieth parallel, for the North Pole. The balloon was cut from its moorings at Andrée's command and rose, going before the strong south wind for which they had waited for days. The little group of friends and assistants who had sailed to this point to aid in the start watched with great misgivings and heavy spirits as the balloon floated on into the regions of Ultima Thule, never to be heard from again beyond a message taken from a carrier pigeon, which read: "July 13, 12.30 o'clock noon; lat. $82^{\circ} 2'$, long. $15^{\circ} 5'$ east. Good speed eastward 10° to south. All well on board. This is the third pigeon post. Andrée."

Very different indeed was the start 23 years later of the Alaskan flying expedition, when on July 15, 1920, eight picked young men of the United States Army Air Service, in four De Haviland 4B aeroplanes, "took off" from Mitchell Field, New York City, for Nome, Alaska, and to Cape Prince of Wales. The journey was made in a series of "hops" of about 300 miles, or an average of five or six hours daily flying. The greater part of the journey was over country that is well mapped and has suitable landing fields. From Grand Rapids, Mich., the expedition pointed toward the north. The route was as follows: New York (Mitchel Field) to Erie, Pa., 350 miles; to Grand Rapids, Mich., 300 miles; to Winona, Minn., 310 miles; to Fargo, N. Dak., 320 miles; to Portal, N. Dak., 290 miles; to Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, 280 miles; to Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, 300 miles; to Jasper, Alberta, Canada, 200 miles; to Prince George, British Columbia, 200 miles; to Hazelton, British Columbia, 220 miles; to Wrangell, Alaska, 210 miles; to White Horse, Yukon, 300 miles; to Dawson, Yukon, 250 miles; to Fairbanks, Alaska, 275 miles; to Ruby, 240 miles; Nome, Alaska, 300 miles; making approximately 4,345 miles; and a flight of 100 miles from there is Cape Prince of Wales, but 50 miles from the continent of Asia. The round trip took 45 days.

The objects of the Alaskan flight expedition are: To establish a route to the northwest corner of the American Continent, by which in case of need the United States air forces can be landed in Asia,



MAP OF THE ROUTE OF THE ALASKA AERIAL EXPEDITION.

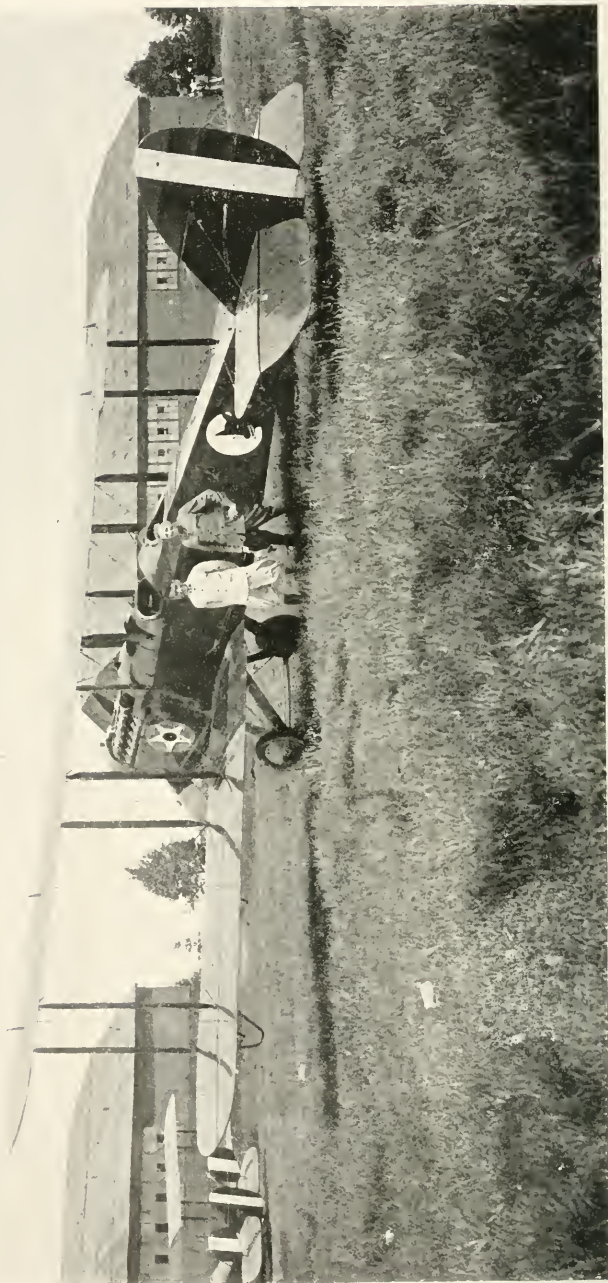
Showing the course taken by the flyers from Mitchell Field, New York City, to Nome, Alaska.

Cape Prince of Wales being approximately 50 miles from the Tehukthis Peninsula in Siberia; and to furnish the Geological Survey with photographs of an unsurveyed area of 3,500 square miles lying north of the sixty-sixth parallel between Fort Hamlin and the Circle. This area includes the upper Yukon flats, which by the usual means can only be surveyed with great difficulty and great expenditure of time and money. It is estimated that it would cost \$10,000 at a minimum and take three seasons (three years) for a surveying party to cover the ground, and even then the maps would not be accurate, while by air it is estimated that allowing for a 50 per cent overlap of photographs this area can be photographed from one plane in 10 hours' flying (about three days) at an approximate cost of \$1,500, and the photographic map would be more accurate than could be obtained from the ground in the short time available each year. The third object of the expedition is a thorough test of the Liberty motor and the new model De Haviland 4 B plane. This is not the same as the De Haviland plane used during the war, for several important changes have been made, the most important being the change in the location of the gasoline tank to a position immediately in rear of the motor with the pilot's seat next. In the old model the pilot was between the motor and the gasoline tank, and in a fall he was sure to be crushed between the two. This danger has now been lessened to a considerable extent, and tests of the new model De Haviland have so far been satisfactory. This expedition will show just what it can stand and what is needed in the way of improvement.

The expedition had four planes which carried the following personnel: Capt. St. Clair Street, commanding officer of the Alaskan flying expedition; First Lieut. Clifford C. Nutt; Second Lieut. Eric H. Nelson; Second Lieut. C. H. Crumrine; Second Lieut. Ross C. Kirkpatrick; Sergt. Edmond Henriques; Sergt. Albert T. Vierra; Sergt. Joseph E. English.

Capt. St. Clair Street, in command of the expedition, piloted plane No. 1, taking as passenger and expert mechanic Sergt. Edmond Henriques. Capt. St. Clair Street was one of the first aviation officers sent overseas and was stationed at the great American training camp at Issoudun, France, and was decorated by Gen. Pershing for his excellent work overseas. He has flown all types of modern planes and is thoroughly trained to meet emergencies of the kind that might arise. His mechanic, Sergt. Edmond Henriques, has had experience on all types of motors, but is a specialist on the Liberty motor, 420 horsepower.

Ship No. 2 was piloted alternately by First Lieut. Clifford C. Nutt, A. S. A., second in command of the expedition, and Second Lieut. Eric C. Nelson, the engineering officer of the expedition. These two officers have completed about 600 hours of flying in this



Courtesy of the Information Group, United States Air Service.

SHIP 3 WITH ITS PILOT AND PASSENGER.

Lieut. Crumrine with Sgt. Vierra and their plane. Lieut. Crumrine is photographic officer of the expedition.

type of aircraft. Last summer Lieut. Nutt was in charge of a recruiting expedition of four De Haviland Liberty-motored planes, and was accompanied by Lieut. Nelson. The aerial recruiting party left Houston, Tex., for San Diego, Calif.; flew next to Salt Lake City, Utah; jumping then to Denver, Colo., and from there to Omaha, Nebr.; returning from there to Houston. The extent of this trip was some 7,000 miles, and the journey was undertaken without pre-arranged contracts for supplies, spare parts, fuel, or landing fields, all of which had to be obtained as needed. The recruiting cruise was made without mishap, all four ships returning intact to Houston, which proves the resourcefulness of the officers and their fitness to be in the personnel of the Alaska flight.

Ship No. 3 was piloted by Second Lieut. C. H. Crumrine, who is the photographic officer. His passenger and mechanic was Sergt. Albert T. Vierra. Lieut. Crumrine is an experienced pilot, having been stationed at Carlstrom field, Arcadia, Fla., where he frequently flew over the trackless Everglades, aiding in the search for Lieut. Niergarth, and was one of the officers who was responsible for the finding of the lost airman. Sergt. Vierra is considered one of the best Liberty motor mechanics in the service, and in the recruiting cruise made by Lieuts. Nutt and Nelson. Sergt. Vierra was the mechanic whose care of the motors made for the success of the trip.

The pilot of ship No. 4 was Lieut. Ross C. Kirkpatrick, A. S. A., information officer of the expedition. His mechanic was Joseph E. English, M. E. There are several hundred hours' flying to the credit of Lieut. Kirkpatrick, who took part in the transcontinental endurance and reliability test, and made an exceptional showing in spite of adverse weather conditions. Joseph E. English, M. E., is a skilled mechanic with much experience on Liberty, 420-horsepower motors.

After investigations and estimates of routes, landing fields, and supply depots had been made for the Alaska flight, the consent of Secretary of War Baker and Gen. Menoher, director of the Army Air Service, was obtained. The achievements of the flying expedition will be an example of the cooperation of the Air Service with the Engineering Corps and the Geological Survey, the objects being primarily the charting of air routes to the northwest corner of the North American Continent. As stated, the route one way is approximately 4,345 miles, and 9,000 miles was covered in the round trip. From Nome a 100-mile flight was made to Cape Prince of Wales.

The Canadian Government, through the air board, which is an official department in the Dominion, has been most helpful in obviating the difficulties due to crossing the Canadian border and territory. A representative of this air board has traveled over Canada with Capt. Howard T. Douglas, Air Service, United States Army,



1 Courtesy of the Information Group, United States Air Service.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE EXPEDITION.

From left to right: Capt. St. Clair Street, in command; Lieut. Ross Kirkpatrick, Lieut. Eric Nelson, Lieut. C. E. Cumrine, M. E. Joseph English, Sergt. Edmond Henriques, Sergt. Albert Vierra.

who went ahead of the Alaska flying expedition over the proposed route. Through the cooperation of the air board, gasoline, oil, and supplies have been permitted to enter Canada for the expedition free of duty.

Thanks to the air board, the Canadian Weather Bureau furnished weather reports to all the stops, and the cities along the Alaska expedition's route through Canada interestedly cooperated.

Through Capt. Douglas's arrangements with the Canadian Government landing fields were secured along the route, and, though in the far north this has been a difficult matter, everything was settled in a satisfactory manner. At Wrangell, Alaska, a boat was provided for the use of the Alaskan flying expedition, and on the Wrangell landing field was a 40-foot tarpaulin erected as a shelter for supplies and for repair work on the planes. The landing field at Jasper, Alberta, Canada, is about 8 miles north of the town on a level strip of ground along the Athabaska River. At Hazelton, in British Columbia, the only possible landing field is east of the town near the hospital.

From Jasper the difficulties of the flight began. After leaving Jasper the route lay across the Canadian Rockies, one of the most rugged and inaccessible regions of the great northwest. From this point on the speed of the expedition was slowed down, planes making "jumps" of about 250 miles, or one stop a day. Flying over this region the pilots have no other guides than their compasses and their ability as aerial navigators.

Forced landings were guarded against by special attention to the motors between flights, for the rugged Rockies, with their snow-capped peaks, offer few level stretches of 600 yards over which an automobile could run at the speed of 30 miles an hour, which are the qualifications of an emergency landing field. This is also a region of high winds, which come as frequent gales in winter, from north to south, sometimes continuing for weeks. The temperatures are moderate, but there are many mosquitoes, and each ship was equipped with mosquito helmets, fishing tackle, and revolvers in case a forced landing should be made.

Before the start of the expedition the planes were given a daily 10-hour flying test to be sure that they were in perfect order. The personnel of the expedition were also given a stiff physical examination as a last precaution in the program of work necessary to turn out a flying expedition that should be, in so far as humanly possible, perfectly "fit" in regard to men and planes, able to cope with any emergency.

The ships carried 117 gallons of gasoline and 12 gallons of oil, giving them a cruising potentiality of $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 hours' time. Each plane had a polar bear, significant of the expedition, painted on the fuselage.

Fairbanks, Alaska, was the base for major repairs to planes in the Alaskan end of the flight. The United States Weather Bureau had arranged an elaborate plan to provide each pilot with maps along the entire route. The commanding officer of the expedition was also supplied with local weather reports.

The maps for the expedition were prepared by the information group of the Air Service of the United States Army.

The photographic work of the expedition was done by Lieuts. Eric Nelson and Clifford C. Nutt, who completed a special course at Langley Field, Va., in practical instruction in the latest methods of aerial photography. This means that the photographic maps turned over to the Geological Survey will be of the best. This feature of the Air Service is rapidly becoming very important and has been utilized by various branches of the Government.

Cameras used for aerial photography are different from the ordinary type. The aerial camera is large and is fitted into the bottom of the aeroplane. The photographs are made in as nearly a vertical position as possible, the lens of the camera pointing through a small window in the bottom of the plane. The work of aerial mapping requires the closest cooperation possible between pilot and photographer. The pilot must know how to manipulate his plane for this purpose, and the photographer must know the proper second to take the picture. When mapping aerially, enough photographs must be taken so that when laid down the entire area will be completely covered. Therefore the photographs are taken so as to overlap, in all, 30 or 40 per cent of the whole area.

When aerial maps are made, the region is flown over to obtain a comprehensive idea of it. Then a series of overlapping photographs is made on the southern boundary. On these as a base other like strips are made, flying south to north. On each return trip to the southern boundary the topographical features of the country are observed and used as sighting points to preserve the straight course of the plane while taking the next strip of photographs.

As the size of the lens and dimensions of the negative, on the one hand, bear a definite proportion to the altitude and the dimensions of the ground area covered in the photograph, it is a simple computation to determine the ground area when the plane is at a certain altitude. Conversely, it may be determined at what altitude to fly a plane for the purpose of photographing to a certain map scale. It is also necessary to take into consideration the speed of the plane to know the frequency for taking pictures to allow the requisite amount of overlapping. Pictures are taken as "stops," "verticals," and "obliques."

Atmospheric conditions in Alaska are unusually good for photography at this time of the year. Fairbanks, Alaska, is the photographic base, as well as being the major repair base for planes.

In Alaska in the near future there will be no more of the monotony of being "closed in" after the arrival and departure of the last ship of the season, when the white ice blocks the sea channels for the long night of arctic winter. The mails which now take 30 days to go from the interior of Alaska to the mid United States will soon reach the same destination by air in two or three days.

Everywhere along the route the expedition has met with the most splendid cooperation. City chambers of commerce, ranchmen, and the loneliest outposts of civilization, all realizing the importance of the work being done by these intrepid aviators of the United States Army, have tried their utmost to render whatever service they could as a small return for the great benefit which they are to receive in the future from the opening of this airway.

In other epochs of progress it has usually been private enterprise and business corporations that have furnished and made practicable the newest inventions and pioneered new routes of travel; but on this occasion it is the United States Government that is making the practical demonstration, and it has already mapped the routes all over the United States. The Alaska flying expedition is probably but the earliest of future expeditions which will leave no unknown areas about which the geographers must conjecture, nor any territory, reached now only after weeks of weary travel, more than three days' distant by air from some center of civilization.



THE DEATH OF SEÑOR DON LUIS GALVAN . . .

THE death of Señor Don Luis Galván, minister of the Dominican Republic, on August 2, from heart failure, has caused sorrow in diplomatic circles, and particularly in the Pan American Union. As diplomatic representative of the Dominican Republic Dr. Galván was a member of the Governing Board of this institution, where his culture and pleasing personality made him a valued associate.

Though still a young man at the time of his death, Señor Galvan had become widely known in Latin America and the United States as a lawyer and journalist as well as a diplomat. He had been managing editor and writer of editorials for various daily papers and magazines in Spain, the United States, and his own country. His writings have made him well known throughout the Americas.

In the diplomatic field he has held many important posts, among them being the following: Consul at Barcelona, Spain; counselor to the consulate general of the Dominican Republic in New York; consul general at Madrid; first secretary of the legation at Washington during two different terms; chargé d'affaires at Washington; and finally holding the post of minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the Dominican Republic to the United States. He was formally received in his official character by the President on June 24, 1918. During Señor Don Luis Galván's residence in Washington he had made many warm friends, who admired him not only as a diplomat but as a fine type of Dominican gentleman. Señor Galván is survived by his widow, Señora Carmen de Galvan, and their three little children. The funeral was held from St. Matthew's Church.

In consequence of the death of the Dominican minister's death the Governing Board of the Pan American Union held a special meeting on August 3 to take suitable action upon the occasion of the loss of one of its valued members. The following members of the board were present: Secretary of State Colby, who presided as chairman of the board; Señor Don Beltrán Mathieu, ambassador of Chile; Señor Don Federico Alfonso Pezét, ambassador of Peru; Señor Dr. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes, minister of Cuba; Señor Dr. Santos A. Dominici, minister of Venezuela; Señor Dr. Rafael H. Elizalde, minister of Ecuador; Señor Don J. Antonio López Gutiérrez, minister of Honduras; Señor Don Salvador Sol M., minister of Salvador; Señor Don J. E. Lefevre, chargé d'affaires of Panamá; Señor Don Manuel Zavala, chargé d'affaires of Nicaragua; M. Albert



THE LATE DR. LUIS GALVAN, ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENI-
POTENTIARY OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Dr. Galvan, who had served his country as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States since June 24, 1918, died in Washington, D. C., on August 2, 1920. His scholarly attainments and pleasing personality had made him one of the most popular members of the Diplomatic Corps, and his untimely death is greatly deplored in Washington's official and social circles.

Blanchet, chargé d'affaires of Haiti; and Señor Don Carlos Uribe, jr., chargé d'affaires of Colombia. The ambassadors of Argentina and Brazil, the minister of Uruguay, and the chargé d'affaires of Bolivia were unable to be present, but expressed their concurrence in the resolution of sympathy.

On calling the meeting to order the Secretary of State, chairman of the board, spoke as follows:

We are met in special session to-day to express our very great grief and sorrow and to take appropriate action as the Governing Board of the Pan American Union upon the death of our distinguished colleague, Dr. Luis Galván, the minister to the United States from the Dominican Republic. The news of his death came with great suddenness. It was a great shock. I know of no member of the diplomatic corps who, in an unostentatious way, has done more to endear himself to his colleagues and who has brought to the discharge of his difficult duties a higher purpose and finer spirit than he. It was a great pleasure to come into official and personal contact with him. His discussion of public business was always marked by good will and absolute candor. He exemplified in his official conduct all that a diplomatic representative of a foreign country should be. You have known him much longer than it has been my good fortune to know him, but in the very brief period of our acquaintance I formed a very high opinion of him. His duties were at times rendered somewhat difficult owing to the immediate or rather peculiar situation in which the affairs of his country are at the moment and only temporarily placed; and yet, despite the difficulties and intricacies of that position, he bore himself in a way that has done very much to hasten the time when the purely benevolent and disinterested intervention of this country can be brought to a period. He was a useful minister. He was a well-esteemed guest of this Nation. His loss is a very great one, and I think that each one of us feels that it will be a long time before we meet a representative of the Dominican Republic in whom we can confide more completely and from whom we can receive the helpful cooperation which was so characteristic of our departed colleague. I have no doubt that there is in the minds of all of you a genuine and earnest response to these sentiments, which I am expressing so briefly and so simply. I am confident that this meeting will record its sense of bereavement and its sympathy for the wife and children of this man, cut down in the prime of years and power, in an appropriate resolution.

The chair now pauses to hear the remarks that any one of you may care to make and to entertain any resolution you may wish to offer, or any motion you may wish to make.

The Chilean ambassador then said:

I am confident that I voice the sentiments of all my colleagues in adhering to the words of sympathy just spoken by the Secretary of State. The news of the demise of our distinguished colleague causes us deep grief, because during the time it was our privilege to treat him with a certain degree of intimacy in the bosom of this family in which we live, we were able to appreciate the beautiful qualities that distinguished him in his diplomatic as well as in his personal relations. On this occasion I wish to submit the following resolution:

"The Governing Board of the Pan American Union, having learned of the death of His Excellency Luis Galván, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Dominican Republic to the United States, at a special meeting resolves as follows:

"First. To record on the minutes of this meeting the deep sentiment of sorrow felt by the members on the lamentable loss of their distinguished colleague.

"Second. To transmit to the family of the deceased a copy of the minutes of this meeting.

"Third. To send to the funeral and to accompany the remains to their last resting place a suitable wreath in the name of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union."

The Peruvian ambassador seconded the resolution made by the Chilean ambassador in the following words:

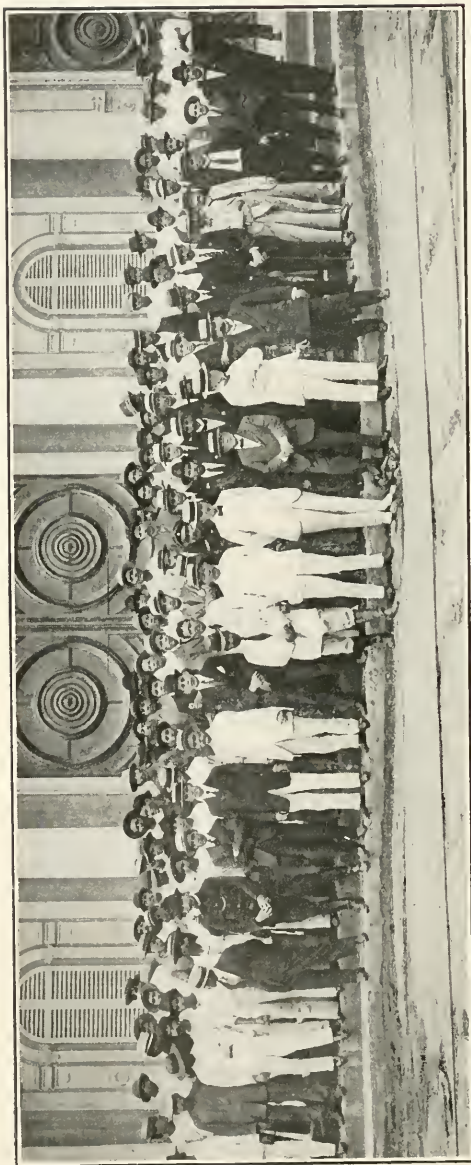
I would like to say that I heartily concur in what his excellency the ambassador of Chile has said. We all feel very deeply the death of our dear friend and colleague and we wish to make our own the words spoken by their excellencies the chairman and ambassador. We shall all pay to our departed friend and colleague the last homage that is due to his rank and friendship among us, and accompany his body to the place of rest.

The resolution was unanimously adopted and the meeting was thereafter adjourned.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION'S WORK IN PAN AMERICA¹

DURING the year 1919 the Rockefeller Foundation participated in the activities of public health and medical education in 39 different governmental areas. Yellow-fever control was successfully extended in Ecuador, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador. Public-health progress through cooperative campaigns for the cure and prevention of hookworm disease was made in 13 Southern States of the American Union, in 7 of the States of Brazil, in 5 islands of the West Indies, in 5 countries of Central America, and in Ceylon, the Seyschelles Islands, China, and Queensland. Demonstrations in the control of malaria were continued in Arkansas and Mississippi, and arrangements were made for extending the program to eight other Southern States. A systematic organization for combating tuberculosis in France was widened to include 21 departments. A modern medical school under foundation auspices opened its doors in Peking; premedical schools were aided in Changsha, Shanghai, and Nanking; medical courses were supported in Tsinanfu; 17 hospitals in various parts of China were aided. Cooperation was continued in the maintenance of an institute of hygiene in São Paulo University of Brazil. A school of hygiene and public health at Johns Hopkins University was entirely supported by foundation funds.

¹ Taken from the recently published review of the Foundation's work in 1919, by George E. Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation. Only excerpts dealing with the work in the Americas are here-with reproduced, its activities in other fields being merely mentioned in the preliminary outline.



Courtesy of the Rockefeller Foundation.

THE YELLOW FEVER COMMISSION AND STAFF IN GUAYAQUIL.

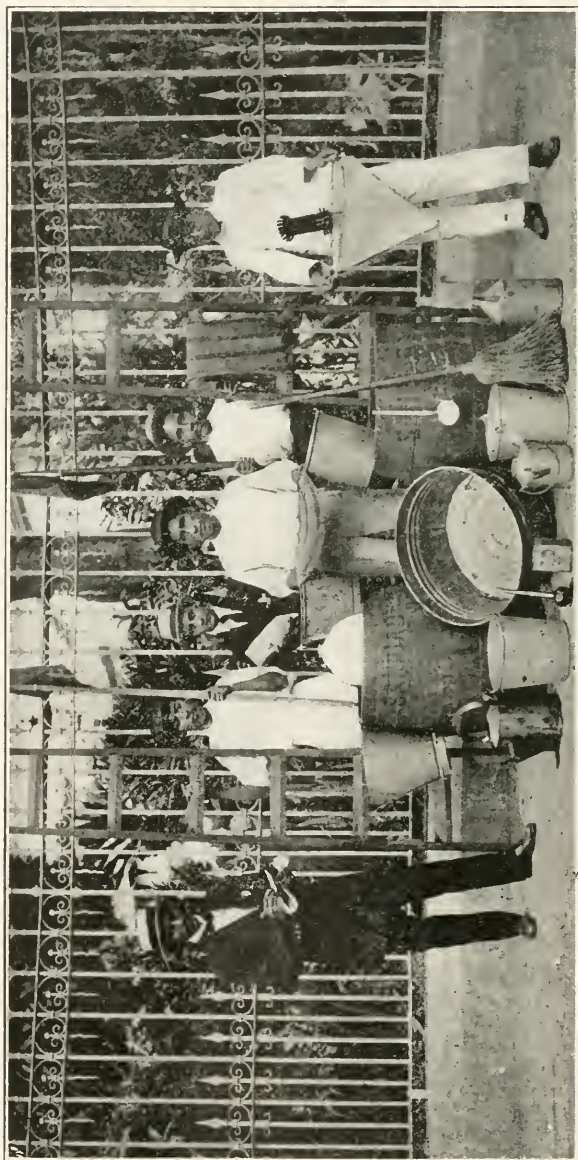
These are the men who have freed Guayaquil from the plague of yellow fever. This city, which was considered in the past one of the seed beds of infection, is now freed from the dread disease by the efforts of this commission and the cooperation of the inhabitants.

Fellowships in American University centers were granted to 72 students of medicine and public health from China, Brazil, Salvador, Czechoslovakia, and the United States. Continuing studies of public health and medical education, officers of the foundation made special visits to the Far East, Europe, Canada, and South America.

The sanitary conquest of Habana and of the Canal Zone by American medical officers was the first brilliant victory in a campaign for the gradual restriction and control of yellow fever. For a century and a half this disease had been continuously present in Habana, where at times it had destroyed entire crews of visiting vessels. The disease almost exterminated a French army in Haiti. In 1842 half of the population of Guayaquil (Ecuador) was carried off. New Orleans was often infected. The epidemic of 1878 took a toll of 13,000 lives in the Mississippi Valley.

When the United States forces occupied Cuba, a group of Army medical officers, headed by Dr. Walter Reed, was sent to the island to find out the means by which yellow fever is transmitted. In 1881 Dr. Carlos Finlay, of Habana, had suggested that the infection might be traced to the bite of a mosquito. To the lay mind this theory was palpably preposterous: even medical opinion did not take it seriously. The belief generally held was that the disease was spread by contact either with a person who had yellow fever or with rooms, bedding, or clothing which he had contaminated.

Following the discovery by Ross that malaria is transmitted by the mosquito, the American officers undertook ingenious experiments with yellow fever. Volunteers were asked to submit themselves to a variety of tests, such as living in a screened building filled with bedding and apparel which had been used by fever patients, receiving injections of blood taken from infected persons, and exposure to the bites of mosquitoes which had access to fever hospitals. The response of officers and enlisted men to this challenge was a fine example of calm, high-minded courage. Dr. Lazear sacrificed his life in the interests of science and humanity. The experiments were completely successful: they proved conclusively that yellow fever is carried from one person to another by a female mosquito of the species known as *Stegomyia*. This insect is thoroughly domestic in its habits and almost invariably breeds in artificial, or man-made, containers. It prefers rain barrels, cisterns, cans, bottles, and similar receptacles which contain clean water. It seldom flies more than 200 yards and usually bites during the daylight hours. The female *Stegomyia*, which bites a person who has yellow fever during the first 3 days of illness, can, after 12 days and up to a limit of 20 days, transmit the infection to a healthy individual, who will develop the fever within 3 to 6 days after the infection.



Courtesy of the Rockefeller Foundation.

FIGHTERS AND IMPLEMENTS IN THE YELLOW FEVER CAMPAIGN IN GUAYAQUIL.

To do away with yellow fever, the mosquito, its only vehicle of contagion, must be eliminated. The above picture shows an antimosquito squad and their very simple weapons in the campaign against the *Stegomyia*.

The discovery of these facts gave a firm basis for sanitary procedures. By depriving the *Stegomyia* of breeding facilities and by the screening of houses against such mosquitoes as managed to get themselves born, Gen. William C. Gorgas, first in Habana and later in the Panama Canal Zone, achieved a notable control both of yellow fever and of another mosquito-borne infection—malaria. Inspired by these triumphs, Dr. Oswaldo Cruz succeeded in ridding Rio de Janeiro of yellow fever—a feat very soon emulated by Dr. Liciaga at Vera Cruz.

During the past 15 years measurable progress has been made in controlling epidemics and in gradually restricting yellow fever to a few seed beds of infection in which the disease has continuously persisted. Up to 1918 the chief of the endemic centers were Guayaquil, in Ecuador; Merida, in Yucatan; suspected areas in Venezuela; along the coast of Brazil; and possibly along the West Coast of Africa. To eradicate yellow fever from these seed beds and thus rid the world of the disease is the high adventure upon which the Rockefeller Foundation embarked in 1918 under the leadership of Gen. Gorgas. The results so far have been substantial and encouraging.

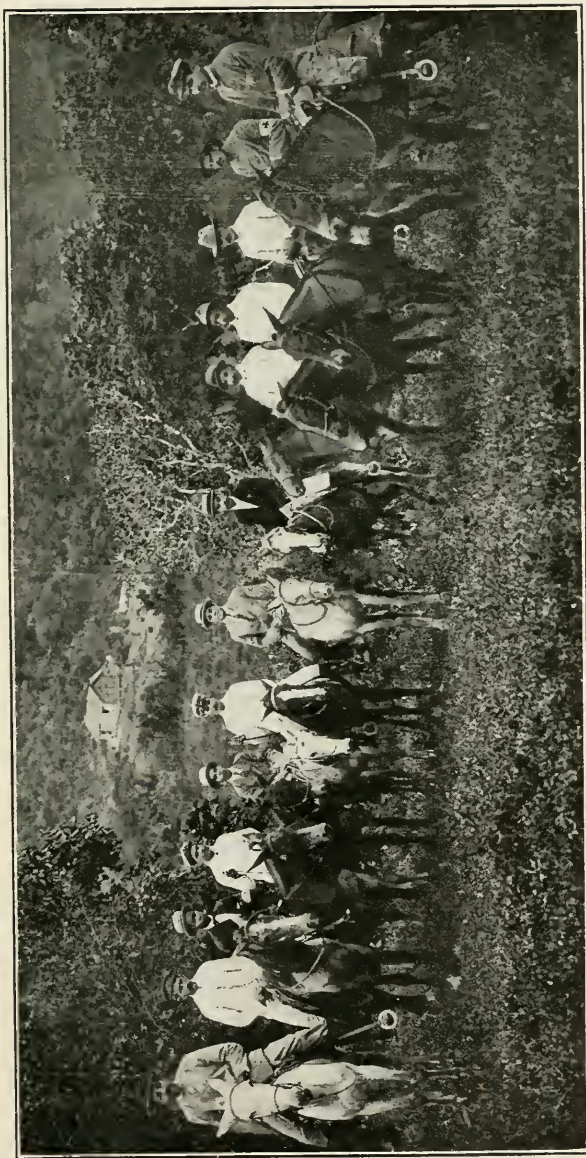
Until recently attempts to discover the organism which incites yellow fever had failed. How the *Stegomyia* mosquito goes about her work was fully understood, but just what she injects into her victims remained a mystery. Obviously, knowledge of the specific germ would be of the greatest service in making a final attack upon the seed beds. Yellow fever looks so much like certain other diseases, especially infectious jaundice, that a means of identification would be immensely useful. Again, if the germ were isolated, there would be a chance of preparing a serum which would both cure and protect. So it was deemed best to make further investigations into this phase of the problem before the practical field work was begun. Guayaquil was selected as the most favorable center for research. There cases of yellow fever were always available, and experienced physicians, skillful in detecting them, were at hand. The one man peculiarly fitted by natural abilities, training, and experience to pursue the elusive organism was the eminent bacteriologist of the Rockefeller Institute, Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, who had made a special study of its near relative, the germ of infectious jaundice. The Government of Ecuador and the city of Guayaquil extended courteous invitations; the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research was ready to cooperate; Noguchi welcomed the opportunity. In 1918 a commission headed by Dr. A. I. Kendall, of Northwestern University, set sail for South America. The commission was hospitably received by the authorities and the medical profession of Guayaquil, thus enabling Noguchi promptly to begin his investigations. His Ecuadorean collaborators were able to show him indisputable cases of yellow fever. With the

blood of the patients who were in the early stages of the disease Noguchi infected guinea pigs. These fell ill, showing symptoms which resembled those of men suffering from yellow fever. The blood of the first group of guinea pigs was used to inoculate another group, in which the same manifestations of disease duly appeared. Dogs and monkeys proved to be susceptible in a similar way. Attempts to transfer the infection from one animal to another by means of *Stegomyia* mosquitoes were successful. Finally Noguchi was able to cultivate from the blood a minute, delicate, threadlike spiral organism, halfway between a microscopic animal (microbe) and a microscopic plant (bacterium). To this he gave the name *Leptospira icteroides*—"slim spiral, the jaundice maker."

Although Noguchi did not assert that he had discovered the inciting germ of yellow fever and was careful to state that he wished to test his results at Guayaquil by further investigations in other places, especially in Merida, Yucatan, there is no doubt that he has made an enormously valuable contribution to the knowledge of the disease. Furthermore, his discovery of the "slim, spiral jaundice-maker" enabled him to prepare a serum. This has been administered in a number of cases with apparently favorable effect. The number of trials is of course too small to decide the actual value of the serum. The patients might have recovered without it. All that can be said is that it seems more than likely that a means of identifying yellow fever has been found and that the chances are good of substantially reducing the mortality of the disease, which now ranges between 40 and 85 per cent, and, furthermore, that a vaccine can be made which apparently protects nonimmunes against infection.

The average number of cases of yellow fever annually reported in Guayaquil for the years 1912-1918, inclusive, was 259. In 1918 the total reached 460. It was in November, 1918, that a representative of the international health board of the Rockefeller Foundation arrived in Guayaquil to organize a campaign of eradication. He came upon the scene when the disease was at its height. In December 88 new cases were recorded. The attack was undertaken on the invitation of the authorities both of Ecuador and of Guayaquil, who left nothing undone to insure success. Officials were delegated to cooperate in the program. Special municipal ordinances were enacted and rigidly enforced to compel compliance with the measures which were recommended. The editors of the city pledged themselves to support the undertaking and to refrain from premature criticism of methods or results.

Only one American was sent to Guayaquil to organize the staff, which was made up of Ecuadoreans, many of whom were experienced in yellow fever work. Within a short time more than a hundred



Courtesy of the Rockefeller Foundation.

THE HOOKWORM CAVALRY OF BRAZIL.

These are the mounted soldiers or circuit riders who cover certain districts spreading the propaganda against hookworm, teaching sanitation, and keeping redeemed communities from backsliding.

men were recruited and assigned to their tasks. In order that members of the group might work intelligently, they were frequently assembled for instruction and conference. Lectures were given and bulletins published. In this way a sense of teamwork was fostered; each man saw his own task in relation to the whole program. The resulting enthusiasm and loyalty to the cause were most gratifying. By means of addresses, pamphlets, and press articles the plan was described to the citizens, and the reasons for the measures employed were explained.

For the prosecution of the work the city was divided into districts, to each of which was assigned a sanitary squad of four or five men. A corps of inspectors supervised the operations as a whole. A spot map of Guayaquil was prepared. This showed the location of each case of fever that originated in the city. The density of the spots indicated the areas in which intensive measures ought first to be applied. The campaign aimed at two things—the earliest possible discovery of cases of yellow fever, which were to be promptly isolated and screened from mosquitoes, and the elimination of the *Stegomyia* by denying the female access to water in which to deposit her eggs. It was the peculiar condition of the public water supply which presented the chief problem. The hydrants of Guayaquil flow only an hour and a half in 24. The well-to-do have tanks on the upper floors of their houses; the less fortunate store water in barrels, cans, and other containers. These conditions were ideal for the breeding of the *Stegomyia*. It was not difficult to screen the tanks or to protect barrels with wooden covers. Water could be poured through screened holes. It could be drawn off through spigots inserted near the bottom of the barrels. There remained a good many open receptacles which it was hard to protect. It was decided to experiment with stocking these containers with fish to eat the mosquito eggs as fast as they were deposited. The first kind of fish tried was a disappointment. It was nervous, easily frightened, and short lived. A hardy fish was next drafted, but this turned out to be so vigorous that it was always jumping out of the water. Finally a satisfactory fish was discovered. It ate larvæ gluttonously and darted to the bottom of the barrel whenever the surface of the water was disturbed. Thus by a variety of attacks—drainage, filling, oiling, screening, and the mobilizing of minnows—the *Stegomyia* was baffled.

By early January, 1919, the control work was far advanced. In spite of warnings and explanations, the public expected immediate results. In November, 1918, 81 cases had been reported. Although the control measures had not been started until the last week of that month, the people confidently believed that there would be sharp reduction in the cases in December. When 88 cases were reported



Courtesy of the Rockefeller Foundation.

HOW HOOKWORM SPREADS.

This picture, taken in Brazil, shows how bare feet in contact with infected mud, provide the means of entrance for the hookworm into the system of its victim. As a result of the hookworm campaign Brazil has appropriated \$1,000,000 for rural sanitation.

for that month, there was general disappointment. The American director made a plea for suspension of judgment, and the control measures were vigilantly and rigorously continued. Here are the figures for successive months: January, 85; February, 43; March, 17; April, 3; May, 2; June, 0. Since June, 1919, no case has been reported.

It is too early to affirm that yellow fever has been completely eradicated from Guayaquil. Vigilance will not be relaxed for a year at least. During the wet season of 1920 cases may recur. Nevertheless the possibilities of control have been convincingly demonstrated. Guayaquil, the chief seed bed of yellow fever, has been free from the disease for months. The public has proclaimed its deliverance from a menace which had never been absent since 1842. Gen. Gorgas's ambition to write "The Last Chapter of Yellow Fever" seems no Utopian dream.

While the seed bed in Guayaquil was being successfully sterilized, an epidemic in Central America also demanded attention. In July, 1918, an outbreak in Guatemala had been reported. This increased alarmingly week by week. At last, on the invitation of the Government, an expert sanitarian was sent to organize an attack upon the disease. By quarantine, isolation of cases, and antimosquito measures the epidemic was brought under control before the end of the year. The sources of infection were believed to be the city of Merida, Yucatan, and possibly other points in southern Mexico. The continuance in 1919 of approved precautions protected Guatemala against a recurrence of the fever. Later the disease appeared in Honduras, Salvador, and Nicaragua. Offers of assistance were warmly welcomed by the Governments of these countries, and the foundation promptly dispatched a group of experts, headed by Gen. Gorgas. In each country a special Government commission was created to take charge of control measures. The body was composed of local physicians and sanitarians, with one representative of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. Each country provided at least a part of the cost of control. The foundation contributed the services of its expert staff members, and made additional appropriations toward the common budgets. These several commissions cooperated in an international program for the protection of all the areas concerned. It was a practical league of nations on a small scale and for a specific object. The plan was carried out energetically and thoroughly to such purpose that by the middle of October yellow fever had been practically banished from Central America. Although the epidemic was not severe, so far as the number of cases went, these cases were scattered over a rather wide area, and if prompt measures had not been taken they might easily have led to a serious situation.



Courtesy of the Rockefeller Foundation.

SCHOOL CHILDREN APPLYING FOR HOOKWORM TREATMENT.

In Salvador pupils must be free of hookworm to enter school. There is a consequent rush of little people for some time before the first day of school.

The commissions are being continued in authority, and concerted efforts will be made during 1920 to guard against another outbreak. The Governments of Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras have agreed to control *Stegomyia* mosquito breeding in all ports, to require daily inspection of ships which touch at Pacific ports to discover whether there are *Stegomyia* breeding places on board, and to maintain a six-day quarantine against all travelers from southern Mexico until yellow fever has been eliminated from that country.

With Guayaquil free from fever, and with Central America protected, a good start has been made upon the world-wide project of extirpation. Plans for the early future include the sending of commissions to Peru, where yellow fever appeared during the latter part of 1919; and, with the active cooperation of the British Government, to the suspected area on the west coast of Africa. It is hoped also that a way will be found to banish yellow fever from southern Mexico. The league is widening its membership and is going confidently forward.

At the same time the *Stegomyia* was being thwarted in Ecuador and Central America, her cousin, the *Anopheles* mosquito, which specializes in malaria, was being baffled in Mississippi and in Arkansas, where experiments in the control of "chills and fever" were continued in six towns and started in four others. The contrast between the striking symptoms and swift mortality of yellow fever and the obtrusive but more protracted effects of malaria may easily conceal from the uninformed the real menace of the latter malady. Malaria is a crippling and deadly disease which attacks or threatens the 800,000,000 people who live within the zone of its influence. In India alone it is estimated that 1,300,000 die annually from its effects. The southern part of the United States, the whole of Mexico and Central America, the West Indies, and the northern countries of South America lie within the malaria belt, which practically coincides with the tropical and semitropical regions of the earth.

The scientific basis for malaria control is firmly established. The infection can be communicated only by the *Anopheles* mosquito, which differs from the *Stegomyia* in being a rural or suburban insect, easily detected by its habit of standing on its head when at rest, and unlike its yellow-fever colleague it prefers water containing grass or other plants in which to breed. Quinine has long been successfully employed to destroy malaria parasites in the blood and thus free the sufferers from their infections.

The practical measures for fighting malaria, then, are clearly indicated: (1) To eliminate *Anopheles* by preventing their breeding; (2) to screen houses against this mosquito; (3) to sterilize by quinine the blood of human malaria carriers. In a given demonstration one or all of these methods may be used, according to local conditions. Antimosquito measures were relied upon almost wholly in the four

Arkansas towns in which experiments were carried on during 1919. A reduction of 67 per cent in the prevalence of malaria was secured at a per capita cost of 60 cents, exclusive of the overhead expense of supervision.

The object of these demonstrations was to show that methods of control which have been successful in large towns and cities are applicable to villages at an expense which the communities can and will assume. The results have fully confirmed the expectations of the board. Continued supervision of control projects which have been in progress for four years in six Arkansas towns affords convincing proof that it costs a community approximately a fourfold greater sum to harbor malaria than to banish it. As a consequence of these demonstrations, public funds for malaria-control operations are now being appropriated faster than sanitarians can be found to do the work.

From the outset of its health work the Foundation's International Health Board has entered an area only at the invitation of the government concerned. All of its work has been based upon at least three primary considerations: (1) Cooperation with the authorities; (2) the community's assumption of some part of the expense; and (3) an agreement that if the experiment is successful the government will take over the enterprise as a part of its official machinery. Thus in the Arkansas and Mississippi malaria demonstrations work was begun in cooperation with the local and State authorities and with the United States Public Health Service. The United States Public Health Service did notable work during the war in malaria control in the areas which surrounded the large army camps, and as a consequence trained a group of sanitarians to be expert in anti-mosquito measures.

In June, 1919, a conference was held to plan a concerted campaign against malaria in the Southern States. Representatives of the United States Public Health Service, of the State departments of health, and of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation were present. After full discussion these men worked out a program which was subsequently approved and adopted in 10 States. It is proposed to carry on simultaneously in at least four communities in each of these States a systematic antimalaria campaign. The object is twofold—first, to test the measures of control by applying them under a wide range of varying conditions; and second, to educate a larger public with the hope of arousing sufficient sentiment to support a comprehensive effort to eliminate malaria from the whole South.

In the execution of the plan of the Federal authorities, the State boards, the International Health Board, and local governments will

contribute either personnel or funds, or both, in accordance with a program sufficiently flexible to meet varying conditions. The whole enterprise is based upon two principles—whole-hearted cooperation without duplication of effort, and assumptions by government agencies of responsibility for administration and expense. This concrete example of teamwork in preventive medicine will be watched with interest. There is reason to hope that its success will insure a concerted and persistent attempt throughout the South to shake off the burden which malaria imposes upon that region.

First in point of time among the diseases to be dealt with by the International Health Board, hookworm disease still remains its chief concern so far as areas covered, personnel employed, and funds expended are concerned. The disease is widely prevalent in tropical and semitropical regions. In parts of Porto Rico, in low-lying districts of Colombia, on many of the plantations of Ceylon and Dutch Guiana, and in the mines of China, an infection rate of about 90 per cent is found. The hookworms lodge in the intestinal tract, impoverish the victim's blood, and produce an anemia which impairs bodily and mental vigor. The malady is easily curable, but the campaigns are not of permanent value unless proper sanitation is introduced to protect the soil from pollution and the population from reinfection. For this reason the board is declining more and more to undertake control measures until governments have actually seen fit to enforce the necessary sanitary provisions.

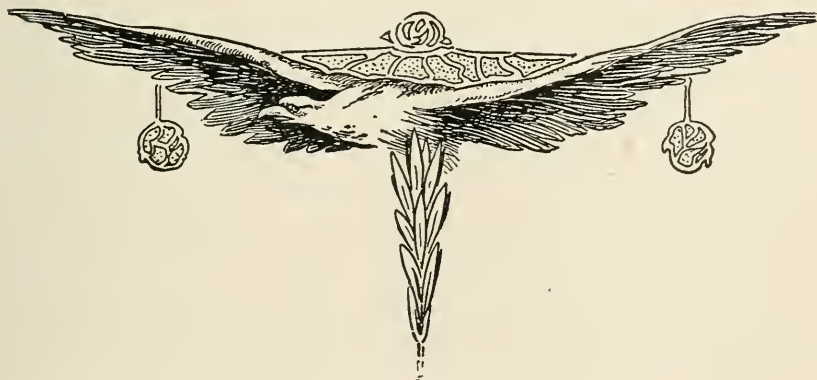
In 1919 hookworm-control measures were continued in 25 different States and countries; surveys or campaigns were inaugurated in eight new areas, and work was suspended in two countries. While varying degrees of success were attained in different fields, the general tendency has been steadily toward a reduction in the prevalence and intensity of the infection, more efficient and more widespread sanitation, increase in the financial burden assumed by governments, and an education of communities in the possibilities of general public health policies. From the beginning the last-named object has been kept steadily in mind by the board. Hookworm control has proved a most successful means of convincing communities that health is a purchasable thing. Brazil and Australia afford striking examples of the way in which hookworm campaigns widen to comprehensive public health programs. In the former country a million dollars has been appropriated for rural sanitation, chiefly as a result of the hookworm work begun in cooperation with the International Health Board.

Lee County, Miss., under the leadership of the department of rural sanitation of the State board of health, has expanded a hookworm project into a health program which is arousing the enthusiasm of the entire population. Local pride has been stimulated. "The

county De Soto was seeking" is one of its health slogans, 4,000 of which were produced by the school children in a county-wide prize competition. "Chew your food; you have no gizzard," won the first prize. Fifteen hundred health slogans greet the traveler from mileposts which enterprising merchants have installed on the county highways. At the county fair the health exhibit attracted chief attention. The campaign began in July, 1919. During the first three months, 2,712 homes were surveyed, 8,907 individuals given physical examinations, 200 vaccinated against typhoid, 1,100 children medically inspected, an epidemic of scarlet fever controlled, 30,000 pieces of literature distributed, and 52 public meetings held. It is said that the establishment of a permanent county health department is assured for the early future.

A feature of the hookworm work of the board has been the preparation of a bibliography which deals with this disease. The compilation of material has been in progress for considerable length of time. It is hoped that the completed work, which will be exhaustive in scope, will be published some time in the near future.

The war against disease is a world war. Commerce carries dangerous infections, as well as goods and ideas. The health problems of the remotest land concern all peoples. More and more nations are coming to recognize their interdependence in health as in industry, government, science, and culture. There are even now foreshadowings of world-wide cooperation in combating the maladies which have long threatened humanity. For this new campaign leaders are needed to extend the frontiers of medical science, to teach, to organize, to administer. The Rockefeller Foundation, enlisted for this world-wide campaign against disease, is cooperating with many agencies in five continents, is fostering the growth of international confidence and good will, and is seeking the fulfillment of its chartered purpose, "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world."



INTERNATIONAL SOUTH AMERICAN POLICE CON- FERENCE

THE First International South American Police Conference, convened for the purpose of devising measures for the prevention and punishment of crime, and especially of crimes committed or incited by anarchists or persons of anarchistic tendencies, was held in Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, from February 20 to 29, 1920. Seven countries participated—namely, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay. Elpidio Gonzalez, chief of police of Buenos Aires, was chosen chairman of the conference. The visiting delegates were as follows: Bolivia, Dr. Juan Z. Salinas Lozada; Brazil, Dr. Francisco Euladio Nascimento e Silva, and Carlos da Silva Reis, chief inspector of the Civil Guard of Rio de Janeiro; Chile, Dr. Oscar Honorato Cienfuegos and Dr. Luis Manuel Rodriguez; Paraguay, Senator Victor Abende Haedo, and Antonio Manzoni, secretary of the central department of police; Peru, Dr. Humberto Fernandez Davila; Uruguay, Tacito Herrera and Carlos Mascaró Reissing.

The discussions were confined to six topics—namely: 1, Measures of social defense and crimes against established governments; 2, interchange of police and criminal records; 3, precautionary social measures; 4, interpolice cooperation; 5, general information office; and 6, measures not within the scope of the conference. These will be referred to in the order mentioned:

1. As to the control of anarchistic propaganda, or to other activities destructive of the present social order, it was resolved that "the contracting nations hereby permanently agree to mutually furnish each other information (a) concerning the acts or tentative plans of anarchists, or like persons of similar belief, collectively or individually, which tend to the alteration of the social order, as well as any other information which may be considered subversive, or which affects the present social fabric." This information includes all kinds of propaganda publications of interest to the contracting countries, and applies to the activities of individuals considered dangerous to the existing social order; defining, at the same time, who these classes of individuals are.

2. In order to facilitate international police operations it was resolved that perpetrators of crimes should be known in the other

signatory countries. It is provided, therefore, that an interchange of police and criminal records be made concerning individuals dangerous to society, including persons guilty of common crimes, offenses against morality, and interference with the liberty of workmen. This embraces subversive plans formulated in one country for perpetration in another, even though said plans are not against the laws of the country in which they originate. Crimes against morality cover the white-slave traffic and the immoral exploitation of women. Crimes against the freedom of employment include agitators who initiate or perturb by force the relations of workmen and employees, or who wrongfully attack property. Matters, however, concerning the legitimate struggle between capital and labor are excluded from these reports. Finger prints of criminals and of individuals considered dangerous to society are to be taken and transmitted to the police departments of the signatory powers, together with a résumé of the criminal history of each of the persons concerned in order that the different governments may be better able to cope with and protect themselves from the pernicious activities of this class of persons who may enter the confines of the countries in interest.

3. As to precautionary measures article 7 provides that "the contracting parties shall advise each other as soon as possible of the departure or expulsion of the dangerous individuals referred to in this pact, regardless of the country of destination."

4. Interpolice cooperation, so necessary in the successful handling and control of international criminals and persons dangerous to the established order of civilized society, is obligatory upon the contracting nations, inasmuch as article 8 of the pact provides that "the contracting nations shall aid and cooperate with the police officials, or agents who may be required to watch or pursue criminals, or to make investigations or do other work connected with their duties outside of their respective countries."

5. The convention established a general information office in Buenos Aires, to which the police authorities of the contracting nations are to send all reports of whatever nature, even though they do not directly interest the Argentine Government, which are sent to the governments of other countries which participated in the conference.

6. Measures not within the scope of the conference were informally discussed. Such, for instance, as the extradition of criminals and frontier police service. It was the sense of the congress that matters of this kind, which fall within the field of diplomacy, should be discussed only incidentally in the conference, and that any steps taken in this direction should be left entirely to diplomatic negotiations through the regular channels of governments.

One of the practical results of the international police conference is the complete unification and cooperation in international matters

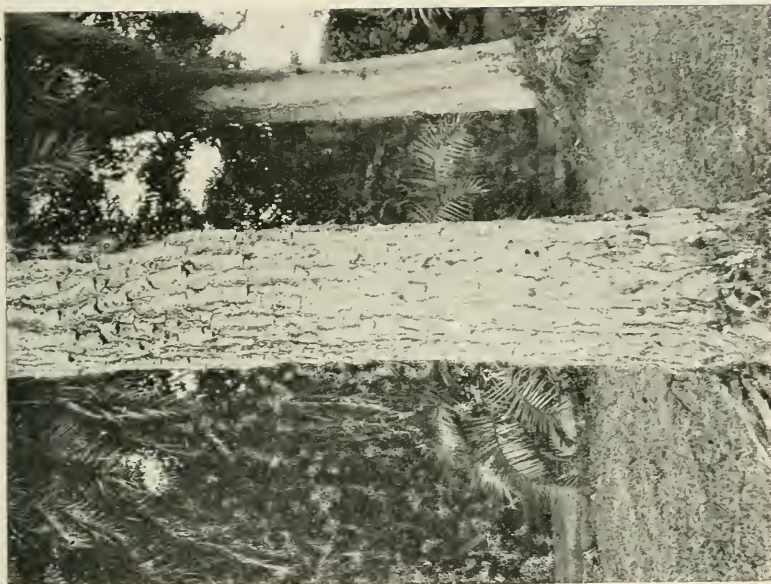
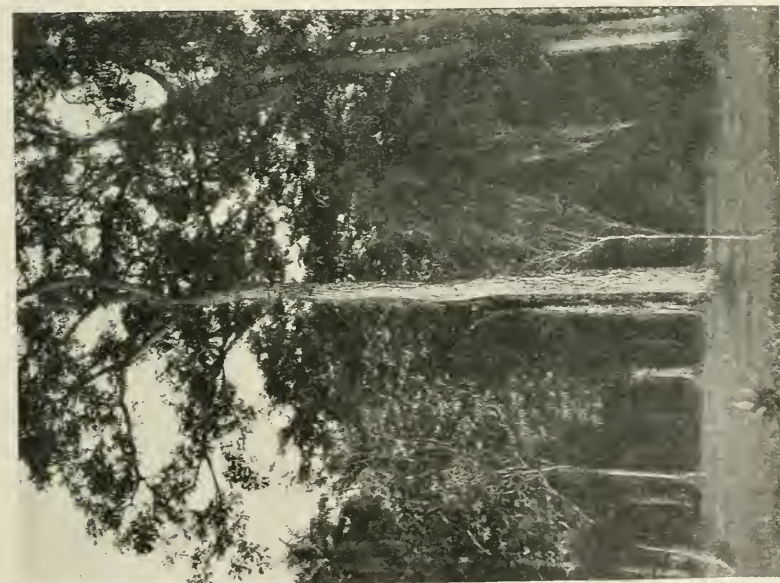
of the police departments of the participating nations, thereby enabling them to more easily and effectually combat, control, and overcome in an intelligent and systematic manner the dangerous activities of criminals and others who attempt the overthrow of established governments. Complete harmony of action in this respect has now been attained in seven of the great Republics of South America, and doubtless, at no distant date, all the nations of the South American Continent will join in the sane and patriotic duty of protecting themselves, in this way, from the baneful and dangerous effects of criminal acts and propaganda against the established order of civilized society.

THE INCREASING IMPORTANCE OF THE JOBO TREE OF TROPICAL AMERICA¹

THERE is probably no other tree native to the Western Hemisphere that has such a wide geographical distribution as the one botanically known as *Spondias lutea*. In referring to this tree it is a little difficult to say which one of its popular names should be given preference. In Cuba, which is close to its northernmost limit of growth, it is called jobo (pronounced as if spelled hobo), while in South Brazil, which is near its southern limit of distribution, it is known as caja (cä chä'). In Porto Rico, as well as in the British West Indies, the tree is referred to as the hog plum, because the fruit is relished by swine. It is safe to say that the tree is known by no less than 50 different names in the countries and regions in which it grows.

The jobo is one of the most ubiquitous trees in tropical America and has now become thoroughly cosmopolitan in the Tropics through artificial propagation. Every northern traveler in the Tropics is familiar with it, not only because of the edible fruit, which is appreciated by many, but because at first sight the tree has a very striking resemblance to our common ash. It is not related, however, to the ash, but it is a member of the cashew nut family of plants, and is closely allied to the mango tree, which is perhaps the most common and most highly esteemed fruit tree in many parts of the Tropics. Another fact that makes the jobo so conspicuous, especially in Central

¹ By C. D. Mell.



THE JORO TREE.

This tree is known in different tropical countries under various names and its wood has but recently come to be recognized as valuable for cabinet and paper making. To the left the picture shows a joro tree in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; to the right is the trunk of the tree displaying its bark characteristics.



LOGS FROM THE JOBO TREE.

In Venezuela the wood from the jobo tree is used extensively for making matches. Above are shown the cut logs at Caracas ready for the factory.

America and the West Indies, is that it is one of the common hedge plants. It is propagated by cuttings, and it is preferred for fence posts, because any part of the tree having healthy bark when planted in the ground will grow and make a permanent line fence post. When live stakes are placed in a row in the ground and close together, as they generally are around coffee plantations in Central America, the growth will soon become so dense that pigs and goats can not pass through. It is said that if a tree is pulled up by the roots and planted upside down in the ground with all the roots exposed to the sun the branches in the ground will strike root and grow.

The fruit is shaped like a plum, and is often $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. It has a pale yellow skin, a thin layer of soft bright yellow pulp, and a large nearly smooth drupe inside. The children in the Tropics are very fond of the ripe fruit, but to strangers it often seems peculiar and not at all agreeable. It is gathered for making preserves and jelly, but the chief value of a crop of these fruits is for fattening hogs, which eat the pulp as well as the starch-containing seeds inside. There is also a purple fruited variety which is said to be a trifle better for purposes of making preserves, jelly, and a refreshing and cooling drink called umbusada in Brazil.

The wood of the jobo tree was considered until recently entirely useless. Occasionally small dugouts were prepared from the larger logs when other suitable woods were not readily obtainable, and the durability of such canoes compared favorably with those made from other woods that are reputed for their lasting qualities. The wood is in request also in a small way for interior trim, general carpentry work, and less often for cabinetwork. It has been employed for paper pulp and found very satisfactory. The pulp bleaches very readily and the paper made from it is very strong.

In Venezuela, Trinidad, and the Guianas jobo wood is the only satisfactory match-stick wood now in use, and large quantities are being cut and employed for this purpose. The principal match-making centers in the northern part of South America are Caracas and Georgetown, and large supplies of this wood are required daily to supply the constantly increasing demand for matches. While there might be other woods in these countries equally as well suited for this line of manufacture, they can not be had in sufficient quantities and in such nice well-grown and cylindrical logs which are perfectly free from knots, plits, or other defects. The wood is relatively soft and light, and all in all is regarded as one of the best woods known for the uses to which it is put.



UNITED STATES TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA

FISCAL YEAR 1919-20.

THE total trade of the United States with the 20 Latin American Republics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, amounted to nearly \$3,000,000,000, as is shown by the table published herewith, compiled from the Monthly Summary, June, 1920, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce of the United States.

Approximately 59 per cent of this trade was represented by imports. These imports were raw materials for manufacturing and tropical food products almost exclusively. The former were rubber, hides, glue stock, flaxseed, wool and hair, dye and tanning material, mineral oils, mineral and vegetable fats, tagua, balata, crude drug material, essential oils, beeswax and vegetable wax, broom stock, nitrate of soda, cabinet woods, pearl shell, borax, henequen and ixtle fiber, unmanufactured tobacco, ores and concentrates of copper, zinc, lead, platinum, silver, gold, iron, vanadium, thorium, and tungsten. These materials form the bases of important industrial enterprises in the United States. The tropical food products were sugar, coffee cacao, bananas, coconuts, and pineapples. The only manufactured products were comparatively small amounts of cigars, Panama hats, and articles of tortoise shell.

The exports from the United States were almost entirely manufactures of all kinds and character.

	Imports.		Exports.		Total trade.	
	1914	1920	1914	1920	1914	1920
Mexico.....	\$92,690,566	\$168,330,626	\$38,748,793	\$143,785,526	\$131,439,359	\$312,116,152
Guatemala.....	4,078,612	16,347,595	3,601,813	10,309,233	7,680,425	26,656,828
Salvador.....	1,158,320	9,108,482	2,155,138	7,514,213	3,313,458	16,622,695
Honduras.....	3,130,328	8,290,122	4,873,512	11,246,758	8,003,840	19,536,880
Nicaragua.....	1,395,248	7,803,463	2,629,034	9,064,397	3,024,282	16,867,860
Costa Rica.....	3,570,364	9,275,954	3,501,386	8,288,034	7,071,750	17,563,988
Panama.....	4,509,719	8,365,894	22,678,234	26,798,467	27,187,953	35,164,361
Cuba.....	131,303,794	645,571,828	68,884,428	396,595,049	200,188,222	1,042,166,877
Dominican Republic.....	3,876,834	30,364,591	4,917,201	38,007,611	8,794,035	68,372,202
Haiti.....	691,807	9,859,162	5,540,705	21,967,684	6,232,512	31,826,846
North American Republics.....	246,405,592	913,317,717	157,530,244	673,576,972	403,935,836	1,586,894,689
Argentina.....	45,123,988	257,783,114	45,179,089	167,146,548	90,303,077	424,929,662
Bolivia.....	70	8,022,401	1,145,555	3,648,534	1,145,625	11,670,935
Brazil.....	101,329,073	281,217,794	29,963,914	115,020,317	131,292,987	396,238,111
Chile.....	25,722,128	112,637,825	17,432,392	44,290,985	43,154,520	156,928,810
Colombia.....	16,051,120	54,160,217	6,786,153	52,123,464	22,837,273	106,283,681
Ecuador.....	3,595,456	12,841,820	2,967,759	10,736,382	6,563,215	23,578,202
Paraguay.....	64,651	1,434,483	173,191	1,623,813	237,842	3,058,296
Peru.....	12,175,723	44,121,058	7,141,252	34,703,088	19,316,975	78,824,146
Uruguay.....	7,715,144	52,118,859	5,641,266	27,805,629	13,356,410	79,924,488
Venezuela.....	9,763,069	32,925,492	5,401,386	25,922,220	15,164,455	58,847,712
South American Republics.....	221,540,422	857,263,063	121,831,957	483,020,980	343,372,379	1,340,284,043
Total Latin America.....	467,946,014	1,770,580,780	279,362,201	1,156,597,952	747,308,215	2,927,178,732

Comparing this trade with the fiscal year immediately preceding the outbreak of the war (1914), the imports from the Latin-American countries show an increase of approximately three and three-quarter times and the exports of nearly four times. A very considerable part of this increase is accounted for by the advance in prices, but by no means all of it is due to this cause. There was a very considerable increase in the volume of imports, and an especially large increase in the volume of exports by quantities, irrespective of the greater increases in prices.

Immediately following the war there was a falling off in trade, which did not recover until about the beginning of the year 1916. After this the increase was rapid. For example, in 1918 (fiscal year ending June 30) the imports were \$1,023,419,483 and the exports \$718,473,645. This shows a complete recovery and a large increase in value over the 1914 trade given in the table.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA.

The Hispanic-Argentine COMMERCIAL INTERCHANGE Co. has been organized with a capital of 40,000,000 gold pesos, to establish slaughterhouses, packing plants, cloth factories, etc., throughout the Republic, and to export to Spain meats, cattle on the hoof, hides, wool, and cereals.

The Executive power has placed at the disposal of the department of agriculture 1,500,000 pesos to be used in the extermination of LOCUSTS.

The Rural Argentine Society will hold an international DAIRY EXHIBIT in Buenos Aires in May, 1921.

From January to April, 1920, the EXPORTS OF CEREALS from Bahia Blanca amounted to 43,034,939 gold pesos, as compared with 7,339,191 gold pesos during the same period of 1919.

The Western Railway has organized a competitive contest of SEED WHEAT grown in the Argentine Republic, the contest to close on March 15, 1921.

The General Dairy Association of the United States has invited the dairy associations of the Argentine Republic to participate in the Annual DAIRY FAIR to be held in Chicago during the present month.

According to press reports the FOREIGN COMMERCE of the Argentine Republic for the first five months of 1920 aggregated

2,200,000,000 pesos, currency, made up of exports, 1,500,000,000, and imports 700,000,000 pesos. The exports consisted of cereals and cereal products, 800,000,000; stock and stock products, 600,000,000; and sundry products, 100,000,000.

During the first quarter of 1920 the COMMERCE WITH GREAT BRITAIN amounted to £36,491,000.

In 1919 the Argentine Republic produced 4,804 metric tons of BUTTER, 5,077 tons of cheese, and 3,140 tons of casein.

In 1919 the Argentine exports of EXTRACT OF QUEBRACHO were 172,588 tons, as compared with 124,710 tons in 1918.

The maritime COMMERCE OF ROSARIO in 1919 was carried on in 579 vessels, 168 of which were British, 106 United States, 135 Dutch and Norwegian, and 160 of other nationalities.

A STEAM VESSEL with a speed of 10 miles per hour, which was constructed in the Riachuelo shipyards, was launched on May 8 last. This ship has a displacement of 2,162 tons, and is supplied with two triple-expansion engines of 1,500 horsepower each.

BOLIVIA.

On May 17 THE SPANISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE was opened in the city of La Paz. The officers of this organization are: Senors Pablo Sáenz, Primitivo Fernández Formoso, Francisco Armó, Francisco Morón Trescastro, and Juan A. Fructuoso.

The President has accepted the bid made by Senor Justino Moscoso to establish an AUTOMOBILE LINE between Sucre and Betanzos, the terms of which are that the operator of the line shall receive a subsidy of 18,000 bolivianos (boliviano equals \$0.3893) for maintaining a biweekly service of four cars for passengers and freight between the cities mentioned.

A FACTORY FOR WALKING STICKS has been established in La Paz. Only native woods will be used for the canes, particularly those from the Provinces of Caupolicán and Larecaja which are exceptionally beautiful.

A national company has been formed to produce "BOLIVIAN NATIONAL BEER." The new company has a capital of 4,300,000 bolivianos, and intends to increase the production and quality of this brand of beer.

The general directorate of mails has decided to install a new RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE between Potosí and Villa Betanzos, abandoning the former mail service.

An OFICINA TECNICO JURIDICA (consultation office for legal and technical matters) has been established in La Paz. The office will have three sections: Legal, for commercial judgments, civil and criminal cases, mining petitions, and patents and trade-marks; mining section, scientific information (assays), plans, and installa-

tion of machinery, etc.; and the agricultural section to deal with topographical maps, road surveying, irrigation canals, etc.

BRAZIL.

During the first quarter of 1920 the FOREIGN COMMERCE of Brazil amounted to £59,581,000, as compared with £49,912,000 during the same period of 1919.

The EXPORTS OF STOCK PRODUCTS in 1919 amounted to 16,130 contos, 11,871 contos of which were cattle products. (Gold conto equals \$546.20.)

The EXPORTS FROM BAHIA to the United States in 1919 amounted to \$26,038,023, as compared with \$13,922,246 in 1918.

In 1919 the Bureau of AGRICULTURAL SERVICE at Solo sent 5,871 persons into the interior of Brazil to engage in agriculture, construction work, and other occupations. In this number were 3,921 Brazilians, 986 Portuguese, 471 Spaniards, 154 Italians, 90 Japanese, and 70 Germans.

IMMIGRANTS to the number of 57,101 entered Brazil in 1919, as compared with 27,752 in 1918.

The Itabira Iron Ore Co. has been authorized to install IRON SMELTERS in Minas Geraes and Espirito Santo, and to construct two railways, namely, one from Minas Geraes to the Victoria Railway, and the other from the Port of Santo Cruz to the said railway.

An Executive decree of June 4 last amends the fluvial NAVIGATION CONTRACT of the Lower São Francisco River, made with Peixoto & Co., so as to allow the construction of ships of 50 tons burden with accommodations for 15 first and 20 third class passengers.

The National Government has authorized the Havas Agency to establish a WIRELESS telegraph station in Rio de Janeiro for sending and receiving transoceanic messages. The newspaper rates are to be 5 centimes of a franc, gold, per word, and commercial rates 10 centimes per word.

The National Government has authorized the State government of Matto Grosso to improve the PORT OF CORUMBÁ. Two per cent of the duties of said port are set aside for this purpose.

The Executive power has issued a decree providing for the construction of new rolling-stock REPAIR SHOPS on the Santa Maria to Porto Alegre Railway.

CHILE.

Recent statistics show that there are in Chile at the present time 5 large woolen CLOTH FACTORIES, 15 factories for the manufacture of knit woolen and cloth goods, and 2 factories for the manufacture of cotton fabrics. Only Chilean wool is used in these fac-

ories, but the dyestuffs are imported. In addition to these large factories there are numerous small establishments in operation throughout the Republic.

The Executive power has approved general plans for the construction of a RAILWAY from Paine to Talagante at an estimated cost of 2,014,697 pesos.

In 1919 the output of COPPER from the Chuquicamata mines was valued at \$1,000,000 pesos. The value of the estimated production in 1920 is three times this sum.

The technical committee of the association of nitrate producers estimates the total output of the NITRATE mines at 73,299,200 quintals annually. The largest producers are the Antofagasta, Loa, and Alianza mines.

From January 1 to April 17, 1920, the exports of CEREALS from Chile, in kilos, were as follows: Oats, 159,000; barley, 24,554,412; and wheat, 8,315,329.

A company has been organized in the Argentine Republic, with a capital of 1,000,000 pesos, Argentine currency, to establish a regular AIRPLANE-MAIL and parcel-post service between Punta Arenas and Buenos Aires.

In April of the present year the Llallagua TIN Co. produced 30,000 quintals of tin.

In April, 1920, the LIVE STOCK slaughtered in the public slaughterhouse in Santiago, Chile, weighed 5,773,300 kilos, and produced a revenue to the Government of 25,979 pesos.

The CEREAL CROP of Chile for the present year is estimated as follows: Wheat, 5,526,528 quintals; buckwheat, 418,826 quintals; rye, 8,772 quintals; barley, 880,250 quintals; and oats, 359,867 quintals.

The exports of NITRATE in April, 1920, aggregated 5,057,414 quintals, the greater part of which went to the United States.

A law promulgated on February 27, 1920, prescribes certain changes in the nomenclature of freight and in the special freight tariffs of the State railways and makes a 30 per cent increase in the charges for the transportation of live stock from that date. This same law reduces the special tariff for passengers 50 per cent, and in general raises the tariffs 30 per cent, including in same the provisional 20 per cent which was in force at that time.

COLOMBIA.

In 1919 the EXPORTS OF IPECAC from Colombia aggregated 31,223 pounds, valued at \$62,605. Of this quantity 28,071 pounds went to the United States, 1,883 pounds to Great Britain, and 1,269 pounds to France. During the first quarter of 1920 the exports of ipecac to the United States were 5,891 pounds, valued at \$12,874.

The Colombian Government has decided to operate the STATE COAL MINES in the district of San Jorge, and if the output justifies will establish coaling stations at Cartagena and Barranquilla.

In May last the National ELECTRIC Co. of Colombia sold 100,000 shares of its stock to private persons.

The Colombian PETROLEUM Co. has commenced to operate the petroleum deposits near Puerto Santos, Department of Santander. This company has built some 20 dwellings and other structures for the accommodation of its employees and workmen.

The Executive power has authorized the Hispanic-French Co. to exploit the COAL DEPOSITS of the municipality of Caparrapi, and to establish an aerial cable between that municipality and the river ports of Palenquero and Buenavista, on the Lower Magdalena River, for the transportation of freight from the coffee plantations of La Palma, El Peñon, Paime, and Topaipi.

In May last construction work was renewed on the Ibague to Cartago RAILWAY, which, when finished, will complete the railway line that connects the central with the southern part of the Republic. The cost of this line, according to the opinion of experts, will be less than that of a road built from the Pacific coast to the Cauca Valley.

COSTA RICA.

Under an agreement of April 29, 1920, between the Costa Rican Government and the Maritime Transport Co. of the Gulf of Nicoya, it was agreed that the maximum charges which said company was authorized to collect for FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE are the following: Passage from Puntarenas to Chomes, or vice versa, first class, 2.25 colones; second class, 1.50. From Puntarenas to Manzanillo, or vice versa, first and second class, 4.50 and 3 colones, respectively; from Puntarenas to Puerto Jesus, or vice versa, 4.50 and 3 colones, respectively; from Puntarenas to San Pablo, or vice versa, 4.50 and 3 colones, respectively; from Puntarenas to Bebedero, or vice versa, 6 and 4.50 colones, respectively; and from Puntarenas to Ballena, or vice versa, 7.50 and 6 colones, respectively. For each head of cattle, in shipments of less than 40, 6 colones; when more than 40 are transported, 225 colones for the trip. The company will charge for freight, by weight or measurement, per trip as follows: Forty-six kilos, 0.75 colon; 28.5 cubic decimeters, 0.40 colon. Business of the Government is subject to a rebate of 50 per cent from the foregoing prices.

The Executive power has decided to establish a regular eight-day POSTAL SERVICE between Puntarenas and Golfo Dulce.

A CENTRAL AMERICAN COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, with a capital of \$50,000, has been organized in San Jose to engage in commercial operations.

From 1910 to 1919 the FOREIGN COMMERCE of Costa Rica was, in colones, as follows: 1910, imports 16,984,378, exports 18,009,385; 1911, imports 19,079,917, exports 19,191,808; 1912, imports 21,675,928, exports 21,427,966; 1913, imports 18,677,652, exports 22,196,921; 1914, imports 16,240,170, exports 23,358,598; 1915, imports 9,631,790, exports 21,444,261; 1916, imports 14,201,990, exports 23,916,498; 1917, imports 12,032,775, exports 24,477,776; 1918, imports 8,032,306, exports 20,696,503; and in 1919, imports 16,167,718 and exports 38,169,537.

CUBA.

In June, 1920, the TELEGRAPH office at Habana received cables and telegrams to the number of 80,086, and dispatched messages aggregating 125,438, of which 79,672 were relay or transit dispatches.

Press reports state that the following new STEAMSHIP LINES have been established: The South American Steamship Co. of Valparaiso between ports of the west coast and Habana; the Pinillas Line, between Spain and Cuba, and "El Comercio" Maritime Co., between the north and south coasts of Cuba.

The Buenaventura SUGAR Co. was organized in June last for the purpose of installing a central at Jagüey Grande, Province of Matanzas, with a capacity of 200,000 sacks of sugar annually. The capital of the company is \$2,500,000, and the amount of land acquired 2,000 caballerias.

From January to November, 1919, the EXPORTS OF CHEESE to the United States consisted of 241,633 pounds, valued at \$88,326.

The following new SUGAR CENTRALS have recently been built in Cuba: In Oriente at Victoria de las Tunas, one with a capacity of 60,000 sacks, the plant to be ready for operation for the grinding season of 1921-22; at El Algodonal, Province of Oriente, one with a capacity of 60,000 sacks, the plant to be ready for the grinding season of 1920-21, and at Yara, Province of Oriente, one with a capacity of 300,000 sacks. This plant will be ready for the grinding season of 1921-22.

Two American distilling companies have recently erected modern DISTILLING PLANTS in Cuba, the machinery having been brought from Philadelphia.

The Ward Line and the Peninsular and Occidental Steamship companies have decided to build large STOREHOUSES AND WHARVES in Habana. The Ward Line will reconstruct the five warehouses it has at the wharves of San Jose, making each warehouse five stories high. The total cost of these combined improvements is estimated at \$5,700,000.

The Cienfuegos Drug Co. (Ltd.) has been organized in Cienfuegos with a capital of \$300,000. This company will maintain a branch in New York.

The Habana Industrial Co. has established a new CHOCOLATE and cracker factory in Habana, equipped with the most modern machinery, installed in a concrete and steel building.

The Agronomic Experimental Station of Cuba has discovered a new system for the SOWING OF FINE SEEDS, such as strawberries, etc., and watering the same by means of capillary irrigation, thereby preventing the caking and hardening of the earth upon which seeds are sown.

A contract made by the Government with the Western Railway of Habana (Ltd.) provides for the construction of a RAILROAD between Paso Real de Guane and Remates de Guane, via La Grifa and Las Martinas. The Government pays a subvention at the rate of \$6,000 per kilometer of completed line.

A factory has been installed in Habana for the manufacture of bottles, cups, GLASSES, etc. The amount of \$1,500,000 is invested in the enterprise.

In May last a new plant for refining SUGAR began operations in Habana with six electric turbines.

The SUGAR PRODUCTION of Cuba, expressed in tons, from 1900-01 to 1920, inclusive, is as follows: 1900-01, 639,856; 1901-2, 855,181; 1902-3, 998,878; 1903-4, 1,040,228; 1904-5, 1,163,258; 1905-6, 1,178,749; 1906-7, 1,427,673; 1907-8, 961,958; 1908-9, 1,515,582; 1909-10, 1,804,349; 1910-11, 1,438,451; 1911-12, 1,895,984; 1912-13, 2,428,537; 1913-14, 2,597,732; 1914-15, 2,592,667; 1915-16, 3,007,915; 1916-17, 3,023,720; 1917-18, 3,446,083; 1918-19, 3,971,776, and in 1919-20 (estimated) 3,650,000.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

On May 28 last the Government issued a decree again declaring in force the ROAD LAW of June 14, 1912, amended by decree No. 212, and further amended as follows: The construction, inspection, opening, and repair of the so-called State roads remain in charge of the State, while intercommunal and neighborhood roads are in charge of the councils under the direction of the department of fomento. The number of days citizens are required to work the roads is reduced from four to two days annually, or, in lieu thereof, to the payment of \$1 instead of \$2 annually.

According to press reports the BULL INSULAR LINE has decided to establish a regular freight steamship service between New York and a number of ports of the Dominican Republic, employing three vessels of 3,300 tons each which the company has recently acquired.

Newspaper reports announce the organization of the CUBAN AND DOMINICAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION for the purpose of purchasing and developing large sugar plantations in the

two Republics. The capital of the company is \$32,000,000. Among the properties acquired are the "Hatillo" and "Santa Ana" sugar centrals in Cuba, and the "Barahona" sugar central in the Dominican Republic.

In 1919 the total value of the COMMERCE of San Pedro de Macoris aggregated \$18,707,642, of which \$4,913,701 were imports and \$13,793,941, exports. The principal exports in 1919 were cacao, \$303,487; sugar, \$13,023,629; tobacco, \$350; and molasses, \$180,413.

ECUADOR.

In May, 1920, the EXPORTS OF CACAO from Guayaquil amounted to 72,932 sacks, weighing 5,954,431 kilos. Of this quantity 47,700 sacks, weighing 3,894,771 kilos, were consigned to New York and 3,300 sacks, weighing 260,445 kilos, to San Francisco. The remainder was forwarded to European ports.

The Executive power has issued rules and regulations governing sales at fairs of STOCK AT AUCTION. These sales are to be in charge of committees, and the animals sold must be duly registered. If the sale does not exceed 500 sucres, a 4 per cent tax will be paid the Government and a 2 per cent tax if in excess of that amount.

The Transatlantic Italian Co. will add six new freight and passenger steamers to its NAVIGATION service. Each of these vessels has a displacement of 12,000 tons.

The new STATION of the Guayaquil & Quito Railway Co. was opened to traffic in Quito in May last. The building is of appropriate construction and is modernly equipped.

The new HIGHWAY between Arenillas and Pilaya, near Port Bolivar, was opened to public use on May 24 last.

GUATEMALA.

On May 27 last the legislature enacted a law authorizing the Executive power to contract with a domestic or foreign company for the construction of an ELECTRIC TRAMWAY between the capital of the Republic and the city of Antigua Guatemala.

The National Government has approved the by-laws of the Santa Lucia-Cotzumalguapa ELECTRIC Co.

The Government has ordered that business connected with the EXPLOITATION OF FORESTS of the department of Peten, the foreign shipments of which are subject to an export duty, be transacted through the treasury department instead of the department of fomento.

On May 21, 1920, a law was enacted establishing a DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, with the object of fostering agricultural development in the country.

HAITI.

On May 10 the Société Commercial d'Haiti was authorized to construct a MODERN DOCK at St. Marc.

By executive decree of June 25 the Government took over the administration of the LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE of the Republic. The same decree established a new lighthouse tax, to be collected as follows: Six cents per ton of cargo for foreign vessels carrying exports; 3 cents per ton for Haitian vessels in coastwise trade; and 3 cents per ton on merchandise exported through ports where there are lighthouses.

HONDURAS.

On March 31 Señor Carlos Guterrez was authorized to EXPLOIT OLEAGINOUS FRUITS in the departments of Cortes, Atlantida, and Colon, and to establish factories for the extraction of oil for export, with a tax of 1 cent per gallon.

MEXICO.

In the five-month period from January to May of the present year 48,617,166 barrels of PETROLEUM were exported from Mexico. Comparing this figure with the 27,848,471 barrels exported in 1918 shows an increase of 20,768,695 barrels. Exports according to months are as follows: January, 8,160,841 barrels, against 5,294,786 in 1918; February, 7,687,943 barrels, against 4,911,984 barrels in 1918; March, 10,560,535 barrels, against 5,179,076 barrels in 1918; April, 10,155,279 barrels, against 6,152,905 barrels in 1918; and May, 12,052,568 barrels, against 6,329,722 barrels in 1918.

In the five-month period from January to May of the present year the total value of EXPORTS OF LEAD AND SILVER BARS from Chihuahua to the United States was \$4,000,000, most of which was produced by the mines of the district of Parral.

In May the TOTAL EXPORTS FROM CIUDAD JUAREZ to the United States were \$518,214. These exports were distributed as follows: 2,129,400 pounds of sugar, worth \$360,000; 51,760 ounces of silver, valued at \$23,880; and other products amounting to \$134,334.

In the four-month period from January to April the EXPORTS OF COFFEE from Mexico to the United States amounted to 3,992,092 pounds, worth \$1,098,485. These figures compared with the 2,624,000 pounds, worth \$500,926, exported in like period of 1918, show an increase of 1,368,092 pounds and \$597,559.

In the first quarter of the present year the OIL PRODUCTION OF MEXICO was 150,000,000 barrels, as against 87,354,936 barrels produced in a like period of 1918, showing an increase of 62,654,064 barrels.

In June the President ordered the expenditure of 3,000,000 pesos (peso equals \$0.4985) for the construction of a WIRELESS STATION, a dock, and a drinking-water supply system in the city of Manzanillo.

By presidential decree of June 8 Puerto de Vallarta has been raised to the class of ADUANA MARITIMA (seaboard customs), and the customhouse will be opened to public service August 1. The jurisdiction of this office will extend from Puerto Mita to Cabo Corrientes.

The Mexican Government has established new COMMERCIAL AGENCIES in Valparaiso, Buenos Aires, Toronto, Barcelona, Tegucigalpa, and in Guatemala City to furnish commercial information and propaganda about Mexico and its products. They will establish permanent expositions and furnish also to Mexican merchants information in regard to establishing a direct trade with the centers in which the agents are located.

The ministry of the treasury has issued a resolution exempting from import tax corrugated SHEET ZINC for construction or industrial purposes. Pure zinc used for the development of photographs is not exempted from taxation.

By legislative decree of June 23, 1920, the congress of the United States of Mexico has declared the CULTIVATION OF LANDS to be a source of public revenue, and the right of the Government at all times to dispose of arable lands for cultivation. The decree also defines idle lands, and states the conditions to be fulfilled in order to acquire them and work them for a third interest.

NICARAGUA.

On May 17 last, René Keilhauser contracted with the Government of Nicaragua to build a RAILWAY from Playa Grande, a port on the Gulf of Fonseca, to Chinandega, and to the frontier of Honduras via Rio Negro. A wharf is also to be built at Playa Grande. Under the concession the railway tariff agreed upon is as follows: Three centavos per kilometer for first-class passengers; $1\frac{1}{2}$ centavos per kilometer for second-class passengers; 10 centavos per kilometer per ton of freight, or for 40 cubic feet of space. A special tariff applies to express-train service.

The Executive power has issued a decree regulating the POSTAL MONEY ORDER SERVICE with the United States, and authorizing the department of posts of Nicaragua to issue international money orders on the United States and its possessions, with the exception of the Canal Zone and the Philippine Islands, in amounts not exceeding \$100.

The Government has authorized Pedro Prieto to establish a factory in Managua for the manufacture and refining of OIL from oleaginous seeds grown in the country.

James Williams has been authorized by the Government to prospect for PETROLEUM and similar substances throughout the Republic.

A macadam WAGON ROAD between Managua and the San Martin baths on the Pacific coast was opened to traffic in April last. The trip, which formerly required three days time, can now be made by automobile in three hours.

PANAMA.

The Panama Railroad Co. will add NEW STEAMERS to the line which will stop at Cartagena and Puerto Colombia.

Señores Alejandro Viafora and Bert F. Arick have been authorized by the Government to start a BROOM FACTORY and have formed a stock company for the purpose.

PARAGUAY.

Statistics furnished by the Banco Agricola show the CULTIVATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DESMOCHADOS to be as follows: Twenty-five hectares planted in cotton; 40 hectares, sugar cane; 650 hectares, corn; 800 hectares, mandioca; 40 hectares, sweet potatoes; 30 hectares, beans; and 60 hectares in peanuts. There are also 700 castor-bean plants, and 40,000 orange trees.

From 1910 to 1919 the EXPORTS OF SALTED AND DRIED HIDES were as follows: 1910, 300,882 hides; 1911, 260,403 hides; 1912, 289,534 hides; 1913, 307,806 hides; 1914, 265,900 hides; 1915, 286,277 hides; 1916, 186,754 hides; 1917, 241,344 hides; 1918, 192,370 hides; 1919, 238,954 hides.

Presidential decree of February 4 provides that Villeta shall henceforth be used as a PORT FOR IMPORTS as well as exports. Formerly all the imports for that section were made through the port of Asuncion. The new ruling will greatly reduce freights and delays for merchandise en route to Villeta and the surrounding country.

For 1919 the EXPORTS OF PARAGUAY were as follows: Yerba mate, 3,516,482 kilos; preserved meats, 5,375,260 kilos; cowhides, 238,954; horns, 342,527 kilos; bristles, 93,175 kilos; wools, 69,832 kilos; beef extract, 65,071 kilos; fodder, 490,748 kilos; jerked beef, 37,863 kilos; beeves on the hoof, 10,101 head; starch, 48,871 kilos; bananas, 6,128 bunches; peanuts, 141,202 kilos, peanut bran, 35,000 kilos; oranges, 103,252,150; tangerines, 6,122,500; mild tobacco, 8,495,944 kilos; strong tobacco, 1,765,134 kilos; essence of petit grain, 37,976 kilos; quebracho extract, 32,976,077 kilos; hardwood lumber, 41,171 planks; quebracho logs, 1,668,000 kilos; mixed logs, 51,821,279 kilos; wooden posts, 52,841; and small lumber, 1,135,724 pieces.

During the first quarter of 1920 PARAGUAY'S FOREIGN TRADE was 3,434,378 pesos gold (gold peso, \$0.9648), as against 2,015,330 pesos gold for a like period of 1919, showing an increase of 1,419,048 pesos gold.

A recent presidential decree provides that no FOOD SUPPLIES shall be sold within the country without first being analyzed by the municipal chemical office. This new ruling is to prevent the consumption of imported foodstuffs which are not in perfect condition.

PERU.

From January to March, 1920, the EXPORTS of Peru to the United States amounted to \$11,856,406, as compared with \$7,515,950 during the same period of 1919. Copper and cotton formed the principal items of these exports.

The Cerro de Pasco Mining Co. proposes to build a RAILROAD from Morococha to Chaplacana, a distance of 18 kilometers, where it will connect with the Central Railway.

From 1911 to 1917 the output of Peruvian SUGAR in tons was as follows: 1911, 180,000; 1912, 192,000; 1913, 190,000; 1914, 230,000; 1915, 262,000; 1916, 280,000; and in 1917, 260,000. The estimated production in 1918 is 273,000 tons, the official figures for that year having not yet been tabulated.

In April, 1920, the Peruvian Government sold FOODSTUFFS valued at £P.101,446.

Figures have been compiled showing that the estimated COAL available in Peru amounts to 6,251,000,000 tons, distributed as follows: Tumbes, 4,630,000,000 tons; Cusisniqui, 23,000,000 tons (anthracite); Huayday, 117,000,000 tons (anthracite); Ancos, 4,000,000 tons; Oyon, 992,000,000 tons; Chocras, 251,000,000 tons; Paracas, 9,000,000 tons; and Jatunhuasi, 225,000,000 tons.

The Government has ordered the manufacturers of WOVEN FABRICS to advise the bureau of supplies as to the quantity and kinds of raw materials needed annually, so that the necessary steps may be taken to furnish the same.

The SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO. has established a new service, via Panama, between New York and Peruvian and Chilean ports.

SALVADOR.

According to press notices the Japanese steamship company "Toyo Kisen Kaisha" will establish a STEAMSHIP ROUTE to several Salvadorean ports. This company already runs a line of steamers between Tokio, Salina Cruz, and Valparaiso, and these steamers will put in at the ports of Salvador. Six new vessels—four of 5,000 tons, and two, of 10,000 tons—will be added to the line.

According to information furnished by the directorate of agriculture the MAJUCO BANANA FLOUR INDUSTRY is to be launched in the near future.

On June 4 work was begun at Santa Ana on THE INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD OF CENTRAL AMERICA on two branches, one of which runs to Ahuachapan and the other to the border of Guatemala. Upon the completion of the railroad Salvador will be connected by rail with Guatemala and Mexico, making it possible to journey to the United States and Canada by rail and also to Honduras and Nicaragua.

URUGUAY.

The ministry of industry has appointed a commission to study the TOBACCO INDUSTRY in order to promote its development. The commission is composed of Señor Daniel Sagreas and a delegate from each of the following departments: National inspection of agriculture and live stock, agricultural defense, National Institute of Agronomy, directorate of internal taxation, and the association of agricultural engineers.

Press notices state that the United States Shipping Board has sold the steamer *Pansy* of 7,500 tons to Swane & Hoyt, who will establish a STEAMSHIP LINE from San Francisco to ports of the Plata. The vessels to be used on this line are the steamers *Pallas*, *Pansy*, and *Paphos*, which will go via the Strait of Magellan to the ports of the Plata and return to San Francisco via the Panama Canal.

During 1919 the IMPORTS OF EUROPEAN WINES through the port of Montevideo were as follows: Ordinary table wines, 4,888 casks, containing 359,700 liters, and 385 cases containing 3,415 liters, or a total of 363,115 liters; fine table wines, 5,800 cases, containing 53,296 liters; fine white wines and liqueurs, 7,018 casks, containing 342,680 liters, and 4,528 cases with 40,753 liters; or a total of 436,729 liters. The total wine import from Europe was 799,844 liters.

The Government has accepted the bids made by Señors González y Sioli for the LEASING OF THE STEAMERS COLONIA AND SALTO: the *Colonia* to make a round trip to Europe, for which the aforementioned firm will pay the Government of Uruguay 150,200 pesos, and the *Salto* also to make a round trip to Europe to stop at two European ports. For the latter vessel the firm of González y Sioli will pay the Government 23 pesos for each mile traversed on the outgoing trip.

In the 10 months period from July, 1919, to April of the present year the EXPORTS OF CEREALS AND FLOUR through the port of Montevideo were as follows: Wheat, 5,095,930 kilos; flour, 4,517,571 kilos; corn, 22,800 kilos; and bran, 5,085 kilos.

According to statistics the number of FARMERS cultivating Uruguayan land is 93,187, distributed among the departments as follows: 5,823 in Rio Negro; 6,398 in Maldonado; 4,585 in Tacuarembó; 1,463 in Flores; 1,947 in Treinta y Tres; 2,537 in Paysandu; 22,433 in Canelones; 5,527 in Florida; 2,847 in Soriano; 1,023 in Artigas; 5,703 in Rocha; 1,920 in Salto; 3,518 in Rivera; 8,915 in Minas; 7,385 in Colonia; 6,627 in San José; 4,323 in Durazno; and 4,954 in Cerro Largo.

The ministry of industries furnishes the following statistics on the WHEAT CROP and the consumption and exportation of this cereal: The wheat crop for 1917-18 was 355,444 tons, of which 165,000 tons were consumed by the country; 80,000 tons were exported and 30,000 tons used for sowing, leaving a reserve stock of 80,444 tons for the next year. The crop for the year 1918-19 was 187,528 tons, which, added to the surplus of the previous year, gives a total of 267,972 tons, distributed as follows: For national consumption, 165,000 tons; 36,873 tons exported; and 20,000 tons for sowing, leaving a surplus of 46,099 tons for 1919-20. The crop for the last-mentioned year was 150,000 tons, which, added to the surplus, totals 196,099 tons, distributed on March 1 as follows: Consumed to date, 41,250 tons; exported, 631 tons; on hand in Uruguay, 154,218 tons.

VENEZUELA.

On May 17 the National Government authorized Señors Luis Emil Barterii and Ramon Guevara to CUT MANGROVE TREES in a 14,000-hectare area of unclaimed lands near the territory of Delta-Amacuro.

In June the Executive ordered the acquisition of the Quinta Guanape and adjacent lands for the LODGING OF IMMIGRANTS. The Quinta is located in the Department of Vargas, federal district, and the Government will pay 76,000 bolivars for it (bolivar equals \$0.1930).

On May 6 the municipal council of Maracaibo authorized Señor Fernando Criollo to CONSTRUCT AN ELECTRIC TRAMWAY in that city.

The Government has authorized Senor John A. Bowman to CONSTRUCT AN ELECTRIC RAILROAD in the districts of Pilar and Rosario of the State of Bolívar. This road will run from the port of San Feliz, along the right bank of the Orinoco River as far as Guasipata, with a branch to Tumeremo, which will pass through Callao. The rates on the railroad will be the following: Twenty-five centimos of a bolivar per kilometer for first-class passengers; 22 centimos per kilometer for second-class passengers; 60 centimos per kilometer per metric ton of freight; 13 centimos per kilometer per metric ton of wood; 30 centimos per kilometer per ton of live stock;

and 20 centimos per kilometer per ton of petroleum, asphalt, or similar substances, or mining machinery.

During May the EXPORTATION OF COFFEE through the port of Maracaibo was 55,816 sacks, as against 110,390 sacks in the same month of 1918, showing a decrease of 54,574 sacks. The exports were distributed as follows: United States, 52,550 sacks; Curaçao, 2,436 sacks; England, 315 sacks; and other countries, 515 sacks.

On May 31 the Government authorized Señor Enrique Silva Perez to prospect and DEVELOP OIL FIELDS or deposits of similar substances in an area of 9,000 hectares in the States of Monages and Sucre.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA.

From January to April, 1920, the CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS at Bahia Blanca amounted to 3,215,332 pesos.

From January 1 to April 30 last the MUNICIPAL REVENUES of Buenos Aires amounted to 9,244,518 pesos. The estimated revenues for the year are 51,652,468 pesos.

In February, 1920, the sale of REAL PROPERTY in Buenos Aires aggregated 8,711,755 pesos.

In May, 1920, NICKEL COINS of the denominations of 5, 10, and 20 centavos each, totaling 38,500 pesos, were delivered to the Conversion Bank.

On June 30 last the GOLD COIN on hand in the Conversion Bank amounted to 412,438,567 pesos, and on deposit in foreign legations, 58,677,802 pesos, or a total of 471,116,369 pesos. In addition to the gold coin referred to there was in circulation paper currency to the amount of 1,362,559,524 pesos.

In order to avoid unfavorable EXCHANGE RATES with the United States, caused by an excess of Argentine exports to that country, as compared with imports from the United States, the secretary of finance has ordered that the Argentine National Bank discontinue the acceptance of gold deposits subject to draft on the Argentine embassy in Washington.

The issuance of 150,000,000 pesos in bonds, with interest at 5 per cent per annum and 1 per cent sinking fund, has been authorized under law No. 10998. The proceeds of the loan are to be used in sanitary work in the provinces.

The Government has approved the by-laws of the BUENOS AIRES HERALD (Ltd.). This corporation, which has a capital of 300,000 pesos, is engaged in the newspaper and printing business.

Press reports state that the net earnings of the BANK OF THE ARGENTINE NATION in 1919 were 26,000,000 pesos, or at the rate of $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum on the capital invested.

BOLIVIA.

A presidential decree was issued providing that the revenues to be appropriated for the guarantee and amortization fund for the bonds to be paid for the CONSTRUCTION OF THE LA PAZ AND OBRAJES SEWER SYSTEMS to the Ulen Contracting Corporation be the following: The funds provided by laws 4 and 23, of January, 1919, including collections made according to these laws during 1919; the 1 per 1,000 tax laid upon the sales value of city property; the revenue from the 3 per cent tax on bank deposits in the city of La Paz; and the tax on all domiciles in La Paz and Obrajes.

A presidential decree of May 21 authorized the administrator of the Monastery of the Concepcionistas to increase the LOAN contracted for the construction of a building for the monastery. The loan was for 400,000 bolivianos and the authorized increase is to 550,000 bolivianos.

During 1919 the gross receipts of the COMPANIA MINERA PORVENIR (mining company) of Huanuni, which is exploiting the rich silver veins of Kera-zapato, were £110,540; the net profit of the company was £58,469, of which 29,334 bolivianos was paid to the Government as a tax on mining profits.

BRAZIL.

In 1919 the REVENUES of the State of Minas Geraes were 51,639 contos. The expenditures during that period were 39,667 contos.

In 1919 the Mortgage Bank of Minas Geraes made commercial and industrial LOANS to the amount of 167,754 contos, and the Banco de Credito Real made agricultural and industrial loans aggregating 87,138 contos.

In June last the FRENCH BANK for Brazil increased its capital from 20,000,000 to 50,000,000 francs. During the year referred to this bank paid a dividend of 30 francs per share of 500 francs each.

In 1919 the PROFITS OF THE BANK OF BRAZIL amounted to 22,712 contos, as compared with 19,780 contos in 1918. This bank paid a dividend of 10 per cent in 1919.

The receipt from taxes on REAL PROPERTY in the State of São Paulo in 1919 amounted to 4,116 contos, as compared with 2,535 contos in 1918. The sales of real property during that year aggregated 88,685 contos.

The PEOPLE'S BANK with a capital of 1,000 contos was established in Rebeirao Prieto, State of Pernambuco, in June last.

In 1919 the receipts of the Mogyana RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION CO. amounted to 26,271 contos, and the expenditures to 15,977 contos, leaving net profits of 10,294 contos.

CHILE.

The by-laws of the following new COMPANIES have been approved by the Government: Cortes Laboratory Society (Ltd.), with a capital of 300,000 pesos; Chilean Coal Co. of Arauco, with a capital of 8,500,000 pesos; and the International United America Insurance Co., with a capital of 1,000,000 pesos.

The treasury department has authorized Francisco Muñoz de Arce to establish a PRIVATE BANK in Santiago, with a capital of 750,000 pesos.

During the four months from January to April, inclusive, 1920, the CUSTOMS RECEIPTS totaled 53,106,727 gold pesos, or 31,217,441 gold pesos more than the collections during the same period of 1919.

The expense BUDGET of Chile in 1920 amounted to 260,850,397 pesos, currency, and 67,802,522 pesos, gold. The Government's revenues for the present year are estimated at 170,680,000 pesos, currency, and 102,150,000 pesos, gold. The foreign debt, which in 1915 amounted to £34,556,380, is now £29,675,080. The internal debt, which on December 31, 1919, amounted to 69,797,044 pesos, has been reduced to 59,794,092 pesos.

COLOMBIA.

On April 29 last the departmental government of Magdalena was authorized to contract a LOAN of \$300,000, the proceeds of which will be used in dredging the Cienaga River from the Santa Maria railway station to the Magdalena River, a distance of about 50 miles. The river will be deepened so as to accommodate vessels of deep draft.

Under date of May 4, 1920, the National Government issued a decree authorizing the government of the Cauca Valley to negotiate a LOAN of \$3,000,000 secured by the Buenaventura wharf. The proceeds of this loan will be used in paying the Government's indebtedness to G. Amsinek & Co., of New York, and in completing a number of departmental works, such as the erection of model school buildings, etc.

During the first four months of the present year the Buenaventura customs REVENUES amounted to \$612,744. During the period from January to May, 1920, the national revenues aggregated \$9,998,717.

In April, 1920, the MINT at Medellin coined 32,277 Colombian pounds.

COSTA RICA.

On May 6, 1920, the President of the Republic ordered the completion of the issue of ROAD BONDS, consisting of 1,125 bonds of series A, of the denomination of 1,000 colones each, or a total of 1,125,000 colones, and 3,750 bonds of series B of the denomination of 100 colones each, or a total of 375,000 colones. These bonds will be dated November 27, 1919, which is the date of the first issue of road bonds, under decree No. 127, amounting to 500,000 colones.

CUBA.

The Union Antillana INSURANCE Co. during the 12 months ended May 31, 1920, the first year of its existence, showed the following results: Amount of policies written, \$33,000,000; premiums paid, \$112,433; losses paid, \$52,000; and gross profits earned, \$59,563.

The BUDGET of the Province of Habana for the fiscal year 1920-21 amounts to \$671,550.

From July 1, 1919, to May 15, 1920, the receipts of the CONTROLLED RAILWAYS amounted to £5,552,695, or £970,659 more than the receipts of the same period of the year immediately preceding.

The CUSTOMS RECEIPTS at Habana in June, 1920, amounted to \$4,323,705; at Matanzas, \$263,092; at Sagua la Grande, \$67,519; and at Antillas, \$106,056.

The CUBAN BANK OF COMMERCE, with a capital of \$2,000,000, was founded in the city of Santiago in June last, under the presidency of José B. Vicens.

According to press reports the following branch BANKS have recently been established: National Bank of Cuba, at Madrid and Barcelona, Spain; International Bank, at Contramaestre, Santiago de Cuba, and Camajuani; and the Agricultural Bank of Guines at the town of Gomez Mena.

An executive decree of June 30 last makes the 1920-21 BUDGET the same as the budget for the previous fiscal year.

According to newspaper reports the condition of the Cuban TREASURY on June 30 last was as follows: Cash deposits, \$11,000,000; war bonds, \$6,000,000; on hand in the National Bank of Cuba \$5,000,000. There were also on hand \$4,000,000 of postponed customhouse payments.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The following FOREIGN BANKS have recently opened branches in the Dominican Republic: American Foreign Banking Corporation,

at San Francisco de Macoris; the Royal Bank of Canada, at San Francisco de Macoris; the International Banking Corporation, at La Vega and San Francisco de Macoris; and the New Scotch Bank, in the city of Santo Domingo.

The Government has appropriated \$150,000 for the completion of the PUBLIC HIGHWAY between Azua, San Juan, and Comendador.

According to data furnished by the Dominican CLAIMS COMMISSION the total claims filed to May 31 last numbered 9,029, amounting to \$14,622,644. Of these claims 6,049, totaling \$3,809,758, have been adjudicated; 2,502, aggregating \$5,173,449, were rejected; 45 were declared not to be within the jurisdiction of the commission; and the remainder are pending.

ECUADOR.

On May 31 last the BANK OF ECUADOR showed assets amounting to 13,707,755 pesos. Among these assets were the following items: Coined gold, 2,073,586 pesos; coined silver, 635,478 pesos; funds abroad, 581,774 pesos; cash on hand, 4,647,786 pesos; and other assets, 5,769,131 pesos. The capital of the bank is 3,000,000 pesos; circulation, 2,666,985 pesos; reserve fund, 1,920,000 pesos; advance fund, 357,505 pesos; dividend, 448 pesos; sight and time deposits in account current, 5,350,971 pesos; exchange, 173,989 pesos; discounts, 202,193 pesos; and bills payable, 35,664 pesos.

GUATEMALA.

On April 30, 1920, the statement of the Agricultural Mortgage BANK showed the following assets: Bank bills on hand, 3,748,018 pesos; gold, 5,330 pesos; copper and nickel coin, 851 pesos; home correspondents, 4,932 pesos; foreign correspondents, 39,432 pesos; accounts current with interest, 3,094,806 pesos; sundry debtors, 28,113,006 pesos; general expenses, 18,938 pesos; engraving of bank bills, 713,651 pesos; mortgages, 7,579,400 pesos; urban properties, 421,492 pesos; Government, 2,547,513 pesos; and securities and shares, 174,658 pesos, or a total of 46,462,028 pesos. The liabilities were as follows: Capital subscribed and paid up, 5,000,000 pesos; bank bills issued, 34,322,000 pesos; reserve fund, 1,430,000 pesos; and other liabilities, 5,710,028 pesos.

An order was issued on May 31, 1920, making UNITED STATES GOLD a legal tender, until the Republic of Guatemala issues its own coin, for the following payments: Payments made to the public treasury and to the municipalities; to national and municipal offices; and to private banks, unless payment has been agreed upon in some other money. The value fixed for the United States gold dollar is 25 pesos in paper currency. The law prohibits the issuance of bank bills not duly authorized by the legislative power and guar-

anted by not less than 50 per cent of their cash value. This law also establishes a monetary commission and a monetary guarantee office, which has for its object the maintenance of the stability of exchange.

In order to cancel the balance of the Government debt with the INTERNATIONAL RAILWAYS CO. of Central America the Government paid the railway company on June 24, 1920, \$484,727, or one-third of the amount of the debt, and agreed to pay the other two-thirds in three annual installments—namely, on June 24, 1921; June 24, 1922; and June 24, 1923.

HAITI.

On April 30, the state of the NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC was as follows: Cash on hand, 763,442 gourdes (gourde equals \$0.25); bills on deposit, 685,000 gourdes; guarantee fund on the emission of bills, 2,310,000 gourdes; conversion fund for gourdes in circulation, 11,505,000 gourdes; branches, 2,075,470 gourdes; current accounts, 68,105 gourdes; general receiver of customs, 2,086,169 gourdes; Government of Haiti, 14,307 gourdes; bills withdrawn from circulation, 2,906,000 gourdes; various debtors, 74,150 gourdes; order accounts, 4,238,629 gourdes; total, 26,727,718 gourdes. Emission of provisional bills, 12,000,000 gourdes; emission of bank notes, 2,500,000 gourdes; accounts current, 222,329 gourdes; liquidation of the accounts of the Republic, 256,163 gourdes; securities, 44,180 gourdes; monetary reform, 107,617 gourdes; accounts of the Government to be discounted, 90,151 gourdes; general receiver of customs, 3,339,580 gourdes; creditors, 243,356 gourdes; bills withdrawn, 2,905 gourdes; and order accounts, 4,238,629 gourdes; total, 26,727,718 gourdes.

HONDURAS.

A law passed on March 23 provides that the BANKS OF EMIS-
SION shall secure their bank notes with American gold and silver coin in the proportion established in their respective concessions, for which purpose the money of the banks shall be computed at 200 per cent exchange. In consequence the bank notes will circulate at the above rate of exchange, but the banks are not obliged to redeem the notes for a period of six months, which period is sufficiently long to allow of large enough imports of American money to effect the transaction.

MEXICO.

The administrations of mails in Mexico and Berlin have signed a new convention in regard to POSTAL MONEY ORDERS which contains the following clauses: The accounts of postal money orders

in both offices shall be kept in terms of American money at the rate of exchange of the day when the lists of these orders are dispatched or received. The largest amount of money which may be sent from either country by postal money order is \$100 or its equivalent in the currency of the country from which it is sent. The balance of these money orders shall be figured in dollars and cents, and will be paid by the administration of mails which owes it by a draft on New York.

A law passed on June 9 by the government of the State of Campeche levies a TAX ON THE PRODUCTION OF CHICLE of 2 pesos 50 centavos per 46 kilograms providing that the value of the product does not exceed 70 pesos per 46 kilograms. Value in excess of the foregoing amount will be taxed at the rate of 50 centavos per each 20 pesos or fraction thereof.

According to figures issued by the secretary of hacienda the total INDEBTEDNESS OF MEXICO is 548,249,467 pesos, distributed as follows: Public debt, 138,795,550 pesos; interest, 41,921,445 pesos; foreign indebtedness, 286,944,251 pesos; interest, 80,588,221 pesos.

According to executive decree of June 14 the government of the State of Campeche repealed the law of TAXES ON ALCOHOLS passed in May of the present year. The new decree which became effective on August 1 provides that the levying of the taxes covered by the repealed law shall be carried out in accordance with the present law of the hacienda.

NICARAGUA.

An executive decree of May 21, 1920, repeals article 9 of the law of December 8, 1898, which imposed an export tax of 12 centavos per kilo on EXPORTS OF RUBBER.

The INTERNAL REVENUE collections of the Republic of Nicaragua for the first quarter of 1920 aggregated \$414,000. The receipts by months were as follows: January, \$140,000; February, \$129,000; and March, \$145,000.

During the first quarter of the present year the CUSTOMS RECEIPTS of the Government of Nicaragua were \$596,000. The receipts in January were \$161,000; in February, \$202,000; and in March, \$233,000.

PANAMA.

On June 18 the President issued a resolution providing that the TAX ON TOBACCO AND MATCHES will be reckoned on the net weight, that is, deducting the weight of the wooden or metal containers.

PARAGUAY.

The statement of the BANCO DE ESPAÑA Y PARAGUAY, issued on December 31, 1919, was as follows: Capital, 9,395,600

Paraguayan pesos: reserves, 1,394,106 Paraguayan pesos: time deposits, 560,488 Argentine pesos (gold) and 3,907,129 Paraguayan pesos: deposits in accounts current, 278,477 Argentine pesos and 27,539,840 Paraguayan pesos: on hand, 423,828 Argentine pesos and 11,454,117 Paraguayan pesos: loans and discounts without security, 41,675 Argentine pesos and 7,422,189 Paraguayan pesos: loans and discounts with security, 594,533 Argentine pesos and 20,439,052 Paraguayan pesos.

In 1919 the MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES of Asuncion were 6,472,565 pesos currency, which, compared with the 6,754,000 pesos calculated as expenditures in the budget, shows a surplus of 281,435 pesos. The municipal revenue for the year was 7,453,402 pesos, or 699,402 pesos more than the amount calculated in the budget.

PERU.

A law of May 6, 1920, authorizes the executive power to negotiate a LOAN of 100,000 Peruvian pounds, the proceeds of which are to be used for the construction of a POST OFFICE BUILDING in Lima.

On March 31, 1920, the supervisory board in charge of the ISSUE OF CIRCULAR CHECKS reported assets amounting to 13,958,159 Peruvian pounds.

During the first quarter of the present year the FISCAL REVENUES from imports aggregated 30,407 Peruvian pounds, as compared with 22,316 during the same period of 1919.

In 1919 the receipts of the IQUITOS customhouse amounted to 53,804 Peruvian pounds, 32,280 pounds of which were from imports and 21,524 from exports.

On May 6, 1920, the National Congress authorized the board of supervisors to issue NICKEL COIN to the value of 300,000 Peruvian pounds. This coin will be issued in denominations of 10 and 20 centavos and will be exchanged for the 50 centavos certificates of deposit issued under law No. 2429.

SALVADOR.

During 1919 the CUSTOMS RECEIPTS of the Republic were 6,833,560 colones (colon equals \$0.50), of which 4,891,595 represented import taxes and 1,941,965 export taxes.

In 1919 the revenue from DIRECT TAXES was 764,908 colones, against 393,274 colones in 1918, or an increase of 371,634 colones. The revenue was obtained as follows: Internal excise taxes, 223,450 colones as against 172,141 colones in 1918; taxes on inheritances and wills, 160,629 colones, as against 47,795 colones in 1918; rent tax, 323,947 colones, as against 131,323 colones in 1918; road tax, 56,872 colones, against 42,010 colones in 1918.

During 1919 the statistics on the FOREIGN INDEBTEDNESS were as follows: Balance on January 1, 1919, 6,178,162 colones; increase due to interest and expenditures, 44,534 colones; total, 6,222,696 colones. Payments during the year amounted to 76,409 colones, which, subtracted from the above total, give 6,146,287 colones on December 31, 1919.

A law of April 29 imposes A TAX ON MERCHANDISE of any kind entering the city of San Miguel. The tax is 10 centavos of a colon per quintal of merchandise. This tax will also be imposed on all fruits exported from the city with the exception of coffee. The revenue from these taxes is for road repairs throughout the Department of San Miguel.

URUGUAY.

On March 31 the STATE OF THE BANKS OF URUGUAY was as follows: Banco de Credito: Capital, 2,500,000 pesos (peso equals \$1.0342); on hand, 608,369 pesos; deposits in current accounts, 945,514 pesos; savings accounts, 2,587,763 pesos; and loans, 5,525,417 pesos. Banco de Cobranzas, Locaciones y Anticipos: Capital, 540,000 pesos; cash on hand, 33,509 pesos; current accounts, 630,733 pesos; savings accounts, 90,968 pesos; loans, 1,240,116 pesos. Banco Comercial: Capital, 2,000,000 pesos; cash on hand, 3,852,792 pesos; current accounts, 6,748,217 pesos; savings accounts, 2,901,141 pesos; loans, 9,019,675 pesos. Banco Frances, Supervielle y Cia.: Capital, 1,100,000 pesos; cash on hand, 2,062,883 pesos; current accounts, 2,652,000 pesos; savings accounts, 2,852,000 pesos; loans, 4,365,000 pesos. Banco Italiano del Uruguay: Capital, 3,000,000 pesos; cash on hand, 947,482 pesos; current accounts, 12,796,724 pesos; savings accounts, 5,946,928 pesos; loans, 20,575,437 pesos. La Caja Obrera: Capital, 300,000 pesos; cash on hand, 351,882 pesos; current accounts, 534,255 pesos; savings accounts, 3,502,326 pesos; and loans, 3,918,836 pesos. Banco Mercantil del Rio de la Plata: Capital, 500,000 pesos; cash on hand, 31,112 pesos; current accounts, 349,848 pesos; savings accounts, 474,146 pesos; loans, 1,566,684 pesos. Banco Popular del Uruguay: Capital, 3,000,000 pesos; cash on hand, 513,033 pesos; current accounts, 747,997 pesos; savings accounts, 983,318 pesos; and loans, 3,637,685 pesos. Banco de Prestamos Inmobiliarios: Capital, 501,600 pesos; cash on hand, 2,282 pesos; current accounts, 1,904 pesos; savings accounts, 50,032 pesos; loans, 310,255 pesos. Banco Territorial del Uruguay: Capital, 310,523 pesos; cash on hand, 8,707 pesos; current accounts, 113,019 pesos; savings accounts, 78,046 pesos; loans, 299,238 pesos. Banco Aleman Transatlantico: Capital, 200,000 pesos; cash on hand, 544,949 pesos; current accounts, 624,394 pesos; savings accounts, 68,829 pesos; loans, 305,979 pesos. Banco

Anglo-Sud Americano: Capital, 235,000 pesos; cash on hand, 291,298 pesos; current accounts, 2,083,629 pesos; savings accounts, 88,920 pesos; loans, 123,581 pesos. Banco Británico de la América del Sur: Capital, 235,000 pesos; cash on hand, 1,219,739 pesos; current accounts, 1,315,063 pesos; savings accounts, 1,544,306 pesos; loans, 3,104,903 pesos. Credit Foncier del Uruguay: Capital, 93,283 pesos; cash on hand, 4,451 pesos; savings accounts, 5,273 pesos; and loans 1,009,650 pesos. Banco Español del Río de la Plata: Capital, 400,000 pesos; cash on hand, 918,725 pesos; current accounts, 1,401,551 pesos; savings accounts, 2,691,783 pesos; and loans, 4,102,372 pesos. Banco Italo-Belga: Capital, 400,000 pesos; cash on hand, 800,918 pesos; current accounts, 2,999,489 pesos; savings accounts, 25,685 pesos; loans, 3,647,084 pesos. Banco de Londres y Brasil: Capital, 230,938 pesos; cash on hand, 519,494 pesos; current accounts, 281,998 pesos; savings accounts, 824,208 pesos; loans, 818,081 pesos. Banco de Londres y Río de la Plata: Capital, 1,500,000 pesos; cash on hand, 3,544,138 pesos; current accounts, 5,103,295 pesos; savings accounts, 6,839,755 pesos; loans, 10,232,769 pesos. National City Bank of New York: Capital, 483,000 pesos; cash on hand, 2,110,384 pesos; current accounts, 3,324,032 pesos; savings accounts, 1,047,241 pesos; loans, 3,750,967 pesos. Banco Real de Canadá: Capital, 250,000 pesos; cash on hand, 78,826 pesos; current accounts, 151,978 pesos; savings accounts, 265,437 pesos; loans, 347,862 pesos.

VENEZUELA.

A presidential resolution of June 11 approved the new article added by the BANCO DE VENEZUELA to its statutes, and which is as follows (article 34):

Inasmuch as the Banco de Venezuela is an auxiliary bank of the National Treasury, the following conditions are established: First, that the shares and coupons of the Bank of Venezuela must be registered; neither shares nor coupons being transferable except to natives of Venezuela, and neither can other banks, their officials, nor employees act as agents for absent stockholders, either directly or indirectly. The present stockholders of foreign nationality may preserve their rights already acquired, but may not transfer their shares except in accordance with the foregoing condition. Second, agents for stockholders absent from Caracas shall not have the right to vote either in regular or special meetings of stockholders without presenting the written instructions of their principals, who will express their opinions on the various points under consideration. Generally the call for meetings will be made two months in advance unless some question arises which requires immediate attention. Third, the members of directive and advisory councils of the bank, the commissioners, and persons holding the principal posts must be Venezuelans.

LEGISLATION

CHILE.

The council of state at its session of June 4, 1920, approved a bill amending the MARRIAGE AND CIVIL REGISTRATION LAWS. The age prescribed in this bill at which marriage may be entered into without the consent of other persons is fixed at 21 years. Marriage legalizes, ipso jure, children born to the contracting parties out of wedlock. The marriage of recluses, persons in asylums, or persons in danger of death is facilitated. The public registration offices connected with the issuance of marriage documents are increased and regulated so that they are in the reach of everyone; and, finally, measures are established intended to improve the personnel of the civil registration office.

COSTA RICA.

On April 30, 1920, the Executive power issued a decree repealing the consular rules and regulations of October 12, 1887, and putting in force, 90 days after publication (May 7, 1920), the new consular law of Costa Rica. This law is divided into 14 chapters, and also contains the new CONSULAR TARIFFS.

Law 16, operative from July 13, 1920, imposes import duties, levied in colones per kilo, on the following articles, the proceeds to be used in the payment of revolutionary and other expenses: Mineral waters, from 0.05 to 0.10; automobiles, which are not commercial vehicles, from 0.20 to 0.40; beer, from 0.15 to 0.30; champagne and other sparkling wines, from 1.50 to 3.00; fruits and liquor, from 0.50 to 3.00; fruits in natural juices, from 0.25 to 1.00; saddles and other trappings for horses, from 0.70 to 1.40; sauces or condiments, from 0.25 to 0.50; soaps, from 0.15 to 0.30, and tea from 0.40 to 1.00.

A law of June 29, 1920, effective from July 8 last, exempts until the end of the present year import duties on the following articles: Rice, condensed milk, beans, and lard. If the President deems expedient, the time of exemption may be extended for six months. To make up for the decrease in revenue caused by these exemptions, the law provides that the duties on articles included in tariff items 9, 10, 21, 53, 55, and 91 be doubled, and that applying to articles covered by item 126 be tripled.

GUATEMALA.

A law of June 1, 1920, prescribes that FOREIGN DECORATIONS granted to public officials of Guatemala shall not be accepted unless previously authorized by congress.

The President of the Republic, in view of the contradictory opinions concerning articles 355 and 356 of the MILITARY CODE, second part, on June 22, 1920, issued a decree amending article 356 as follows: "Sentences pronounced by a court-martial, or by a court of cassation if such should have taken cognizance, shall be executed within 24 hours from the time of notification, unless the criminal or his counsel should have appealed to the President of the Republic requesting a pardon, in which case the date of execution shall be postponed three days."

MEXICO.

A legislative decree of July 6, 1920, amends the ELECTION OF FEDERAL OFFICERS. The regular elections of deputies, senators, and of the President of the Republic shall be in accordance with the provisions of the electoral law of July 1, 1918, with the modifications in the aforesaid decree which refer to electoral procedure. The first Sunday in August of the present year is fixed for the election of deputies and senators, and the first Sunday in September, 1920, for the election of President of the Republic.

URUGUAY.

The national administrative board promulgated on May 17, 1920, a law intended to restrain and decrease the use of ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS. Under this law imports of nonalcoholic beverages are exempted from duty until such time as factories for the manufacture of soft drinks are established in the Republic. The establishment of stands for the sale of alcoholic liquors in public places, such as in parks, driveways, theaters, municipal markets, playgrounds, etc., is prohibited, and such places where liquors are now sold must be closed within a year. The sale of alcoholic beverages on trains, the importation and manufacture of drinks containing absinthe, the sale of alcoholic liquors by individuals, with the exception of liquor manufacturers and liquors for industrial and medical purposes, is prohibited. The sale of liquors to women and children, soldiers, and civil guards is likewise prohibited. The law provides that instruction shall be given in the public schools on the subject of alcoholic liquors, their abuses and remedies, with the object of instilling into the minds of children a dislike for strong drink.

On May 21, 1920, the national administrative board modified the decree of January 9, 1920, concerning the EIGHT-HOUR DAY, so that in computing the eight hours the period in which a workman does not freely dispose of his time, said time being at the disposal of the employer or boss, is counted. This law does not apply to employees or workmen who have administrative functions.

A legislative decree of June 1, 1920, AMENDS ARTICLES 1258 and 1259 of the Code of Civil Procedure to the effect that if the

sentence of the judge requires dispossession because the term stipulated in the lease or contract has expired, then, in the case of a dwelling, mercantile, or rural establishment, a period of six months shall be granted, but if it concerns arable lands the term shall be one year.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA.

The President has issued a decree providing for the establishment of an ACADEMY for torpedo instruction at Rio de La Plata arsenal, to be operated in connection with the naval school.

Two free MUSIC SCHOOLS were opened in the city of Buenos Aires in May last under the direction of the municipal government. The schools are in charge of the director of the municipal band.

In 1920 the UNIVERSITY OF LA PLATA had 2,979 students in its different departments.

The organizing committee of the POPULAR UNIVERSITY at Mendoza has prepared the following curriculum: Philosophy and letters; universal history and literature; history and the evolution of art; exact sciences; astronomy; natural sciences; geology, zoology, and botany; medical sciences; public, private, and school hygiene; legal and juridic science; and foreign languages, French, English, and Italian.

BOLIVIA.

In April the TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF ORURO was formed with the following objects: To create a spirit of fellowship throughout the corps of teachers; to promote the general founding of teachers' associations throughout the Republic; to improve the methods of education by means of conferences. The officers of the society are: President, Señor Feliciano Lijerón; vice president, Señor Félix Andrade; treasurer, Señor Luis G. Lizarazu; and secretary, Señorita Raquel Gastelú.

The new budget for public instruction in the canton of San Ignacio calls for a sufficient sum to establish a COMPLETE COLLEGE in that locality. The new school will be in charge of a normal graduate director and five teachers.

The ministry of public instruction has decided to establish a COURSE OF CUTTING AND DRESSMAKING in the arts and crafts school.

Presidential decree of June 9 provides for an extra **COURSE IN THE MILITARY COLLEGE** for young men with a bachelor's degree who, having rendered the military service required by law, wish to take up a military career. The course will last one year, and the entrance requirements are the following: To be not over 25 years of age; to present the diploma of a bachelor; to present the military record showing certificates of good conduct, morality, and health; and to sign a contract to serve three years in the army.

BRAZIL.

An Executive decree of March 29, 1920, approves the rules and regulations of the **AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOL** and the **School of Veterinary Science** in the State of Rio de Janeiro. Three-year courses are required for the degree of agronomic engineer, veterinary surgeon, and agricultural-industrial chemist.

The National Government has approved the modifications introduced in the rules and regulations of the **MILITARY COLLEGES**, prescribing seven-year courses in these institutions.

In 1919 there were 2,864 **SCHOOLS** in the State of Minas Geraes; 1,655 were Government schools, 508 municipal, and 701 private schools. These schools were attended by 188,082 pupils, 144,467 of which were in the Government schools, 22,878 in the municipal, and 20,737 in private schools.

CHILE.

Press reports state that Federico Santa Maria, a Chilean philanthropist, has given the greater part of his fortune to the city of Valparaiso for educational purposes, including the establishment of a **SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS** and a college of engineers.

An intensive **NORMAL COURSE**, covering eight and one-half months, was opened by the 'Teachers' Normal School of Concepcion to students who have completed the fifth year of the grammar schools.

The San Ignacio Institute of Santiago has established an advanced **ENGLISH COURSE**, free to workmen, university students, and employees who are qualified to enter same.

In compliance with an Executive decree ordering the establishment of an advanced course in **DRAWING** for teachers in Santiago, intensive courses have been organized for 30 teachers from the four school districts of that city.

In June last the **FEDERATION OF STUDENTS** of Chile elected the following officers: Alfredo Demaría, president; Cesar Fuenzalida, and Julio Lafourcarde, vice presidents; Humberto Meza, treasurer; and Alejandro Bravo S., secretary.

Orders have been given for the purchase of 1,000 copies of **ELEMENTS OF CASTILIAN GRAMMAR**, by Retamal Balboa, for use as a textbook in the schools of the Republic.

The Chilean Government will send three STUDENTS annually to the United States and Europe to complete their law studies in the universities of those countries. These students will study for three years, and on their return to Chile will be given preference on the teaching staff in the school of law when vacancies occur.

The archbishop of Santiago de Chile has ordered the establishment of an ACADEMY OF MEDICINE in the Catholic university in the national capital. Funds to the amount of 700,000 pesos, willed by the late Mrs. Juana Ross de Edwards, are available for this purpose. The Catholic university has set aside a block of land for the construction of the building.

COLOMBIA.

An executive decree of May 12, 1920, amends the rules and regulations of the schools of LAW AND POLITICAL SCIENCES by prohibiting the admission of any student to entrance examination in these courses unless he has passed the prescribed academic examinations and forbids conferring the doctor's degree on any candidate who has not passed the required examinations in the regular courses, as well as the academic examinations prescribed by said schools.

COSTA RICA.

The department of public instruction has approved the new curriculum of the INSTITUTE OF ALAJUELA. In addition to the regular course, comprising instruction in agriculture, languages, natural sciences, history, literature, mathematics, manual training, etc., the commercial section annexed to the institute gives instruction in bookkeeping, mercantile correspondence, mercantile law, commercial geography, English, typewriting, industrial chemistry, stenography, and telegraphy.

The Government has ordered the disbursement of the following sums for EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES: By the board of education at Los Angeles de Cartago, 15,000 colones; by the board of education at Desamparados, 4,200 colones; by the board of education of Tarabaca, 3,200 colones; by the board of education of Jericó, 3,000 colones; by the board of education of San Rafael, 2,800 colones; by the board of education of Liberia, 3,000 colones; and by the board of education of La Cruz, 600 colones.

In May last the FREE POPULAR EDUCATION SOCIETY established a course of instruction for adults in the Julia Lang School at San Jose. This course has for its object the practical instruction of workingwomen.

CUBA.

Rafael Seiglic, director of the REFORMATORY SCHOOL for males, has been sent to the United States for three months to study the organization and operation of similar institutions in that country.

In August last the examination of students for admission into the **SCHOOL OF CADETS** in Habana took place. The successful candidates will take up a course covering a period of three years. Graduates from the school are eligible for appointment in the military service as second lieutenants, or if there are no vacancies, as supernumerary second lieutenants.

Authority has been granted for the establishment of a German **SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS** in the city of Habana.

The department of public instruction has ordered distributed to **GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS** the following materials: Sixty thousand mahogany desks; 12,000 show cases; 68 pianos for kindergarten schools; and a large number of clocks, pencils, bells, etc.

The school board has purchased 243,000 **TEXTBOOKS** for the purpose of entirely renewing the old books used in the schools.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

A new **GRADED SCHOOL** has been established in Santiago for the accommodation of children who have not matriculated in other schools because of lack of space.

On June 16, 1920, the Government issued a decree making available \$20,000 for the construction of **SCHOOLHOUSES**, \$10,000 of which will be used in erecting a school building at Enriquillo and \$10,000 for a school building at Victoria.

ECUADOR.

A decree of June 7, 1920, orders the celebration of **ARBOR DAY** on October 12 and May 1 of each year. The public schools of the country will take a prominent part in these celebrations.

The superior board of public instruction approved in April last the budget of the **AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL** at Ambato for the fiscal year 1920. This budget amounts to 20,908 pesos, 5,000 pesos of which are for foreign professors.

An executive decree of May 19, 1920, provides for **PUBLIC DEBATES** in Quito on foreign subjects which have two or more antagonistic features. These debates will take place every two years, the debaters to be selected from the faculties of the universities of the Republic. The debates will be open to the public, and a jury, over which the Minister of Public Instruction will preside, will decide who is the winner in the contest.

On May 18 last the Workmen's Nitrate Alliance Society founded in Guayaquil a new **SCHOOL FOR THE WEAVING OF HATS**. Twenty-seven female pupils were in attendance. The school will give special attention to instructing orphan girls of poor families in this work.

GUATEMALA.

An association of UNIVERSITY STUDENTS was organized in Guatemala City on May 22, 1920, with the object of fostering a spirit of companionship among students.

The department of public instruction has appointed a committee to organize a plan of ELEMENTARY STUDIES for the public schools.

An executive decree of May 15 last establishes a section of SCHOOL STATISTICS in the department of public instruction.

On May 26, 1920, the President of the Republic ordered published a MONTHLY SCHOOL REVIEW as the official organ of the department of public instruction. This review will contain school statistics, reports, and articles on educational subjects, etc.

HONDURAS.

Legislative decree of April 1 changes section 4, Chapter XXV, of the CODE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION as follows: Article 259: To enter the desired course in the School of Sciences it is necessary—first, that the student present to the dean of the School of Sciences his diploma as bachelor of science and letters; second, that he obtain from the dean a certificate of matriculation previous to the payment of the fees thereof. Article 260: To earn the degree of civil engineer the following course of four years must be followed: First course: Advanced algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, applied analytical chemistry, mineralogy and geology, analytical geometry, experimental physics, English, drafting, and decoration. Second course: Differential and integral calculus, topography and surveying, descriptive geometry, architecture and drawing, industrial chemistry, metallurgy, English, elements of political economy, bids and contracts, code of mines, topographical drawing and mining plans. Third course: Rational and applied mechanics, astronomy and geodesy, resistance of materials, hydraulics, principles of tropical agriculture and industrial electricity, plans for roads, bridges, and railroads. Fourth course: The program for the fourth year will be governed by the dean, who will send the students to engage in the actual work of a mining enterprise, a hydroelectric plant, the construction of a railroad, or other similar work.

PARAGUAY.

The National Council of Education on May 5 provided that the DIPLOMAS OF THE ACADEMIES OF CUTTING AND DRESS-MAKING be signed by the inspector general of schools.

On May 20 a COURSE OF PHYSIOLOGY taught by the Brazilian professor, Dr. Roquette Pinto, engaged by Paraguay, has been started in the medical school.

PERU.

The board of directors of the Federation of Students of Peru has ordered the SCHOLARSHIPS to newspaper writers, granted in accordance with the resolutions of the Third International Congress of Students, distributed as follows: One scholarship to the faculty of letters for the newspaper *El Comercio*; one to the faculty of jurisprudence for *La Prensa*, and another to *El Tiempo*; one to the faculty of sciences for *La Cronica*, and another to the faculty of medicine for *La Tradicion*.

The regional congress of the north approved on June 10, 1920, the bill for the maintenance of the AVIATION SCHOOL recently established by the National Government from the proceeds of a tax of 1 per cent on the departmental revenues.

The central regional congress enacted a law in June last providing for the establishment of 13 new SCHOOLS in the Province of Parinacochas.

The directors of the Greater University of San Marcos have agreed to establish a department of PHYSICAL EDUCATION in that institution, under the direction of Dr. Carlos Caceres Alvarez. The said department will include a gymnasium, a playground, and a swimming pool.

SALVADOR.

The ministry of public instruction on May 1 issued a decree reorganizing the board of governors of the SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS as follows: President, Dr. Rafael D. Call; member, Dr. José M. Castro; secretary, Dr. Leonidas Alvarenga.

In May the President ordered the founding of NEW GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS in the jurisdiction of La Union. One of these schools will be in El Cacao Valley and the other in "El Agua Escondida." Schools for both boys and girls are to be opened in Bartolo, La Ceiba, and San Jose in the district of Chalatenango.

In order to insure the physical training of all the students at schools and colleges the Government has issued an order that students must present a CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE issued by their professors when taking the final examination of the school year.

URUGUAY.

The National Council of Primary Education has commissioned Señor Francisco M. Pueci to go to Europe to study the organization of STUDENTS' DENTAL CLINICS, and has also been delegated by the medical school to study the application of X rays in dental work.

Presidential decree of April 21 authorized the founding of DENTAL CLINICS in the military school and in the naval school to care for the teeth of the students and the personnel of the armed forces.

The President has approved the resolution of the directive council of the school of law and Social Science to include the **FIRST COURSE OF THE PENAL CODE** among the subjects admitting students without examination.

The ministry of public instruction in May issued the program and conditions for the **CONTEST FOR SCHOLARSHIPS IN PAINTING AND SCULPTURE** opened by the decree of March 16. The program includes the following subjects: Landscape from nature (in oil) of the outskirts of Montevideo; a clothed figure, natural size (oil); and a composition in oil (sketch). Sculpture, drawing from life (nude), made in two sections; life-sized head modeled in clay from life; model of a foot, 1 meter, 20 centimeters long, to be modeled in clay; and a composition (sketch) in bas-relief.

VENEZUELA.

The Government of the Republic has issued a resolution providing for the **FOUNDING OF 30 FEDERAL SCHOOLS** for primary education in the State of Trujillo, which will raise the total number of Government schools in this State to 88.



ARGENTINA.

According to press reports the Argentine Government has recently established new **WIRELESS STATIONS** in Buenos Aires and at the ports of Gaiman, Rawson, and Gallego. These are to be operated in connection with the stations which are to be maintained at Corrientes, Bahia Blanca, Cordoba, Rivadavia, and Ushuaia.

The government of the Province of Santa Fe has issued a decree regulating the operations of the provincial board in the construction of **CHEAP DWELLINGS**, with the object of securing properly built houses for workmen and other persons needing such habitations.

The **DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS** of the city of Buenos Aires in February last were as follows: Births, 3,087, of which 1,599 were males and 1,488 females; marriages 1,599; and deaths, 1,650.

The Argentine Government on May 24 formally received Dr. Herman Velarde, minister of Peru.

BOLIVIA.

The President has appointed Señor Juan Salinas Lozada official delegate from Bolivia to the **PAN AMERICAN POSTAL CON-**

GRESS to be held in Buenos Aires. Señor Salinas Lozada is first secretary of the Bolivian legation in Argentina.

A presidential decree provides for the drilling of several ARTESIAN WELLS along the roads through the eastern part of Bolivia. This measure has been taken by the Government to facilitate travel, which was previously subject to hardship during the droughts.

The ministry of promotion and industry has ordered the construction of the following PUBLIC WORKS: A road from Tarija to La Junta de San Antonio, appropriation of 5,000 bolivianos; road repairs between Achacachi and Sorata, Sucre and Colquechaca, and Challapata and Colquechaca, for which 5,000 bolivianos, 3,000 bolivianos, and 3,000 bolivianos, respectively, have been appropriated; repairs to the government palace in Sucre and the palace of government and justice in Cochabamba, for which 3,000 bolivianos and 5,000 bolivianos, respectively, have been appropriated.

In June the NEW MINISTERS OF SPAIN AND ENGLAND, Señor Jaime de Ojeda and Mr. W. O. O'Reilly, were received by the Bolivian Government.

The municipal council of La Paz will INSTALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS in the zone of Miraflores, which will be one of the best sections of the Bolivian capital. When the work of urbanization is completed a line of the city electric tramway will be run out to Miraflores.

In June the second issue of the ANUARIO ESTADISTICO Y GEOGRAFICO DE BOLIVIA was published by the bureau of statistics and geographical propaganda. The volume contains 700 pages of interesting information.

BRAZIL.

A law of January 9 last authorizes the Executive power to have taken, on September 1, 1920, a population CENSUS of Brazil.

On February 25 last the National Government issued a decree regulating the service of the STATISTICAL, POLICE, AND IDENTIFICATION BUREAU of the federal district. This bureau is operated under the direction of the chief of police in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the functioning of same.

On July 3 last a delegation of 15 Brazilian athletes sailed from Rio de Janeiro to Antwerp to take part in the OLYMPIC GAMES.

CHILE.

The department of public works has ordered the completion of the Perquilauquen CANAL. The sum of \$10,000 is available for this work.

The Executive power has appointed CONSULS to Pekin, China, and to Buenaventura, Tumaco, and Cali, Colombia.

The department of foreign relations announces the appointment of Francisco Rivas Vicuña as MINISTER of Chile in Cuba. Señor Manuel Walls y Merino has been received as minister of Spain, and Dr. Alberto D'Oliveira, minister of Portugal, near the Government of Chile.

The following PUBLIC WORKS are to be completed during the coming year: A jail at Valparaiso, for which 1,000,000 pesos have been requested; completion of Los Andes disinfection station, requiring an expenditure of 100,000 pesos; construction of the school of pharmacy, for which 200,000 pesos are asked; and for the construction, completion, and repair of other public works, for which appropriations amounting to 4,910,000 pesos are requested.

The Military Club of Chile has presented to Señor Don Washington Paullier, a distinguished Uruguayan writer, a GOLD PLAQUE as a testimony of their appreciation of the honors shown by said writer to the Chilean Army. The plaque bears the following inscription: "The army of Chile to the distinguished Uruguayan writer, Don Washington Paullier, as an expression of gratitude and confraternity."

The consul of Chile at Coruna, Spain, in cooperation with the other consular officers of countries of the Western Hemisphere located in that city, has taken the initiative in founding the HOUSE OF AMERICA IN GALICIA, with the object of strengthening and developing closer commercial relations between the Spanish American Republics and the city of Coruna.

COLOMBIA.

Henry Aimé-Martin, the new MINISTER of France, was officially received by the Colombian Government on July 2, 1920.

An executive decree of June last amends decree No. 1491 concerning newspaper TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, and provides that the number of words transmitted daily, at the rate of 1 centavo per word, may be up to 250 sent in one or more messages.

In June last the municipal council of Palmira, department of Valle, employed an engineer to take charge of the construction of WATERWORKS for supplying that city with potable water and to oversee the construction of sewers.

A GEOGRAPHIC MAP of the department of Antioquia was made in June last. This map, together with that of the department of Cundinamarca, Boyaca, and other departments, are noted for their accuracy and clearness.

The legislature of the department of Cundinamarca has provided for the construction of an INSANE ASYLUM in the city of Cundinamarca at a cost of 500,000 pesos.

COSTA RICA.

In April, 1920, the Costa Rican Government gave to the HOUSE OF REFUGE of San Jose 50,000 collones for use in the reconstruction of its building. This institution is a home and school for poor and unprotected girls.

On April 28 last the COLLEGE OF LAWYERS of Costa Rica decided to establish a consulting commission on judicial questions and a tribunal of honor. The consulting commission will be composed of three lawyers elected by the members of the college. The tribunal of honor will take cognizance of questions between members of the college, as well as those arising between private persons who so desire, the object of the tribunal being to prevent quarrels and duels. Said tribunal will be composed of the president of the College of Lawyers, the secretary of the board of directors of that college, and two lawyers chosen by the consulting commission.

Angel Zuñiga Huete, the new MINISTER of the Republic of Honduras, was officially received by the President of the Republic of Costa Rica on May 15 last.

His Holiness the Pope has ordered the establishment of an ARCHBISHOPRIC in Costa Rica, and has raised Bishop Juan Gaspar Stork to the rank of archbishop, appointing at the same time Dr. Otton Castro bishop resident in Puntarenas.

CUBA.

The President has appointed Manuel Mallo Gill and Juan F. Aguirre delegates to the INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS CONGRESS which will be held in Washington in November next.

The department of public works has been instructed by the President of the Republic to commence at once the PAVING AND SEWERING of the city of Camaguey.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER plants are to be installed at Bolondron, Province of Matanzas, and at Bayamo, Province of Oriente.

An executive decree of June last orders the department of SANITATION to clean up the city of Habana in order to guard against the introduction of bubonic plague and like diseases. The sum of \$50,000 is made available for this purpose.

Congress has approved a law authorizing the Executive power to arrange for the furnishing of the city of Santiago with a supply of POTABLE WATER. A credit of \$2,500,000 is provided for this purpose.

On July 9 last a Spanish war vessel arrived in the port of Habana on a VISIT OF COURTESY to the Republic of Cuba.

The MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL of Habana was opened in July last. The hospital has eight departments and is completely equipped in the most modern and up-to-date manner.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The Government has completed the necessary preliminary work for taking a CENSUS of the Republic.

During the first quarter of 1920 the DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS of the Republic were as follows: Births, 8,443, of which 4,249 were males and 4,194 females; and deaths, 2,218, of which 1,143 were males and 1,075 females.

The department of public health has arranged with the University of Harvard to send a committee of AMERICAN PHYSICIANS to the Dominican Republic to study the cases of bubonic plague existing in the country, and to take such sanitary measures as may be deemed necessary for controlling and exterminating them.

The following members of the SUPREME COURT have been appointed: Lic. Rafael J. Castillo, chief justice; and justices, licenciates Alejandro Woss y Gil, Andrés J. Montfolio, Augusto A. Júpiter, Manuel González Marrero, Pablo Baez Lavastida, and Domingo Rodríguez Montañó. Dr. Apolinar Tejera has also been appointed attorney general of the Republic.

ECUADOR.

The Government of Ecuador has officially received the new MINISTERS of Peru and Brazil, Ernesto Tescanos Pinto and Dr. Carlos Lemgruber Kropf, respectively.

Under a decree of June 1, 1920, the Ecuadorean Government ordered that honors be paid to Pedro Gual, a HERO OF THE GREATER COLOMBIA, in connection with the removal of his remains to Bogota. Pedro Gual rendered important services to his country and distinguished himself in the diplomatic service. The honors shown his remains will be those accorded to a general of the Republic of Ecuador.

On April 12 last the executive power issued a decree amending the rules and regulations governing the NATIONAL LIBRARY. Under this decree the superior board of public instruction is authorized to appoint or remove employees of the library.

GUATEMALA.

A league of CENTRAL AMERICAN NEWSPAPER MEN was organized in Guatemala in May last with the object of securing greater liberty of the press, improve newspaper work, and unite the different elements which compose the Central American press.

The new English MINISTER was officially received in Guatemala City on May 27 last. In July of the present year Marcial Garcia Salas, minister of Guatemala on a special mission to Mexico, sailed for the Mexican Republic.

On May 15, 1920, the INTERNATIONAL CENTRAL AMERICAN BUREAU appointed in each one of the five Republics of Central America a delegation of five persons to represent the respective countries composing said bureau. The delegation of Guatemala is made up of the following persons: Lic. Tacito Molina I; Lic. Manuel Valladares; Lic. Manuel A. Herrera; Lic. Jose Leon Castillo; and Lic. Jose Ubico.

The department of government and justice has opened a competitive contest covering compositions on CIVIC SUBJECTS. The best essay submitted on the subject of the rights and political and social duties of the people will be awarded a prize of \$200.

A law of May 29 last authorizes the executive power to repatriate GUATEMALAN EMIGRANTS who desire to return to the Republic.

An executive decree of June 9, 1920, abolishes the department of progreso, and, with the exception of Gustatoya, reincorporates the municipalities of the said department into the departments to which they formerly belonged. Gustatoya is made part of the department of Guatemala.

The executive power has appointed licentiates Alberto Mencos and Manuel Valladares representatives of Guatemala at the Permanent Court of Arbitration of THE HAGUE.

HAITI.

Executive decree of June 18 provides that in the future the Hospice de la Providence in the Province of Gonaives shall be a State institution. This hospital was founded 50 years ago by private means to care for poor and aged sick persons.

HONDURAS.

On June 29 the NEW MINISTER OF GUATEMALA, Señor José Vicente Martinez, was received by the Government of Honduras.

On July 5 the National Government issued a decree dividing the Republic into 5 MILITARY ZONES as follows: First zone, departments of Olancho, Paraíso, and Choluteca; second zone, departments of Tegucigalpa, Yoro, and Comayagua; third zone, departments of Valle, La Paz, Intibuca, and Gracias; fourth zone, departments of Ocotepeque, Copan, Santa Barbara, and Cortes; and fifth zone, departments of Atlantida, Colon, and the islands of the Bay.

MEXICO.

In June the ministry of foreign relations appointed a NEW MEXICAN CONSUL, Señor Heriberto Frias, to Barcelona, Spain. Señor José Quevedo was appointed Mexican consul to Hamburg.

The executive has appointed Señora Maria Berlanga to represent Mexico at the CONGRESS OF TEACHERS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB to be held in Philadelphia.

The Government of the State of Coahuila has authorized Señor Carlos Siller y Siller to build a 100,000 peso THEATER in the city of Torreon.

The executive committee for relief of the sufferers in the Jalapa earthquake have apportioned 55,000 pesos for the RECONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS. The sum is distributed as follows: Ten thousand pesos for repairs to the Palace of Justice; 5,000 pesos for repairs to the market; 10,000 pesos for repairs to the hospital; and 30,000 for repairs to other buildings.

An executive decree issued in June provides for the establishment in Mexico City of a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL of 1,000 beds.

NICARAGUA.

According to a recent census the POPULATION of the department of Managua is 74,696, of which 37,491 are males and 37,205 females. This census shows the municipality of Managua to have 60,342 inhabitants; that of San Rafael, 5,708; that of Tipitapa, 4,100; that of Mateare, 2,213; and that of Carmen 2,333.

PANAMA.

By a decree issued on July 15 the National Government has appointed Señor Juan B. Sosa, director general de correos (mails), to go as Panamanian delegate to the UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONGRESS in Madrid in the present month.

His Majesty the King of Belgium has conferred upon Dr. Belisario Porras, ex-President of the Republic of Panama, the GRAND CROSS OF KING LEOPOLD, the highest decoration of the Kingdom of Belgium.

Dr. Belisario Porras was elected President of the Republic in the PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS which took place in Panama on August 1.

PARAGUAY.

The NEW PARCELS POST SERVICE for the first quarter of the present year shows the following number of parcels sent between Paraguay and the United States: February, 69 pieces from the United States; March, 55, and April, 71. From Paraguay, there

were sent to the United States in February, none; in March, 6 pieces; and in April, 2.

On May 10 the President issued a decree appointing Señor Hector Velázquez PARAGUAYAN MINISTER NEAR THE GOVERNMENTS OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, ITALY, AND SPAIN.

In May the Mexican CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES, Señor Carlos I. Meléndez, arrived to take his post in Asuncion. With this appointment Mexico has raised the grade of her diplomatic representative, as previously she was represented by an honorary consul.

PERU.

A branch of the International FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, the objects of which are to strengthen the educational, artistic, economic, and political relations between France and Peru, was established in Lima on May 4 last. Dr. Meliton F. Porras, secretary of state, was one of the charter members.

Pope Benedict XV has conferred the Great Cross of the KNIGHTS OF PIUS IX on the President of the Republic, and the Cross of St. Gregory the Great on the minister of foreign affairs, Señor Meliton Porras.

The new MINISTER of Brazil near the Peruvian Government, Sr. Sylvino Gurgel, was officially received on May 22 last.

On April 23, 1920, the executive power ordered the establishment of an administrative section of SANTARY WORKS under the department of public works.

Congress has enacted a law ordering the erection of a MONUMENT at Pisco commemorative of the landing of the army of the Liberator and of the making of the national flag.

On June 11, 1920, the new WIRELESS station at Trujillo was opened to service.

Congress has ordered the establishment of the district of Paccha, Province of Jauga. Paccha is the capital of the new district.

The executive power has established a committee to investigate the claims of the aborigines of Peru and to report thereon to the Government with recommendations. The members of the committee are Dr. Enrique Rubin, Dr. Humberto Luna, and Señor Erasmo Roca.

SALVADOR.

In view of the increasing Salvadorean emigration to Comayagua, Honduras, the Government of Salvador will extend the CONSULAR DISTRICT OF SIGUATEPEQUE over the whole department of Comayagua, appointing as consul Señor José Mambreño.

In April, Mr. Jay, former counselor of the American embassy in Rome, was appointed AMERICAN MINISTER TO SALVADOR.

Señor Mariano Zeceña has been appointed Guatemalan minister to Salvador.

Executive decree of May 11 raised the town of GUADELUPE to the grade of city as a result of its agricultural and commercial development and its increased population.

In a meeting held on May 15 by the CENTRAL AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL OFFICE it was decided to send delegations from this institution to each one of the five Republics of Central America, each delegation to be composed of five members from each country, to submit observations and data relative to the Central American Union. The delegation from El Salvador is composed of Drs. Francisco Dueñas, Francisco Martínez Suarez, Miguel Tomás Molina, Manuel Delgado, and Victor Jerez.

URUGUAY.

The legislative body has issued a law to incorporate a SERVICE FOR CARE OF INFANTS and a nurses' office in the department of national public charity, the budget of expenses to be included in the public charity budget.

The President on May 5 issued a decree authorizing the use of the DIPLOMATIC PASSPORT issued by the department of foreign relations for the following persons only: Diplomatic and consular agents in service; ambassadors, ministers, and military and naval attachés; consuls and vice consuls; chancellors, and members of the families of the aforementioned persons. Members of the Government in power and their wives shall also be entitled to a diplomatic passport, and citizens on government missions of an international character. The issuance, renewal, and viséing of a passport in Uruguay is done by the department of foreign relations, and abroad by the legations of this Republic. Passports are good for only one year, after which they must be renewed.

In May construction was begun on the NEW WARDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUM. At present only two wards will be built, one with a capacity for 80 patients and the other for 40.

The ministry of public instruction has issued the necessary orders to construct a building on calle Canelones, Montevideo, for the OFFICES OF THE CIVIL REGISTRY. The sum of 38,184 pesos has been appropriated for this work.

According to the law of May 20 the President has been authorized to prepare a plan for the CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES FOR WORKMEN. The same law votes a credit of 200,000 pesos to be invested in this project.

The Government has appointed a commission to draft new PATENT LAWS. The commission is composed of Señores Joaquín C. Márquez, Ramón Alvarez Lista, Ricardo J. Shaw, Ricardo Artagaveytia, Francisco Palomino Zipitría, Ricardo Sánchez, and Alfredo Danrée.

The firm of George E. Nolan (Inc.), of New York, has been authorized by the Uruguayan Government to make plans for the DRINKING-WATER SYSTEM for all the towns of the Republic of Uruguay which have over 1,000 population.

VENEZUELA.

In June a CHILD'S WELFARE SOCIETY, called "La Gota de Leche," was instituted in Maracaibo to aid the children's hospital and clinic in providing food and care for infants. The society is composed of ladies of Maracaibo.

BOOK NOTES

[Publications added to the Columbus Memorial Library during July, 1920.]

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- Estatutos e Programmas do Granbery Juiz de Fora Instituto de Ensino Universitario Americano-Brasileiro. Para o Anno Lectivo de 1920. Juiz de Fora, Estab. Graphico Companhia Dias Cardoso, 1920. 61 p. 8°.
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[To be continued.]

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1920.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
ARGENTINA.		
Motion-picture business in Bahia Blanca.....	1920. May 26	Ross Hazeltine, consul at Bahia Blanca.
The use of motor vehicles in Argentina.....	June 5	W. Henry Robertson, consul general at Buenos Aires.
Destination of Argentina's principal exports from Jan. 1 to June 2, 1920.	June 12	Do.
Argentine cereal prices.....	June 14	Do.
Additional export taxes on wheat and wheat flour.....	June 14	Do.
BOLIVIA.		
Loan placed by Bolivia in the United States.....	May 17	W. Duval Brown, consul at La Paz.
Reestablishment of automobile service between Atocha, Bolivia, and La Quiaca, Argentina.	May 31	Do.
Copy of Anuario Geografico y Estadistico.....	June 9	Do.
Contract let for the construction of railway from La Quiaca to Tupiza.	June 18	Do.
BRAZIL.		
Rock crystal trade in south Brazil.....	June 9	Samuel T. Lee, consul at Porto Alegre.
Shortage of newsprint paper.....	July 9	Thos. H. Bevan, consul at Bahia.
CHILE.		
Report on motion pictures.....	May 24	Dayle C. McDonough, consul at Concepcion.
Trade conditions.....	June 30	Do.
COLOMBIA.		
Reorganization of chambers of commerce in Colombia.....	July 17	Claude E. Guyant, consul at Barranquilla.
Market for southern pitch pine and hardwood.....	do.	Do.
COSTA RICA.		
New import duty on wheat.....	May 25	Benjamin F. Chase, consul at San José.
Antialcoholic demonstration at San José.....	June 18	Do.
Additional increases in Costa Rican import tariff.....	July 15	Do.
Specifications for tramway from Alaguela to Grecia.....	July 21	Do.
Rubber industry and market for rubber goods.....	July 27	Do.
CUBA.		
Retail shops in Santiago de Cuba.....	June 3	Harold D. Clum, consul at Santiago de Cuba.
The metric system.....	June 30	Chas. B. Hosmer, vice consul at Habana.
Increased port tonnage at Cienfuegos.....	July 23	Frank Bohr, consul at Cienfuegos.
Steamship liner service.....	Aug. 4	Harold D. Clum.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.		
Favorable opening for sugar mill at Monte Cristo.....	July 8	W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata.
Market for pianos and piano players.....	July 16	Do.
Tobacco.....	do.	Do.
Steamship service.....	July 19	Do.
Customs receipts for Puerto Plata.....	do.	Do.
GUATEMALA.		
Market for building material.....	June 15	E. M. Lawton, consul at Guatemala City.
Sugar production in Guatemala.....	June 27	Do.

Reports received to September 1, 1920—Continued.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
HONDURAS.		
Advertising in Honduras.....	1820. June 26	G. K. Donald, consul at Tegucigalpa.
Trade notes from Honduras.....	July 15	Do.
Rubber and the rubber industry.....	July 29	Albert H. Geberich, vice consul at Puerto Cortez.
MEXICO.		
Annual report on commerce and industries for 1919.....	June 25	J. B. Stewart, consul at Chihuahua.
Do.....	July 1	W. E. Chapman, consul at Mazatlan.
Report on vessels and cargo arriving at Vera Cruz, month of June, 1920.....	do.	Paul H. Foster, consul at Vera Cruz.
American automobile and tractor salesroom in Chihuahua.....	July 16	Stephen E. Aguirre, vice consul at Chihuahua.
Annual report on commerce and industries for 1919.....	July 17	Bartley F. Yost, consul at Guaymas.
General information on rubber and rubber industry.....	July 19	C. H. Donaldson, consul at Torreon.
Cotton growing in Sonora.....	July 23	Bartley F. Yost.
Shark fishing in Lower California.....	July 27	William C. Burdett, consul at Ensenada.
Tobasco as a future source of supply of cane sugar.....	do.	Lee R. Blohm, consul at Frontera.
Initial experiment in cotton growing.....	July 30	Thomas D. Bowman, consul at Nuevo Leon.
Fish canneries to be established on west coast.....	Aug. 3	Bartley F. Yost.
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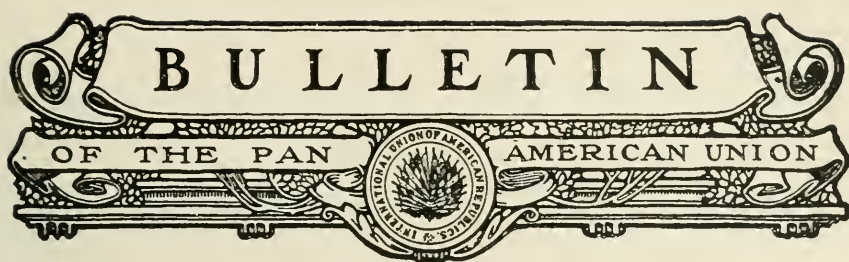
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HIS EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT MANUEL E. GONDRA OF PARAGUAY

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VOL. LI

NOVEMBER, 1920

No. 5

THE INSTALLATION OF DIRECTOR GENERAL ROWE

THE ceremony incident to the installation of the newly elected Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe, which took place at noon on Wednesday, September 1, 1920, was marked by a democratic simplicity suited to the occasion. All the members of the Governing Board who were in Washington at the time, together with the entire staff of the Pan American Union, assembled in the beautiful Hall of the Americas to witness the proceedings. In addition to the chairman, Secretary of State Colby, who presided, the following members of the Governing Board were present: Señor Don Beltrán Mathieu, ambassador of Chile; Señor Dr. Tomás A. Le Breton, ambassador of Argentina; Señor Don Federico Alfonso Pezet, ambassador of Peru; Senhor Dr. Augusto Cochrane de Alencar, ambassador of Brazil; Señor Dr. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes, minister of Cuba; Señor Dr. Santos A. Dominici, minister of Venezuela; Señor Don J. A. López Gutiérrez, minister of Honduras; Señor Don Salvador Sol M., minister of Salvador; Señor Dr. Jacobo Varela, minister of Uruguay; Señor Don J. E. Lefevre, chargé d'affaires of Panama; Mons. Albert Blanchet, chargé d'affaires of Haiti; Señor Don Carlos Uribe, chargé d'affaires of Colombia; and Señor Don Alberto Cortadellas, chargé d'affaires of Bolivia.

Secretary Colby called the meeting to order, stated its purpose, and opened the proceedings with the following brief address:

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING BOARD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

This meeting is held for the purpose of installing the newly elected Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe, in the very honorable and very important office to which the Board of Governors of the Pan American Union has elected him. It marks also the formal termination of the very great career with

this institution of Mr. John Barrett, who lays aside the duties of Director General after a period of many years which have witnessed its great growth and development in importance, in usefulness and in service to the interests which called it into being. The hour is one, let me say, of mingled feelings of melancholy on the one hand, of farewell tribute to a faithful officer, and, on the other, of gratification that we are able to induct into the office which he vacates a gentleman of such conspicuous sympathy with Latin American feelings and ideals, and of such honorable record of cementing relationship between the Latin American countries and the United States of America.

I do not intend, my friends, to unduly project myself into these exercises. I do not even intend to indulge in any propensity, of which I may be suspected, of oratory. I wish to give you concrete and tangible evidence that I can stand upon a platform without abusing such privilege. I wish to say, and certainly I voice the feelings of the board, I wish to say to Mr. Barrett that this day closes a very illustrious chapter in the history of the Pan American Union with which he has so strongly linked his name. Mr. Barrett has been more than a director general of an important corporation. He has been a great propagandist of its broader and more unselfish purpose. He has carried the work of the Pan American Union into all the communities of our broad land. He has been its eloquent and striking expositor. He has aroused interest in its aims on the part of preoccupied, indifferent and sometimes careless, business men of America. He has served the institution well and faithfully, and I am sure as he leaves this post he must be conscious of the very warm appreciation and gratitude of each of the responsible directors of this Union. I am sure he can have no misgivings of the cordial good will we all feel for him and which will pursue him in any activities he may undertake.

Before referring to the new director general and before introducing him to you, as is incumbent upon me on this occasion, I am going to ask Mr. Barrett to say a few words to us.

MR. BARRETT:

YOUR EXCELLENCIES, MEMBERS OF THE STAFF OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION AND GUESTS:

With feelings which possibly no other person can experience, I have the honor to relinquish the high position of executive officer of this great international organization to my worthy successor, Dr. L. S. Rowe. On the one hand is the influence of the interest in, and affection for, the organization, its unique work, purpose, and character, resulting from nearly 14 years' unbroken association with everything connected with it—especially its beautiful but practical physical property. On the other hand there is the unsentimental command of necessity both for myself personally and, far above that, for the good of the organization. While stern material needs impel me to retire from this honorable and responsible position, I am aware that under such an able and sympathetic personality as Dr. Rowe the Pan American Union can and will go on to a far greater achievement for the cause of practical Pan Americanism than it has ever known heretofore.

In the change of administration I desire first to congratulate my successor. He will have the rare and even unique privilege of serving a Governing Board of 21 statesmen, picked from 21 independent separate nations—a board made up of those who represent the best and most progressive statesmanship and diplomacy of their respective Governments and people. If they will give to him the same sympathetic cooperation and the same inspiring leadership that they have accorded me, his executive direction of the office will be a pleasure as well as an honor. I wish also to assure him of the loyalty and efficiency of the staff, of whom I can not speak too highly or affectionately for their unstinted devotion to duty, always having at heart the best interests of the Pan American Union and its usefulness to the American

Republics and to the world as a practical bureau of international information, the center for the distribution of accurate knowledge, and the chief agency for the highest development of intercourse, commerce, friendship, and lasting peace among the American nations and peoples. I also trust that he will find an inspiration in these exquisite, noble buildings and their garden environment, which almost breathe life in their expression of sympathy with the cause and countries for which they stand as monuments of usefulness and beauty.

In the second place, I congratulate with equal sincerity the Pan American Union on the selection of my successor. No man in all America, by personality, scholarship, experience, and training is better suited to be the executive officer of the international organization, whose chief object is the development of solidarity, cooperation, and mutual confidence among the American Republics. When I first went upon the "firing line," so to speak, of Pan Americanism, 20 years ago, I found him a comrade in the trenches. From year to year we have gone on, side by side, except that in many respects his achievements have been far beyond my humble efforts. First as a professor at the University of Pennsylvania, again as representative of the United States at many Pan American conferences, in travels throughout Latin America, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, as Secretary General of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, and only lately Chief of the Latin American Division of the State Department, he has come by natural evolution, so to speak, to his ideal post.

I therefore say good-bye officially to the Pan American Union, its Governing Board, the new director general, members of the staff, and all persons interested in Pan Americanism, to enter private life with the hope and purpose of doing even more for this organization and for the cause than I have ever been able to do in official position.

That the Pan American Union may enjoy a greater success and usefulness than it has ever known before is and will be the prayer of one who has for it the affection that characterizes the love of a parent for his favorite child.

SECRETARY COLBY:

It is sometimes said, gentlemen, that democracy only discloses its rich content when occasion arises, and it is one of the boasts, not an idle nor an empty boast, of the institutions to which we are all affectionately disposed in common, that we can produce the man when the hour strikes or the occasion requires. That is one of the happy and benign attributes of popular self-government under free and liberal institutions, such as exist throughout the great area covered by the Pan American Union. Each of us has, from day to day, year to year, an experience in government, an opportunity for a laboratory examination of its affairs. It is that which makes the intelligent observer and resourceful man, imperceptibly to himself, perhaps unrealized by those around him, at the moment of emergency or call to responsibility, prove the trustworthy and effective public servant.

I know of no career that more delightfully emphasizes the truth of what I have just stated than the career of Dr. Rowe. He is a man who has devoted himself to the public service without regard to his pecuniary needs. Even before he was called to Washington he was a power in the land. In the great institution which he left, probably no more beneficent influence was exercised than by the chair occupied by him. You who are members of the diplomatic corps have followed his successive steps in the Treasury and State Departments and have found him kind, prompt, and sympathetic. He brings to this great institution all of these qualities. The gain of the Pan American Union is in a sense a correlative loss to the Government of the United States. I say correlative because any cause to which Dr. Rowe has given his sympathetic effort or with which he has become identified is thereby advanced in usefulness and efficiency. His very presence constitutes a link between the mechanics of the direction of your great institution and the mechanics of the direction of the great Department of State.

Dr. Rowe's selection was distinctly a selection dictated solely by consideration of merit and fitness. I recall distinctly, and it is pleasant to me in his presence to recall, the meeting of the Governing Board at which he was selected. I do not suppose there is any group of diplomats in Washington which exercises individually or collectively a greater influence upon this Government and upon the affairs of our people than the representatives of the Pan American States. In cultivation, in sympathy with our institutions, in a liberal and patient attitude toward the efforts of the great Republic to which they are accredited, I think their behavior from week to week and from year to year has been almost flawless. We have come to regard them not so much as representatives of alien peoples as integral factors in the conduct of our own institutions. Always I find the American statesman is sure of a sympathetic and friendly audience from the representatives of the countries of the Pan American Union. How meet and right that it should be so. What a fine and reassuring thing it is, and how important that it should be recognized as a condition, appraised at its true value and every effort made to safeguard it and to provide for its permanence and continuation.

Dr. Rowe is not only a gentleman who speaks your tongue but he thinks your thoughts. He has traveled among your people. He likes your institutions, and he brings those indispensable requisites to success—fervor and sympathy. A man does not work well whose heart is not in his work. The most successful men are those who have found a happy coincidence between work and pleasure. Dr. Rowe brings an enthusiasm and a mental fitness that leaves the success of his administration hardly open to doubt.

Dr. Rowe, you will pardon me for embarking upon these references to your work. You and I have been very closely associated in some very important undertakings, and I think I would be remiss and guilty of a lack of candor if I did not speak the thoughts that have been suggested by this intimate contact.

Now, Doctor, it is my pleasure and privilege to place in your hands your commission. This is the formal notice of the action of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union electing you as its director general, and I have the greatest pleasure in placing this call to honorable and distinguished service in your hands.

DR. ROWE:

MR. SECRETARY, MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING BOARD, MR. DIRECTOR GENERAL,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

It is with a deep and solemn sense of responsibility that I take over the duties of this important office. Men of action such as you, accustomed to the handling of large affairs, prefer to see deeds rather than to hear words, and it would, therefore, be an unwarranted demand on your time to attempt to outline the constructive program that I have in mind.

I wish to take this opportunity to emphasize that it will be my major purpose to carry forward the principles and purposes that have actuated my distinguished predecessors. My immediate predecessor, to whose great services we to-day render tribute, has made this organization known throughout the United States and throughout the American Continent. Each and every one of the republics of this continent owes to him a real debt of gratitude. I realize what it means after so many years of distinguished service to sever his official relations with this great organization, but I sincerely hope, as I am certain that everyone interested in the Pan American Union hopes, that his interest, his untiring zeal, and his devotion to this great cause will continue to assist the Pan American Union in the years to come in quite the same extent as it has profited by his work in the years that have gone by.

And now a word to you, the members of the staff of this great organization. You realize, as I realize, that the word service is at the very root and foundation of this institution. Jointly and severally we must seek every possible opportunity to serve

each and every one of the republics of America, for in that spirit of mutual service America—this great continent—can at this time give to the world a great and permanent object lesson. I sincerely trust that I may have from you the same cooperation and the same enthusiasm that you have given my predecessor.

And now, Mr. Secretary and members of the Governing Board, permit me to assure you that my heart and soul are in this work. All the strength and energy of which I am capable are at your service. It has been and is the one ambition of my life to contribute, even in some small measure, toward the closer union between the Republics of America; and if, under your guidance, I may be able to make such a contribution to that great cause, I shall consider that I have not lived in vain.

CHAIRMAN:

Gentlemen, the occasion would not be complete if I did not pause to afford an opportunity to the distinguished gentlemen who are present to say a few words, each for himself. This is your occasion. The chairman pauses for such remarks as any member of the board may feel prompted to make. Are there any messages? I understand from the ambassador of Peru that he has a message which we would be delighted to hear. Mr. Ambassador, I recognize you.

AMBASSADOR PEZET:

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Director General, Your Excellencies: It is certainly a sad occasion to say good-by and wish Godspeed to our great friend, John Barrett. In the years he has been associated with the Pan American Union he has given his best, and no man can do any better in this life. We who have known him, and I have many years, can appreciate his wonderful work, and it is with a sad heart that we say good-by to him. Dear friend, may you succeed in everything that you undertake. You have the good will of the Pan American community in the United States, not only of the Governing Board, but of every man who is interested in the welfare and solidarity of North, Central, and South America. And to you, Dr. Rowe, you have been a good friend, the friend of all Latin America. We say God bless you. Welcome to this wonderful building and to its activities. You are going to have the cooperation not only of the officers of other Governments but of friends who are going to work with you for the welfare of all. And now, Mr. Secretary and gentlemen, I would like to read a telegram I have just received from His Excellency the President of Peru:

To the Peruvian Ambassador:

Having been notified this morning that Mr. Barrett is to turn over to Dr. Rowe the direction of the Pan American Union, I ask you upon the occasion of the installation to express, first, the appreciation Peru has of the important services which Mr. Barrett has rendered to the cause of Pan Americanism; second, the felicitations I extend to his illustrious successor, an enthusiastic worker in the same field, who will surely continue to work with equal zeal for the prestige of Pan Americanism.

(Signed) LEGUIA.

CHAIRMAN:

I can not think of anything to add except, in a word, to epitomize the thoughts that I know are running through our minds. To you, Mr. Barrett, we say well done—brilliantly done. We are grateful. We wish you Godspeed. To you, Dr. Rowe, we say good luck. We are with you to help you. We predict success, and we know you deserve it.

The meeting then adjourned.



BRAZIL'S WHITE GOLD¹

GOLD in the Klondike and diamonds at Kimberly are strikes of fortune that will be immortal, but gems and minerals do not compose all of nature's treasure. I wonder if there has ever been a period in which romance was so interwoven with overnight wealth, gaiety, and extravagance as it was during the rubber boom in Brazil. It had its beginning back in 1770 when Priestly discovered that Brazilian rubber, which the aborigines knew considerable about in the early days of exploration, was an excellent thing with which to erase pencil marks. After Macintosh had found a method of waterproofing garments with the substance, and Charles Goodyear had hit upon a method of combining rubber and sulphur, thereby hardening it, the gummy produce entered more and more into common use. The people of Brazil realized that this new industry of the commercial world relied directly on the white latex which flowed in millions of native trees. They found themselves in control of a great enterprise which required no extensive machinery, costly experiments, or risks; simply the bleeding of the wild trees and the hardening of the collected juice so that it could be shipped to the clamoring markets of the world where it would bring fancy prices.

Of all Brazilian towns Manaus, over 900 miles up the Amazon, and accessible by ocean-going vessels of 7,000 tons, felt the pulse beats of the new industry more keenly because it was in the center of things—the frontier gateway—through which the produce must pass to the outside world. She sprang up suddenly from a little sleepy village, where every one dreamed of better days but had done nothing toward attaining them, to a town of many thousands—a metropolis in which there was a seething mass of cosmopolitan life that came from everywhere and went to and from the interior, bringing several hundred thousand kilos of dirty looking balls of borracha weekly, the sale of which at 17 and 18 milreis a kilo would make the owners wealthy men. A milrei, or a thousand reis, was worth about 25 cents in American currency, which fixed the price of raw rubber at about \$2 per pound in Manaus during the years of its highest value. Some of these men who made fortunes saved all they could get, and after accumulating quite a sum left the country; others spent their earnings in planting seringals. But a good part of the people squandered their earning from each voyage on the night of their arrival after the manner of the reckless of all conquests.

The people thought that Manaus was to be the richest city in the world. They did not dream that there was a possibility that the



EN ROUTE TO THE SEASONABLE RUBBER GATHERING.

A batalao of rubber gatherers paddling to the spot where they have been accustomed to gather the rubber from wild trees.



A PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE.

A rubber gatherer's hut, used only during the rubber collecting season.

price of rubber might decrease, and because of the fact that they held the monopoly of the supply they felt secure. Large and magnificent buildings were commenced. Car lines were extended even into the surrounding forest with the expectation that the city would rapidly spread to them. A large theater was built, a structure of splendid lines, whose tiled dome and spire stand to-day as another reminder of the wealth that the people once lavished on their dream city.

In Brazil rubber is known as *borracha*, and the people like, when lapsing into fond musings, to call it "*o ouro branco*"—the white gold. During 1906-7 it was worth 18 milreis per kilo. The milk was taken from wild trees by natives, especially along the Amazon, Madeira, and Negro Rivers and their tributaries, smoked into large balls weighing from 40 to 200 pounds, and sold to traders, who forwarded them to Manaos. The greater mass of it went to England and the United States, but there was hardly a country in the world where Para rubber could not be found.

As in other sudden booms of wealth and fortunes, there came a slump to Brazilian rubber. One of the troubles was that people wanted to work for themselves, and would not work for others, or even band together into corporations of their own. Each native in the interior wanted to go out into the forest, find his own wild trees, bleed them, and smoke the rubber for himself. They preferred to work independently in this manner, laboring when they pleased, and how they pleased, even if they made only \$1 a day.

The story of what happened to the goose that laid the golden egg is an old one, but fable makers of ancient days were wise old people. History repeats itself. Some of the natives decided that they might just as well cut the rubber trees down and take all the milk at once instead of drawing a gourd full a day for thirty seasons. So for several years, especially along the lower Amazon, they hacked away until, after several hundred thousand trees had been ruined, they realized that nature can not be hurried, however much in haste human nature may be. It was necessary to go easily and slowly—a few well-placed and shallow cuts penetrating the bark only, will ooze the liquid gold for nearly half a century.

The labor question was the thing that turned the minds of certain promoters to new fields, with thoughts that perhaps there might be a possibility of transplanting those rubber trees to another country where labor would be very plentiful and cheap. They realized that if such a thing were possible there would be an immense profit in it, and also that the cost of rubber to the manufacturers in England and the United States would be minimized. The Brazilians took this idea with good-natured tolerance. "Well," they said, "it would not hurt the Americans and the English to try, but Brazil was Brazil, and trees that thrived in Brazil would not be likely to live anywhere



JOAQUIN, A TYPICAL RUBBER GATHERER.

Note the small hatchet for gashing trees and the gourd bucket with the attached leaf cups.



AT WORK ON THE TREE.

Placing the pith band; smoothing trough with clay. This is tacked to the tree with wooden spikes.

else." The British gathered a few shoots and carefully carried them into the East where they knew labor was to be had. Transplanted in Ceylon, India, and other colonies, they seemed to thrive well, and more young trees were brought over and other plantations commenced. Then began the slumping of Brazilian rubber. It was discovered how cheaply rubber could be produced. Large companies like Goodyear became interested, and it was not many years before they were receiving nearly all of their raw material from west of the Pacific and from plantations of their own. The amazed Brazilians saw their rubber fall in value from 18 milreis to 4 milreis per kilo, and they began to mood and dream again. Some few started cultivating rubber in Brazil, but as yet it is small business in comparison with the Eastern holdings where labor can be had in abundance. Today Brazil no longer controls the rubber industry.

In 1919 I found myself nearly a thousand miles up the Rio Negro, in the midst of many poor natives who are managing to make a meager existence from smoking the few gallons of milk they are able to collect each day during the few months that the wild trees will profitably bleed their latex.

It was at Cucuhy, frontier outpost of the Brazilian Government on the Rio Negro, that I had the best opportunity of observing the natives—the "little men" in the rubber industry—at their work. The place was very lonely, and to pass the time I used to spend whole days in the forest with the collectors. Of them all I remember more especially old Joaquin da Silva, a little wrinkled Caboklo, or half-breed. He lived with his wife, a son of about 30 years, and two young children, in a little thatched hut beside a twisting egarupe that flowed into the Negro from the east.

One evening old Joaquin was squatting down in one of the thatched huts where I lived on the banks of the Rio Negro. He was telling me of the hard time he was having to collect enough rubber to provide himself with the necessary requisites of life as he knew it.

"It is very bad, senhor," he said, "my trees do not give as much milk as they used to, and I have to walk farther and farther to get 4 quarts of white leite. I am growing old, and soon I will not be able to walk so far; what shall I do then?"

I did not answer him, because I did not know what to say. After a while of thoughtful silence I said: "Joaquin, will you take me with you into the forest so that I may watch you get the milk?"

"Certainly, senhor," he replied in his soft lisping tongue. "If it does not rain, I will come for you at 6 of the morning—if it rain as it did this morning, there will be no use in going for the milk will be ruined again."

At 6 the next morning I was dressed and waiting for Joaquin. With customary tardiness he arrived at 7 and we started off together up the meandering egarupe in his little dug-out canoe. It was an



BALL OF RUBBER REVOLVING IN SMOKE FROM THE CONICAL FLUE.

The milk coating turns yellow and hardens almost immediately. It then goes over the pan for a new coating..



A FINISHED BALL OF RUBBER.

This ball weighs nearly 125 pounds partially supported by Sr. Commando Agapito Pinto, commander of the Brazilian outpost of Frontier Guards (right), and Sr. Don Carlos Gregorio, protector of the frontier of Venezuela (left). Note sign of owner and maker stamped in rubber.

ancient craft, barely large enough for two, and there was but an inch of freeboard when we had taken our places. Joaquin sat in the bow, with his blunt feet extended out over the water ahead of us, and paddled with short quick strokes against the current. When shallow places were reached he stood up and poled, causing me to hold my breath for fear the next motion would cause the canoe to overturn.

A short distance up the creek we passed another canoe with an old woman paddling in the bow and a very small girl in the stern. As we passed Joaquin mumbled a few indistinct words in the *lingua geral* of the forest, to which the old woman made no immediate reply. Her expression, I thought, was one of utter unconcern, as though we were not present. But as we drew apart she mumbled back something else which was equally indistinguishable to me.

"Who is that?" I asked.

"It is my old woman," he answered, "she and the *nina* go downstream to collect rubber from a few trees."

At a bend in the stream, where granitic rocks outcropped, we paused while Joaquin got out and fetched a small gourd bucket, leaf cups, narrow-bladed hatchet, and a bow and several fish arrows from his home, which was hidden from view behind the light green leaves of banana palms.

We continued up the ever twisting and narrowing creek for an hour to another clearing in which there was a tumbled-down shack. Here we left the canoe and, picking up our equipment, we took to a small trail that led into the forest. Joaquin picked up a handful of soft clay which he placed in the gourd bucket, and gave me a bundle of long, slender, and very light rods of pith to carry, which had been lying over a fallen log to dry in the sun. We soon had left the warmth of the sunshine behind and were journeying through the dark dampness of the jungle.

Presently Joaquin stopped at the base of a tree around which a space had been cleared of undergrowth. The tree was perhaps a foot in diameter and rose straight upward for 20 feet before it branched. The bark was somewhat furrowed and mottled with green, brown, and gray tones. The leaves grew in clusters somewhat like our hickory, only larger.

Joaquin laid his tools upon the ground, and took one of the slender pith rods from me. Holding an end of the rod in each hand, he stooped down near the base of the tree, and encircled it with his arms. The pliable rod bent around the bark, and the old man overlapped the ends on the far side nearly a foot higher up the tree than the middle which faced him. He drove wooden spikes, cut from palm midribs, through the overlapped ends, and through the pithy rod into the bark at intervals of 5 inches, thus securing the improvised band to the tree. From the gourd bucket he took some of the white clay, and with it puttied up the seam between the band and the



PILE OF FRESHLY CUT RUBBER.

Thrown on the streets of Manaus for lack of other space, waiting separation and packing. Due to this practice the streets are very often filled with a bad odor.



BOXING RUBBER.

The streets of Manaus seem to be the favorite workshop for those engaged in the rubber industry.

bark of the tree, forming thus a smooth trough which encircled the tree at an angle with the horizontal of about 45 degrees. He replaced the unused clay in the bucket, and picking up the small-bladed hatchet cut 1-inch gashes, one directly over the other in the bark above the trough. These cuts were carefully placed and did not penetrate the wood of the tree. No sooner had this been accomplished than a thick white juice commenced to ooze from the cuts, trickle down over the bark, to drop finally into the smooth inclined trough, and run down it to the lowest part. Joaquin quickly spiked a small leaf cup below the lower point, just as a tiny bead of white liquid fell. Other drops followed. The old man had been very skillful in his operations, hardly losing a moment. The whole task had been accomplished in three minutes.

We took up our tools and moved on to stop later at another tree, larger than the first, which already had a band around it and showed by the swollen and scarred trunk that it had been cut for many years. It took Joaquin but a moment to fasten a cup below the dripping point and cut fresh gashes in the bark above. Then we moved on. The next tree had a band and a cup half full of watery milk which had been diluted by the rain of the previous day. The cup was emptied on the ground and refixed to the tree. Fresh gashes were cut, and we moved on again.

During the morning we passed 105 trees, most of which had bands already in place, and some of which had cups attached. Others which had not been previously bled had nothing. Whatever was lacking was attended to. If it were a new tree, the process of the first tree we visited was repeated. If the tree had a banding trough but no cup, a new cup would be quickly made by bending a piece of broad palm leaf, and securing it in place with splinters from a palm stem. Always new gashes were carefully made in the bark.

It seemed that everything that Joaquin needed in his business could be had in the surrounding forest. When a certain thing gave out he needed but to pause, look around into the forest growth, choose a certain specie of plant or tree, and go and get the material from which he could fashion the necessary article. The bucket which he carried was a good example. It was made by slicing off the top of a large *cua* fruit about 10 inches in diameter, scooping out the inside, and binding strips of *tucún*, a fiber made from a palm leaf, about it, drawing the ends up over the top and tying them into a handle.

When we had come to the end of the trail, we paused to rest beside a cool clear brook. Until then, so interested had I been, I did not realize how tired and hungry I was. After half an hour or so, we stretched our limbs, picked up the gourd bucket and small hatchet, and started back over the trail. The unused bands, the leaf cups, the splinters of palm, and the clay were cast into the jungle from which they had come. When there would be need for them more could be secured with equal ease and in abundance.

As we passed each rubber tree Joaquim with hardly a pause emptied the collected milk from the leaf cups, replaced them, and was on to the next tree. As we drew nearer the trees which we had first visited on our journey into the forest, the cups became fuller and fuller, until, finally, the last tree had a cup that overflowed. The pail by that time was full of thick white milk—1 gallon of liquid rubber.

When we arrived at the egarupe, Joaquim took off his clothes and plunged into the water to cleanse and cool himself. Then we poled down the stream, drifting sometimes, listening to noises, and talking. I stuck my finger into the white liquid, and held it into the sunlight for a moment. The coating turned yellow and hardened, until I was able to peel it off as though it had been the finger of a rubber glove, and it was elastic.

"When do you cut the trees again—to-morrow?" I asked my companion as we came in sight of his clearing.

"No, senhor, it is not necessary to cut them again until day after to-morrow. You see it is this way: On the first day the milk does not run very well, and we only get 1 gallon of milk. To-morrow we will get more, perhaps 6 quarts, because on the second day the milk runs better. But on the third day it must be cut again."

"And how many years can you take milk from a tree?" I asked.

"That depends, senhor. I am very careful, and have been cutting some of the trees for 12 seasons. I begin at the bottom; the first season uses up about a foot of the trunk near the base. The next season I begin a foot higher, and so on. After several years the band is so high up the tree that I have to build a scaffolding to reach it; then I begin at the bottom again.

"The senhor must be very hungry; he has not eaten all day, and it is now 3 o'clock," he added.

"Yes, I am hungry," I acknowledged. "But how do you know it is 3 o'clock, Joaquim?"

"The sun tells me so," he explained. I looked at my watch and found that it said 5 minutes past 3. What an accomplishment it was to be such an accurate judge of time. Yet people like to call these folk uncivilized, ignorant, and uncultured!

"We are poor people, as the senhor knows," Joaquim went on, "but if the senhor likes pineapples, bananas, and farinha, there is plenty of that for him—and coffee too, but we have no sugar. Does the senhor like coffee sweetened with the juice of sugar cane?"

I hastened to assure him that I did, while musing to myself upon certain stories that had been told concerning the savageness and the inhospitality of such folk.

The little canoe slid up on the bank, and we got out. Joaquim carried the bucket, and I followed him over the narrow trail that twisted in and out between banana palms. We came to a mud hut

with a palm-thatched roof, and the old man stepped graciously aside and with a wave of his hand bid me enter and make myself at home.

It was a one-room dwelling, blackened on the inside by the continuous contact of smoke from a small open fire that burned in one end, and over which, on a triangular frame, some fish were slowly drying. My host tied a small net hammock between two posts, and I sat down in it and made myself comfortable. The floor of the hut was of hardened clay. Along the sides of the wall were shelves made of slender poles bound together, on which rested all sorts of odds and ends of wearing apparel, pots and pans, bows and arrows, trinkets, and an old trade gun. The only furniture consisted of several stools and four other net hammocks, which I saw swinging between posts in the darker part of the room. There were two doors on one side of the dwelling and one on the other. Thatched mats, tied to the doorways at the tops and swung up on poles, would be let down at night to keep out the damp air.

The old man removed the platform from over the fire and blew the coals gently into a glow, adding a few twigs to the flames. He left me for a moment and returned with a small bucket and a tiny gourd of cane juice. He heated water in the bucket and then stirred in some black powdered coffee, adding the cane juice later. Two luscious pineapples and a bunch of bananas were taken from one of the rustic shelves and placed beside me on an overturned box. The coffee soon boiled and several small gourds made their appearance, and one dainty china cup and saucer. A woe-begone puppy came in and nestled close to the fire. My host handed me a cup of coffee, and I sipped it as I ate bananas and pineapple. It was very delicious.

His son came in and without much ado took a seat beside me and began eating and drinking. Shortly also the old woman and the little girl arrived, neither taking particular notice of me, and seldom speaking to each other. I passed around a box of cigarettes and we all sat around smoking for a few idle moments.

Joaquin went to the door and looked out.

"It is getting late, senhor," he said. "We must hurry with the smoking."

He took up the bucket of milk that his wife had brought, and with his own full gourd led the way to the edge of the forest, while Joan, his son, and I followed. In a few strides we came to a small clearing, where the ground was covered with ashes. There was a shallow hole in the center of the clearing, and beside it lay a large metal pan.

Joan went into the surrounding woods and returned shortly with an armful of short lengths of reddish wood, while Joaquin made a small conical-shaped fire in the hole. The wood split easily into

pieces and was laid against the fire upright. Over this was placed a conical hood of iron, the apex of which had been truncated and a round piece cut out of the edge of the larger circular base. This hid the fire from view. Air, entering through the cut in the bottom, blew the flames within the hood and sent a column of heavy smoke up through the small opening in the top.

The metal dish was held over this smoke for a few moments, bottom upward, and a skim which had formed around the inside from the residue of previously contained rubber latex was torn off. It had the feel of a thin sheet of rubber almost as it is sold in the stores. Then the newly collected milk was poured into the pan and the vessel was shoved up close to the smoking flue. Joaquin squatted down beside the tub of milk and dipped the smooth flat blade of a paddle into the liquid, coating it completely white. He removed it from the milk and held it, after allowing it to drip for a moment, in the smoke, turning it over and over so that all sides would be evenly touched by the smoke. The white coating gradually began to turn a creamy color and to harden. The paddle blade was dipped into the fresh milk again and recoated with liquid. Again it was held in the smoke, and again as the acid in the smoke touched the alkaline latex it coagulated it into a dry, elastic coating. These operations were repeated many times until there was a quarter of an inch coating over the blade.

With a sharp knife Joaquin then cut half way around the paddle edge, and ripped the covering from the blade. This he spread out like a mat and rolled it around the center of a short, strong pole, and made it secure with strands of tucún fiber. Then this wrapping was held over the pan of milk, Joaquin holding one end of the pole and his son grasping the other on the opposite side of the pan of milk. Joaquin scooped up a gourdful of milk and poured it over the wrapping, coating it white. Then they moved the pole over the smoke and hardened the thin covering of juice. Then it went back over the pan, and a new coating was added, and again the smoke was allowed to harden it. This process was repeated for over an hour, and gradually the mass in the center of the pole enlarged and took the shape of a large ball, which grew larger and heavier with the addition of more milk, and contact with the acidic smoke.

"How much milk does it take to make a kilo of rubber?" I asked the natives as they worked.

"From a gallon of milk 2 kilos can be made," Joaquin told me. "To-day we will make about 4 kilos from all the milk."

"Isn't that pretty good for a day's work?" I inquired.

"Well, yes, senhor, but these days very little money is paid for a kilo of rubber. In 1906 we got 15 milreis for each kilo; now the Portuguese pays us only 2. Caraniba, but he is a devil, that trader!"

"Well," I explained, "he only gets 4 milreis in Manaos for it. Rubber is not selling for so much these days."

"Why is it, senhor—do you not use rubber for many things in the States, the same as you used to?"

"Yes," I told him, "we use a great deal more, but we can get it very cheaply from other countries, and so we won't pay more for Brazilian rubber." And then I went on to tell them about the plantation rubber of the East.

"I do not know what I can do," Joaquin explained. "I am getting old, and can't walk so fast any more. There are many others who are too old to go out into the forest for milk every day; what are we to do?"

"It seems to me that this would be a good plan," I suggested. "Why do you people not band together? You old men who are too old to walk in the forest can stay at home, and smoke it. The younger men can go out and collect the milk. Then you could divide the profits with each other. I am sure you could make much more money."

They seemed to be thinking, as we sat there in silence, and I awaited eagerly to see what their answer would be.

"That is a very good idea," the old man acknowledged after a while, "but I do not think it will work. No, all the people want to do their own work, and get their pay for just what they have done independently of other people. No, I do not think it can be done, that banding together."

"It is the only way for you to get ahead," I told them as I arose to go. "You have to pull together to get anywhere these days." I told them of the Western Fruitgrowers' Association, and how many other people engaged in a common work had banded together to make greater profits. But I knew these folk will never band together. It is not in the blood.

It had grown almost dark, so I thanked my hosts for the information they had given me, and the hospitality, and borrowed a small canoe wherein I paddled my way down the aisle of jungle growth to the trail that led out upon the settlement on the Rio Negro.

A week later a trader in a blue batalão poled and paddled his way up the river and announced himself on a loud-sounding sea shell. Joaquin and his son came over shortly with a small ball of rubber weighing 10 kilos.

"Twenty-five milreis!" said the trader, "What do you want?"

"Money only," replied Joaquin.

"Money only?" questioned the Portuguese, as though he did not like the idea at all, and he did not, because he would be cutting his profits in half. "Don't you want something else? I can only let you have 10 milreis in money; you'll have to take the rest in goods."

Joaquin bought three yards of cheap calico, stiffened with flour, a small box of tobacco, a box of matches, and each of them took a drink of *caxasa*. Usually they take a good part of their pay in *caxasa*,

a watery looking drink made from cane juice that is so strong that, to quote the familiar expression, one uses alcohol to dilute it.

As it took them three days to make that much rubber, which brought 10 milreis, 3 yards of cheap cloth, a 5-cent box of matches, with 25 cents worth of *caxasa*, one has to pause a moment to reckon how many days they would have to work to buy a pair of shoes—but fortunately Joaquin doesn't wear shoes.

This old man, his son, and his woman are but three of many hundreds of poor natives who are working during five months of the year, November to March, seeking out the wild trees and taking their milk. They represent the one-man way of producing rubber, and they are, in a way, typical examples of the one-man way of doing anything these days of highly concentrated industry. From them and their very crude methods grade the wealthier and better equipped gatherers, men who are able to employ a few helpers—from Indian tribes mostly—and the larger company holdings, where trees are cultivated and bled by highly paid labor. But compared with eastern development these are all mere infantile industries.

When I made my way down the Negro to Manaus in February on the shallow-bottomed steamer from São Isabel, we made several stops daily at settlements, where, piled along the bank, were groups of rubber balls which the natives had brought in from the surrounding habitations to ship to the markets in Manaus. There the commercial houses buy it at current prices, credit the native on their books, and deduct from the total the cost of all articles he may order from them during the year. They are outfitters as well, and weekly dispatch boats for little-known regions, with men to seek out the trees and work them on a percentage basis.

Brazilian rubber takes second place to none in quality, but in value it is declining simply because of the competition that eastern plantation rubber is giving it.

The good people of northern Brazil are downhearted. When I suggested that they give up rubber and try their other resources, such as lumber, they said: "No, senhor, no. My father made a living on rubber, my grandfather made a living on rubber—why can't I make a living in the same way?"

I have in mind an incident that is typical of the present feeling of the northern Brazilians—those who live in the rubber country.

When I returned from the interior I found the people of Manaus very elated. "What is the matter?" I asked a friend whom I met on the street.

"Oh, senhor, have you not heard?" he asked, joyfully hugging me and patting my back after the custom of the country, "The cable reports that there is an insect that is killing all the rubber trees in the East, and soon there will be none left in Java, Siam, or India—isn't that good news, senhor?"

If it were true, I'd say it was good news—for Brazil.

But leaving aside all questions of plagues, and waiting for some kind power to kill the rubber trees everywhere except in Brazil, the word I have to give my friends in Brazil is: "Wake up." Unless they are to relinquish all control in one of the greatest industries of the world, they will have to cultivate extensively the *hevea brazil-iensis*, that noble tree which thrives best in its native land, but which can be made to yield profitably in other climes if the commercial needs of a quickly moving civilization demand more material than Brazil is able to supply.

THE CENTENARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF GUAY- AQUIL

ON THE evening of October 9, the beautiful Pan American Union Building in Washington was the scene of a brilliant gathering in honor of the centenary of the independence of Guayaquil, Ecuador. Dr. Rafael Hector Elizalde, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States and Cuba, was host on the occasion, and there were present all of the diplomatic corps, many Government officials, officers of the Army and Navy, and resident society. The building was decorated with flags of the United States and Ecuador and the United States Marine Corps Band rendered selections during the gathering of the guests.

The Hon. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, opened the exercises with the following brief address:

MR. SECRETARY, MR. MINISTER, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I can best show my appreciation of the honor done me by Dr. Elizalde by eliminating myself as completely as possible from the program. I know that you rejoice with me that these commemorative exercises are being held this evening, and certainly no more appropriate setting could be imagined than this great Hall of the Americas, dedicated as it is to the cause of Pan American unity. It is also particularly appropriate that Dr. Elizalde should have invited as cosponsors of this occasion the minister of Colombia, Dr. Urueta, and the minister of Venezuela, Dr. Dominici, because of the fact that on that memorable night one hundred years ago, which we are now commemorating, the territory of what now constitutes the independent Republics of Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela were united under the name of Colombia, the Colombia of the time of Bolivar.

The glorious events of the 9th of October possess a significance which extends far beyond the boundaries of the Republic of Ecuador. They mark a step in the devel-



SEÑOR DON JOSÉ LUIS TAMAYO, PRESIDENT OF ECUADOR.

President Tamayo was inaugurated August 31, 1920, to serve until 1924. While not actively engaged in politics, he has acted as jurist-counselor for his country and has been the author of much of its most important legislation.

opment of that spirit of mutual help and cooperation between different sections of the American continent which is the cornerstone of the Pan American movement and at the same time the fundamental guarantee of the peace and prosperity of this continent.

The splendid traditions of Pan American cooperation which Ecuador developed during her struggle for independence have been maintained and carried to higher levels during the century that has lapsed. In every movement looking to international cooperation she has been in the vanguard. If we examine the great treaties of a distinctively Pan American character, we find that she has ratified most of them, and in this respect maintains a record far in advance of that of the United States. This year she enters upon a new period in her industrial, social, and political development. Under the guidance of a great statesman and patriot, the worthy successor of the patriots of October, 1820, she is advancing to higher levels of prosperity and international welfare. Her great President, Dr. Tamayo, is devoting himself with singular unselfishness and broad statesmanlike vision to the solution of the many important problems confronting the country.

Here in Washington the diplomatic representative of Ecuador, Dr. Elizalde, occupies an exceptional position not only in the official circles of the capital, but also in the hearts of the American people. He is something more than a representative of his country to the Government of the United States. In the fullest sense of the word he is the representative of the people of Ecuador to the people of the United States, and in this capacity is performing a great service to his own country as well as to the country to which he is accredited. It is now to be our privilege to hear from him on the significance of this great occasion. I have great pleasure in presenting to you our host of this evening, the honorable Rafael H. Elizalde, the minister of Ecuador.

DR. ELIZALDE:

My first words must be of gratitude to his excellency, the Secretary of State, who has been good enough to honor this ceremony with his presence; and my next, of acknowledgment to the national and foreign officials and other persons, for their kindness in assisting at these exercises, which commemorate a notable historic feat, and also give prestige to the nation which I have the honor to represent before the illustrious Government of the United States.

To-day is a holiday in my country. We celebrate this day because it completes one hundred years of independence of one of the most important sections of the territory of Ecuador. It recalls heroic deeds, which had a decisive influence in terminating the colonial régime in what is now the Republic of Ecuador, and even beyond its borders.

The new Director of the Pan American Union, who shows so clear a vision of his duties, and arouses such inspiring enthusiasm, felt that the Union should not allow to pass unnoticed the day on which an American people celebrate the centenary of their independence; and that an institution so important should fittingly commemorate the occasion. Dr. Rowe, then, was the initiator of this celebration.

Two of my ancestors took part in the movement leading to the glorious events of October 9, 1820, and the campaigns immediately following. My temerity in addressing you in your own language makes me feel that there still remains something of this heroic strain in my family. I find myself speaking to you in what is supposed to be English. If you do not recognize it as such, Dr. Rowe must take the responsibility. Undoubtedly, this is an application of Lord Bryce's saying, "Nothing is more dangerous than a friend."

If any one consideration decided me to accept the suggestion of Dr. Rowe, it was the conviction I have that October 9, 1820, was one of the truest and most genuine beginnings of Pan Americanism. Although there are many cases where citizens of the United States have contributed their quota of talent and energy, and even their



SEÑOR DR. RAFAEL HECTOR ELIZALDE, ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER
PLENIPOTENTIARY OF ECUADOR TO THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

Dr. Rafael Hector, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the Republic of Ecuador to the United States and Cuba, was born in Guayaquil, Ecuador, May 31, 1873. He was educated at the National College of San Vicente, and subsequently studied law, being admitted to practice in 1895. He advanced rapidly in his profession, becoming a member of the Superior Court of Justice of Guayas and later *abogado procurador municipal* of Guayaquil. In 1902 he received the appointment of first secretary of Legation of Ecuador in Chile; and in 1904 was transferred to the same post in Brazil. In the same year he was promoted to the position of chargé d'affaires and then minister of Ecuador to Chile. He was also his country's delegate to the First Pan American Scientific Congress held in Chile in 1908. From May, 1914, to September, 1916, he held the high office of minister of foreign affairs in the Ecuadorean cabinet. He comes of distinguished ancestry, his grandfather, Gen. Don Antonio Elizalde, having been one of the great political and military leaders of his country, while his father, the eminent writer and journalist, Don Juan Elizalde Pareja, was the founder of the well-known paper, *La Nación*, and is the dean of Ecuadorean journalism.

blood, to the cause of Spanish-American emancipation, never, perhaps, was that influence greater or more opportune and decisive than in the case of Louisiana's distinguished son, Gen. José Villamil, in the attack which a group of patriots carried through on the 9th of October, 1820, in Guayaquil.

If this date evokes memories of heroic deeds and fruitful victories, in which citizens of the United States and of the Republics which form the Pan American Union took part, there is peculiar fitness in the fact that you have been invited to meet amidst these surroundings, and it is no less appropriate that we should pause a moment to review history, whose teachings are always profitable, since they explain the present and furnish us also with formulas for solving the unknown problems of the future.

A period which began in 1780 and ended 44 years later with the victory of Ayacucho, includes the whole history of the revolution, the war and definite triumph of independence in the territory comprised between Mexico and Cape Horn, at the Antarctic extreme of the continent. In the last 15 years of that long period, the definite crisis was reached. During that time, the great issues were developed and the stupendous battles waged, which the stubborn and heroic resistance of our mother, Spain, made indispensable.

Let us glance around the Western Hemisphere in order to discover what the situation was at the close of the year 1820.

The United States, which then numbered only 23, were progressing and growing in strength under the presidency of James Monroe, author of the declaration which is to-day known as the "Monroe doctrine."

Mexico, after the "Grito de Dolores" and the precarious triumph of the revolution, was reconquered but remained in the power of Spain only until the following year, 1821.

Central America was still subject to Spain, for only in 1825 did she obtain entire independence, after glorious efforts.

Venezuela and New Granada, where the war was more cruel and bloody than in the rest of the continent, had achieved the independence of what is now Venezuela and Colombia.

The River Plate Provinces, which comprised what to-day form the Republics of Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, were already independent, although still struggling with the last forces of the mother country.

Chile, already free and under the rule of O'Higgins, was fighting against the remaining Spaniards, and she sent to Peru the liberating expedition organized and commanded by Gen. San Martín, to cooperate with the patriotic Peruvians, who proclaimed their independence in Lima in 1821.

Spain held dominion also in the Antilles.

And this, broadly sketched, is the picture presented by this hemisphere when the stirring events occurred in Guayaquil.

The conspiracy, which resulted in the action of October 9, had its headquarters in the Villamil house. From there the conspirators set forth on the night of October 8, to capture the barracks. A group of them, at whose head was the Venezuelan, Capt. León de Febres Cordero, marched in the vanguard. Villamil with the Americans and Englishmen, who had volunteered for the attack, represented what we might call the reserves. The city was garrisoned by an army of 1,500 men, and the principal merit of the action consisted in a complete victory being attained with very little bloodshed, as there were scarcely 8 killed. The revolutionists, commanded by Febres Cordero, operated with marked ability and good luck, for which reason Villamil, referring to the splendid success achieved, says, "That was bravely and cleverly done."

Gen. Villamil always kept the honor of retaining his American citizenship, but as a hero of our independence he was looked upon in Ecuador as though he had been born in our territory. And so we see him leaving Guayaquil, after the 9th of October, on

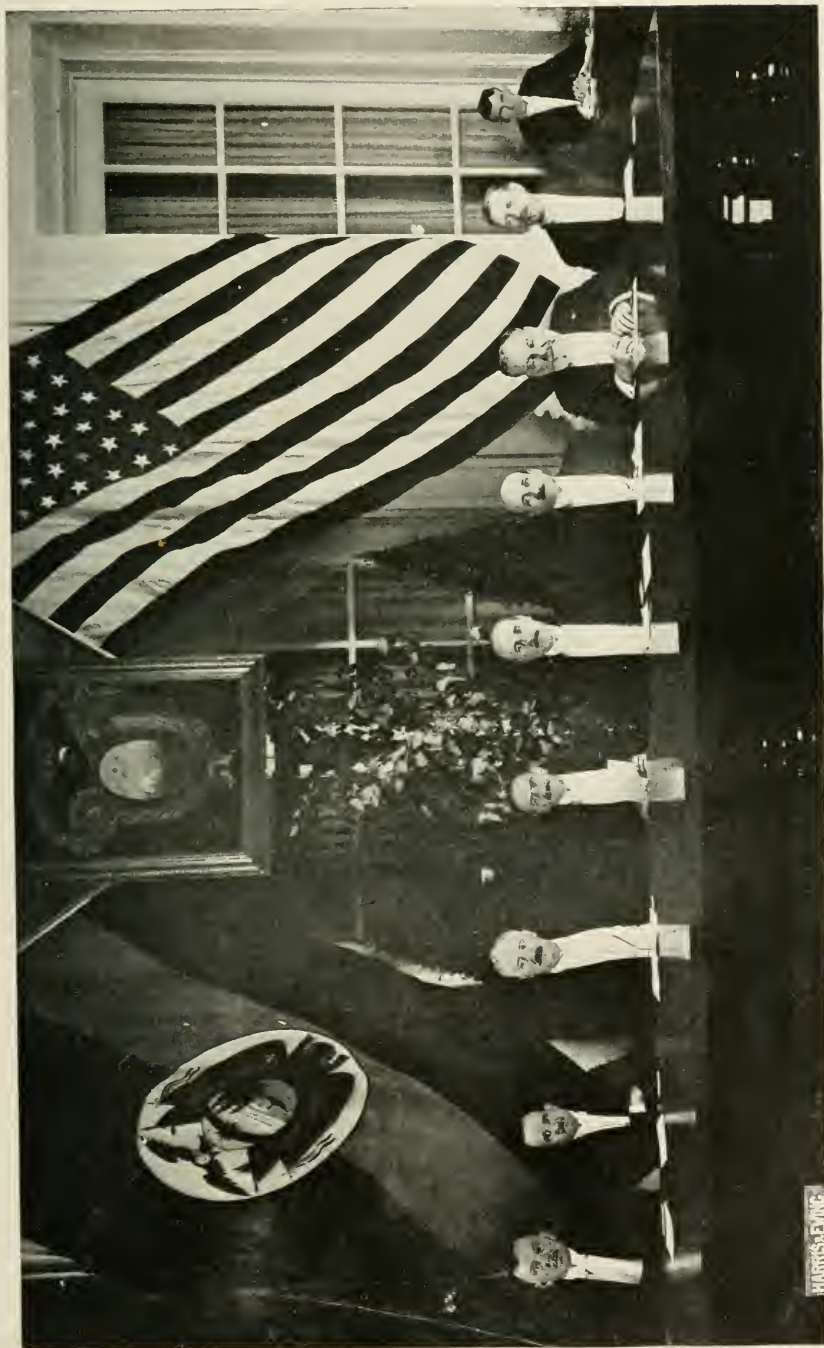


Photo by Harris & Ewing.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENARY OF GUAYAQUIL'S INDEPENDENCE.

A flashlight photograph was taken of the host, officials, diplomats, and speakers at the entertainment and reception given in honor of Guayaquil's Independence centenary in the Hall of the Americas, Pan American Union Building, on October 9 by Dr. Elizalde. From left to right: Dr. J. N. Rose, United States National Museum; Señor Dr. Carlos Adolfo Urueta, Minister from Colombia; The Hon. Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State of the United States; The Hon. Leo S. Rowe, Director of the Pan American Union; Señor Dr. Rafael H. Elizalde, Minister from Ecuador; Señor Dr. Santos A. Domínguez, Minister from Venezuela; Señor Dr. Francisco L. Y. Frías, Assistant Director, Pan American Union; and Dr. Marshall H. Saville, Museum of American Indians, New York City.

board the schooner *Alcance*, commissioned by the board of government to carry the good news of the emancipation action to Lord Cochrane, who, in command of a Chilean squadron and in union with the army of San Martín, was then fighting for the independence of Peru, which was proclaimed in July of the following year. Afterwards Villamil who was connected with Ecuadorian society by his marriage to a distinguished lady of Guayaquil, was on several occasions placed in command of the military forces. In 1852 he was appointed minister of war and later was sent to Washington as chargé d'affaires of Ecuador.

In 1820, as I have said, Quito and Lima were in the power of Spain. Colombian forces, commanded by the genius of Bolívar, who aspired to make complete and lasting the independence of Colombia, descended fighting from the Orinoco to Pasto and Quito; where the mother country had powerful armies. In like manner Chilean expeditionary forces, with the glorious San Martín at their head, marched on the enemy troops that occupied Peru.

The rebellion of Guayaquil, while depriving the government of Quito of its shortest and easiest communication with the sea, and the only arsenal which Spain had on the Pacific, furnished an important port and point of strategic protection to the forces of Colombia and Chile, and contributed, in great measure, to the definite triumph of the independence of Colombia and Peru.

Guayaquil was the center toward which Americans of the entire hemisphere flocked, from the United States to the Argentine and Chile, in order to cooperate in the cause of independence and the formation of what are to-day free and forceful South American Republics. While at that time the word did not exist, certainly the spirit of what we to-day call Pan Americanism was present, for it was consecrated with blood and glory in the decisive triumphs of Pichincha, Junin, and Ayacucho; and, after a century of experience, it now aspires only to concord and continental union, as the foundation of strength, peace, and unflinching prosperity.

Many are the names of Spanish, English, and French origin, which have been immortalized by the history of Spanish-American emancipation, and the marble and bronze that each nation has dedicated to perpetuate, in a material form, the glory and memory of its liberators. Guayaquil has just erected a splendid monument to the heroes of October, which will, I feel assured, be considered as one of the most beautiful and magnificent works of art. Our generation thus renders the tribute of apotheosis to the fathers of our country.

In Guayaquil was born "the bard of Junin," José Joaquín Olmedo, renowned as the greatest and most inspired epic poet of America. His genius created the literary monument which glorified Bolívar and all the valiant leaders of the emancipation campaigns.

Fame has christened Sucre "the Washington of the south." No more inspiring comparison could be made in eulogy of Sucre. And how great must be the similarity of character and merits in the Venezuelan hero. For truly never, as in this case, were the virtues of a master more strikingly incorporated in a disciple.

In reality you, the sons of the United States, were the inspiration of our fathers, and so you continue being to the present generation. In the eighteenth century you revived the golden days of Rome by giving yourselves a form of government which was speedily imitated by France and later by Spanish-America. Your republican institutions were, and continue to be, the example which we endeavor to follow, even though, as a general thing, we may not to-day be as apt pupils as were our liberators.

And now I desire to speak to you of another American, also a general, to whom Guayaquil owes, in great part, another independence, in which, as in the first, there can never be any reconquest. While men were destroying each other in Europe, about the middle of 1916, an expedition arrived in Ecuador, at whose head was an American general, resolved to wage there a war of extermination which would result in nothing less than the complete elimination of an enemy, which in this case was none other than yellow fever.

That general was William Crawford Gorgas, venerated and beloved sage; a pure and genuine honor to the United States; an illustrious man whose recent death was lamented by all humanity, who owed him a stupendous debt. His efforts, which were developed in Ecuador in the name and under the commission of the Rockefeller Foundation and which the sanitary authorities, headed by Dr. Becerra, aided and seconded, resulted in the complete disappearance of yellow fever from Guayaquil and its environs since May, 1919. The strong right arm of Gorgas in that admirable work was his disciple, Dr. Michael E. Connor, whom Ecuador gratefully appreciates, loves, and respects as a public benefactor.

And this is how Guayaquil owes her independence from yellow fever to the work of American citizens. It is just that these truths should be proclaimed and that no occasion should be lost to acknowledge and extol them.

This second independence is bringing to Guayaquil the benefits of immigration. The large steamer traffic, for a time suspended, has been reestablished, and the hotels of the city are not able to accommodate the arriving travelers. The capitalists of the United States should be informed of this, especially as the press reports that a law, recommended by the executive, will be passed to exempt capital brought into the country from all taxes for 25 years, which will facilitate the execution of important public works, such as wharves, customhouses, etc.

It would be an injustice not to remember also, among the accomplishments of American genius in my country, the construction of the railroad from Guayaquil to Quito; a great engineering feat which, at one leap, ascends nearly 10,000 feet, and in 15 hours makes a journey which formerly took 15 days.

But although your altruistic records in peace and in war may have disproven the calumny that you are merely a materialistic people, it is necessary to come to your great country in order not so much to see your riches which are manifested in the miracles that have been accomplished throughout the land, as to study your customs, your laws, your institutions; in short, your progress along spiritual and moral lines, which I unhesitatingly place above your millions and your enormous and imposing material wealth and accomplishment.

And here we come, Sir, as youths to your colleges, to feed our minds upon your teachings; and in mature age, to learn to know you closely and to free ourselves from our prejudices when fortune grants us the power to draw near and comprehend, piercing through the differences of languages and rising above the barriers of your grandeur and our smallness. Then we begin to realize, with stupefaction but with joy and thankfulness, that you are not supermen, because you are something more than that; you are simply men, who carry, like ourselves, a heart within your breast.

The anecdote of Charles Lamb, which I heard once from the lips of His Excellency, the illustrious President Wilson—to whom may God grant many years—embodies a profound moral: "It is impossible to hate even an enemy, when you know him." But I dare go even further and say: "We can but love, on knowing, one whom beforehand we have only admired."

Dr. Rowe then introduced the Secretary of States of the United States, the honorable Bainbridge Colby, who spoke as follows:

There is no subject to which the United States turns its contemplation with more pleasure and satisfaction than the stability and permanence of the free Governments which compose the Pan American Union. The anniversaries of the institution of democratic government on this hemisphere take on increasing significance with the passage of the years.

To-night this distinguished company has gathered to officially celebrate not alone the independence of the friendly State of Ecuador, but the one hundredth anniversary of that independence.

A century is a long link even in the history of a nation. What impressive assurance it offers of resolute purpose, of high aims and their sober and rational pursuit, and of the innate capacity of the Ecuadorian people for self-government.

This anniversary has a peculiar appeal to the pride of the United States, because one of its citizens played a useful, even a potential, part in the achievement of the independence we are celebrating. Jose Villamil was born in the territory which afterwards became the State of Louisiana. He felt the strong appeal of the struggle for independence of the colonies of South America, and such was his ardent spirit that he determined that that struggle should be his own. You know well his simple but illustrious history. He commanded a force of cavalry in the war for the independence of Ecuador, and was rewarded after the establishment of its Government by a number of positions of trust and honor. Later he rounded out his career as the diplomatic representative of Ecuador to the United States.

It is a subject of particular gratification to the United States that its relations with Ecuador show steady progress in intimacy, in mutual understanding, and in reciprocal benefit. Our mutual commerce has shown the most gratifying increases, and the widening intercourse of our peoples presents the finest promise of a growing and a deepening cordiality.

Ecuador is no longer a remote country. There was a time when the distance from New York to Guayaquil measured 11,500 miles; but now, as the result of the completion of the Panama Canal, that distance is reduced to the mere trifle of 2,800 miles, hardly more than the distance between New York and Denver; and that is a journey which we Americans take with a small handbag.

Allow me to congratulate you, Mr. Minister, upon this very interesting and significant occasion; and I ask you to convey to the friendly people whom you so admirably represent at this Capital an expression of the high regard of the people of the United States for them, and also the assurance of their genuine admiration and good will.

We shall not be here at the second centennial of the independence of Ecuador; but I am sure that it will be celebrated in quite the spirit that prevails over this meeting to-night and with an enthusiasm and a fervor which have grown greater with time.

Following the remarks of Secretary Colby, Dr. Marshall H. Saville of the Museum of the American Indian of New York gave a beautifully illustrated lecture on "Ecuador of Yesterday and To-day," and Dr. J. N. Rose of the United States National Museum of Washington, D. C., followed with "Ecuador and Its Products." Dr. Rowe brought the program to a close with the following remarks:

The time has now arrived to bring the formal exercises of the evening to a close. Before doing so, I am requested by Dr. Elizalde to express to you, Mr. Secretary, his sincere appreciation for the effort that you have made in being present on this occasion. The minister fully realizes what it has meant to you to make the hurried trip from Detroit to Washington in order to be here in time to speak at these exercises. The minister also desires me to express his warm thanks to the two distinguished scientists, Dr. Saville and Dr. Rose, who have contributed so much to the success of the evening. Furthermore, his thanks would not be complete were they not expressed to Mr. Franklin Adams, the Counselor of the Pan American Union, to whose energy and zeal the success of this program is in a large measure due. And, now, permit me to interpret a thought that I am certain is uppermost in all of your minds, namely, that of gratitude to the minister for having called us together on this auspicious occasion. He has done us as well as the entire country a service in arranging for the commemoration of this glorious event. With this expression of our thanks, the formal session is now declared adjourned.

The official program was as follows:

PROGRAM.

Concert at 8.30 p. m. by the band of the United States Marine Corps, Walter F. Smith, second leader:

- March, "The Stars and Stripes".....Sousa.
- Selection, "The Magic Melody".....Romberg.
- Musica Ecuatoriana.....Arranged by H. Gigante.
- (a) "En la Playa," Pasillo.
- (b) "Van Cantando por la Sierra."
- "Humoreske".....Dvorak.
- March, "Semper Paratus".....Blodgett.

Exercises at 9 p. m.:

Introductory remarks—

Dr. L. S. Rowe.....Director General, Pan American Union.

Address—

Hon. Rafael H. Elizalde.....Minister of Ecuador.

Address—

Hon. Bainbridge Colby.....Secretary of State.

National hymn of Ecuador }.....United States Marine Band.

National anthem of United States }

Tabloid lecture (illustrated), "Ecuador of Yesterday and To-day":

Dr. Marshall H. Saville, Museum of the American Indian, New York.

Motion pictures:

Voyage up the Bay of Guayaquil and the Guayas River, photographed by

Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy, Brooklyn Museum, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Trip by rail from Guayaquil to Quito, courtesy of the Guayaquil & Quito Railroad Co.

Tabloid lecture (illustrated), "Ecuador and its Products:"

Dr. J. N. Rose, United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Dancing.

THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT GONDRA OF PARAGUAY

ON August 15 at an early hour Asuncion was crowded with citizens and people from the surrounding country who were anxious to view the inauguration of Paraguay's new President and gathered about the Government and legislative palaces and the connecting streets through which the inaugural procession must pass. At 8 a. m. the cruisers *Uruguay* and *Pernambuco* fired a salute, which was returned by the national vessels at anchor in the harbor. At 9 a. m. the troops from the military zones of the country formed a guard all along the way from the Government palace to the Congress, the staccato explosions of firecrackers and blank cartridges announcing the beginning of the festivities.

At 9.15 the assembly met, the President of the Senate, Don Eduardo Schaerer, in the chair. Sr. Schaerer appointed the committees to wait upon the retiring President and the President elect and escort them to the assembly. At 10.10 retiring President Montero arrived, greeted by the first notes of the national anthem, the military bands playing in unison, and by the cheers of the populace. The ovation was repeated upon the appearance of the president elect and Vice President Felix Paiva, to whom, in the assembly, the oath of office was administered, after which the retiring executive surrendered the emblems of office to his successor, President Gondra. Upon the adjournment of the assembly the crowds called for President Gondra, who, with Vice President Paiva, appeared upon the balcony a few seconds later. The crowd broke into cheers, while the troops presented arms and the bands played the national anthem.

The new chief executive and the vice president, followed by the diplomatic corps, the legislators and a special committee, went to the crowded cathedral, where the *te deum* was chanted and patriotic songs were rendered by the choir. From the cathedral the President and his committee proceeded to the Government palace, filled already with prominent families of Asuncion, and from its wide terrace the chief magistrate reviewed the parade. The marching troops were a fine exhibition of the military training and precision of Paraguay's armed forces. It took three-quarters of an hour for all the troops to pass the Government palace. The column of honor, led by Col. Rojas, was composed of the military college marching by files, two brigades of marines, the infantry units of the first, second, and fourth military zones, the battalion of prison guards, three regiments of artillery, a regiment of mounted guards, marines, and ending the procession three battalions of children.

After the parade the new President entertained his guests in the palace with a luncheon, thus terminating the inaugural celebration.

The diplomatic corps had special seats at the assembly to witness the inaugural ceremonies, the following countries being represented: Argentina, by Dr. Manuel Augusto Gondra; Brazil, Dr. Francisco Antonio Nascimento de Feitosa; Chile, Dr. Enrique Cuevas; Colombia, Dr. Roberto Ancizar; France, M. Albert Boudet; United States, Mr. Robert Emmett Jeffery; Uruguay, Dr. Juan Zorrilla de San Martin; the Papal See, Monsignor Vasallo di Torregrosa; Great Britain, Sir James William Ronald Maclear; Portugal, Dom Alberto D'Oliveira; Poland, Sr. Javier Orlawki; Bolivia, Dr. Jose Parravicini; and Germany, Dr. Pablo Gaemich.

President Gondra was born on January 1, 1872, and was educated at the National College, becoming later a professor of that institution and one of the leading educators of his country. He has devoted many years to study and research in political government as well as writing several valuable treatises on the subject. He was minister

to Brazil from 1905 to 1908, Paraguayan representative to the third Pan American Conference in 1906, and minister of foreign relations under two successive Presidents from 1910 to 1918. He held the office of President of his country for a time in 1910. On September 23, 1918, he presented his credentials as Paraguayan minister to the United States, and served in that capacity until his election to the Presidency of his country. During his stay in Washington he familiarized himself with American customs, ideas, and modes of thought, and as President of Paraguay will have the first-hand knowledge of North America which will enable him to bring into even closer friendly relations the United States and his own progressive country.

Before leaving Washington as Paraguayan minister, President Gondra was tendered many entertainments, at which his diplomatic associates and personal friends gathered to do him honor and to wish him success in his new office. Perhaps the most significant of these entertainments from the Pan American point of view was the luncheon given by Acting Secretary of State Davis in honor of the departing minister and President-elect. Many distinguished guests, both foreign and American, attended, and the sentiments expressed were very flattering to Paraguay's new executive, his personality, and ability. President Gondra said upon this occasion that when he entered upon his office one of his chief duties would be to strengthen the ties of friendship between the United States and Paraguay. To this Acting Secretary Davis replied that the departing minister was leaving behind a large group of warm friends in the United States upon whom he could count at all times.

On the eve of President Gondra's departure from New York, he was tendered a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria by the Pan American Society, which was attended by 76 prominent men who gathered to do honor to the Paraguayan scholar and statesman whose modest demeanor and breadth of vision have endeared him to many in government and diplomatic circles in Washington. Dr. John Bassett Moore, president of the society, among other points in his speech, said: "Mr. Gondra is known throughout the American continents for his character, his abilities, and his attainments. He is an American, a great American. Paraguay is fortunate in having selected him as her Chief Executive Magistrate. We wish him the highest success and prosperity in that exalted station."

The new cabinet chosen by President Gondra to aid him in the government of Paraguay is as follows:

Dr. José Guggiari, Minister of the Interior.

Dr. Eusebio Ayala, Minister of Foreign Relations—a man of long legal and diplomatic experience.

Col. Chirije, Minister of War.

Dr. Eligio Ayala, Minister of the Treasury.

Don Rogelio Ibarra, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL, BRAZIL¹

THE State of Rio Grande do Sul, without ostentation, in a quiet, unassuming way, is making very rapid progress in the development of its economic resources. The prosperity of the State as an agricultural, cattle-raising, commercial, and manufacturing center is seen in the statistical figures of its economic expansion. These data show that in 1914 the State exported products valued at 79,319,000 milreis, or approximately \$19,829,750 in terms of United States gold. In 1917 the value of the State's exports rose to 161,739,000 milreis (\$40,434,750), and in 1918 the figures were 165,764,000 milreis (\$41,441,000), showing an increase of more than 4,000,000 milreis, notwithstanding the crisis in transportation by water and by land, which resulted in the accumulation of large quantities of merchandise in producing centers.

Of the 70,000,000 acres of land lying within the boundaries of the State, 45,000,000 acres are occupied by cattle ranges; 6,250,000 by farms; 13,750,000 by forests, part of them being public lands; 4,500,000 by lakes, rivers, cities, towns, etc.; and there are 500,000 acres of unproductive lands. The increasing prosperity observed in farming and cattle raising has caused a great advance in the value of good land.

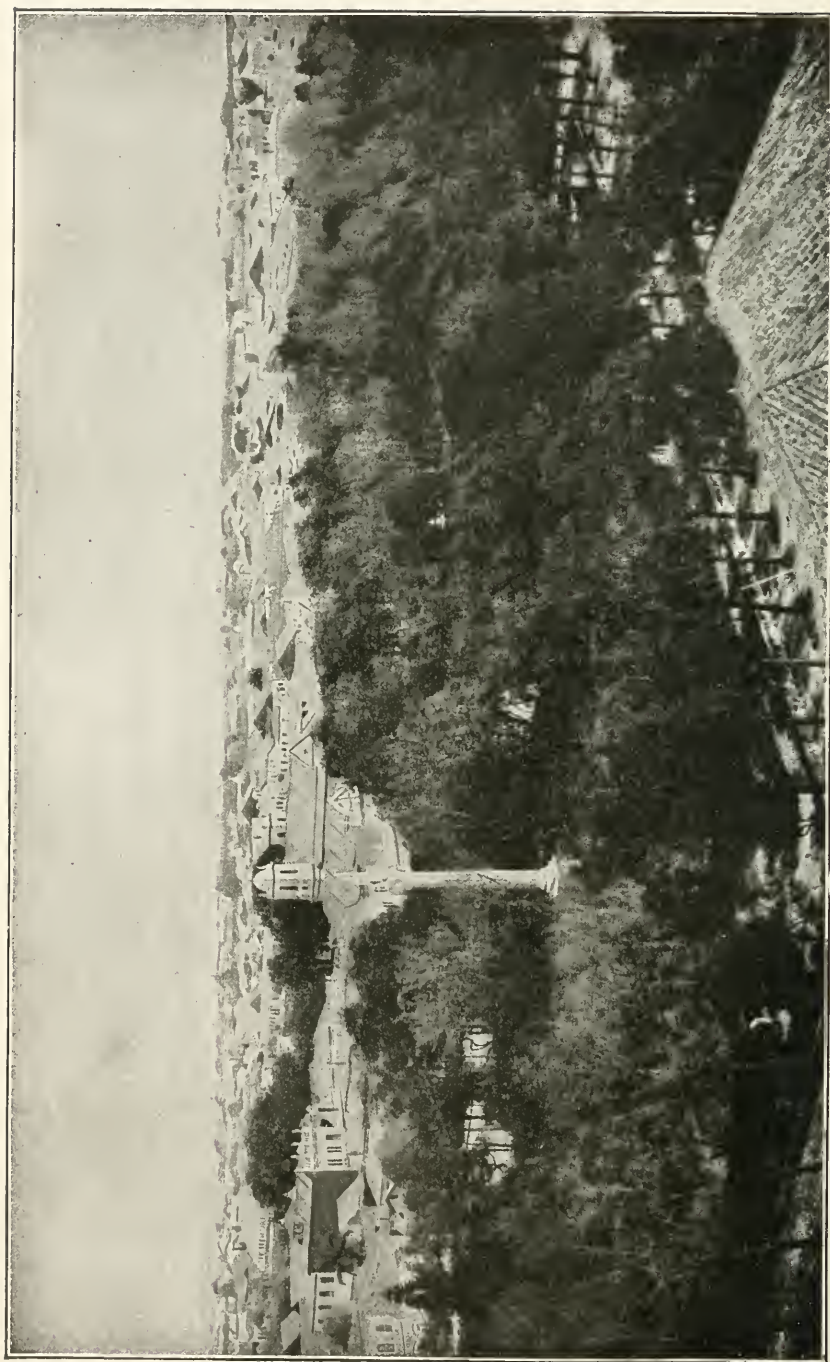
The greater part of the wealth of Rio Grande is represented by its live-stock interests. Its herd of cattle consists of 8,669,000 head, valued at \$210,792,222, and is incontestably the best in the country. There are 1,433,000 horses, valued at \$20,942,750; 359,800 mules, valued at \$9,795,750; 4,723,700 sheep, valued at \$22,237,500; 140,300 goats, valued at \$342,250; and 4,552,000 hogs, valued at \$33,556,250. The total herd of live stock of all kinds consists of 19,879,000 head, valued at \$297,667,000. During the year 1918 the yield of bovine cattle alone, which was 1,949,500 head, reached the value of \$17,058,000. The yield of farms and truck gardens attained 3,627,860 tons, valued at \$157,399,000. This total was made up of corn, valued at \$42,291,000; garden produce, \$15,750,000; herva mate, \$12,825,000; wheat, \$8,800,500; beans, \$6,460,250; manioc, \$8,100,000; sweet potatoes, \$2,250,000; rice, \$8,855,225; pumpkins, \$3,750,000; sugar cane, \$3,987,500; Irish potatoes, \$4,171,000; tobacco, \$1,525,000; wine, \$5,625,000; alfalfa, \$4,950,000;

¹ By Cyro Cordeiro e Faria, in the *Revista de Commercio e Industrias*, São Paulo, Brazil. (Translated.)



VIEW OF THE CITY OF PORTO ALEGRE.

The city of Porto Alegre is the capital of the Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul. The census of 1916 showed the population to be over 170,000 inhabitants. It is a modern city and is making rapid strides for it is the principal industrial center of southern Brazil. The above picture shows the harbor and part



GENERAL VIEW OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

This city is one of the most important in the Brazilian State of the same name and has a brilliant future. Port facilities are being improved and commerce with foreign countries is growing rapidly.

barley, \$292,500; butter beans, \$350,000; rye, \$232,500; oats, \$262,500; peanuts, \$787,500; onions, \$337,500; lentils, \$337,500; garlic, \$220,000; pulse, \$32,500. The cultivation of the above-mentioned crops occupied an area of 4,302,817 acres. The quantity of the yield was 3,227,860 tons.

The enterprising and progressive spirit of the State of Rio Grande do Sul is seen in its cattle-raising industry no less than in its agricultural development. The introduction of pure-bred live stock from Europe continues to be carried on with excellent results, thanks to its excellent pastures and to the care bestowed upon this stock by progressive breeders with a view to the continual improvement of their herds.

The development of packing houses in the State has already made considerable progress, notwithstanding the fact that the introduction of the industry is quite recent. The freezing plants tend naturally to take the place of the *xarquedas* or jerked-beef slaughter-houses, the activities of which are steadily declining in consequence of the greater profits yielded by the employment of modern methods of packing. The production of xarque fell from 137,775,440 pounds in 1917 to 105,662,700 pounds in 1918.

We can not omit to mention the intelligent action taken by the Rio Grande cattle raisers in establishing a freezing plant of their own in order to counteract speculation to lower prices on the part of similar plants located in the State under the control of foreign capital. This native plant is being built with the patriotic aid of the Government of D. Borges de Medeiros, the State having agreed to guarantee the interest on the capital required for the establishment and operation of the plant, which is to begin business shortly under the most favorable auspices.

In addition to the above sources of wealth, Rio Grande do Sul possesses important coal beds, which have already passed the stage of investigation and experiment and are being operated with a degree of success which places them among the valuable industrial assets of the State. This circumstance is of importance as bearing on the economic outlook, for it foreshadows the independence of this Commonwealth in the matter of fuel for the full development of its manufactures.

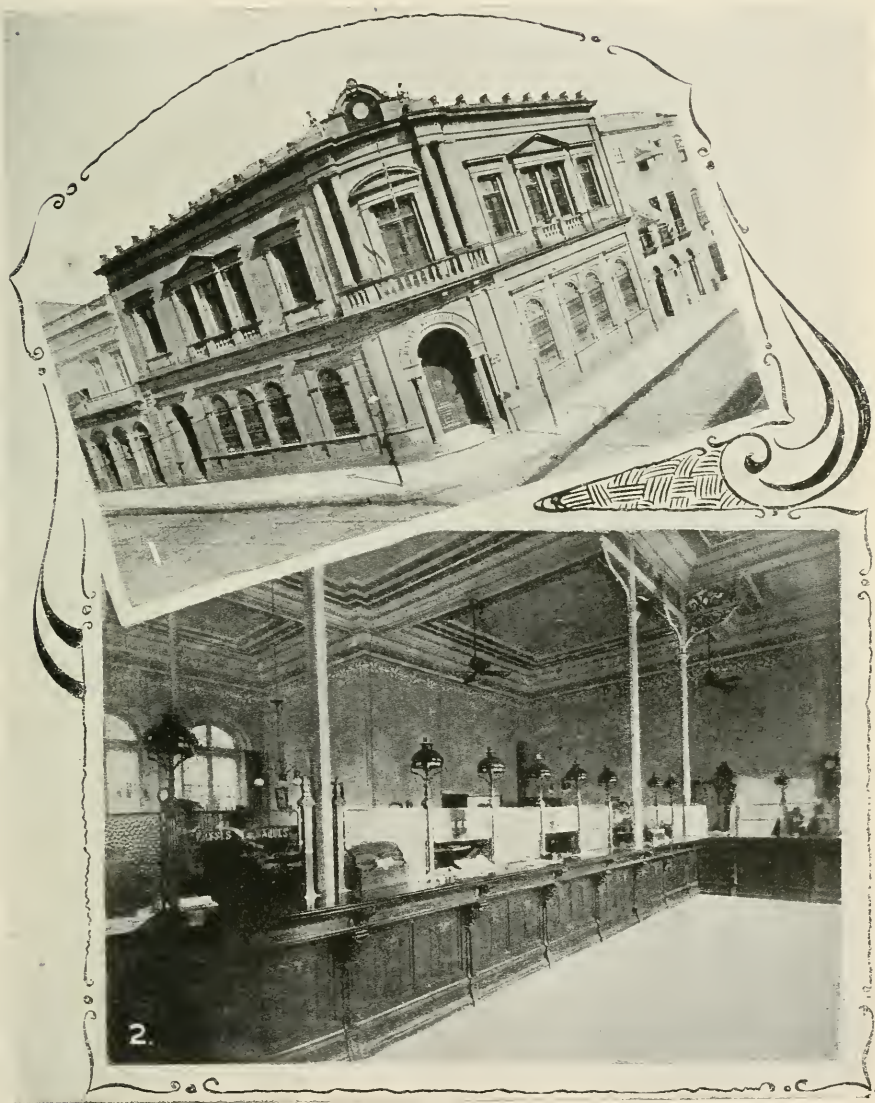
The present yield of the mines in operation may be estimated as follows:

	Output—	
	Per day.	Per annum.
São Jeronymo.....	600	180,000
Butia.....	150	45,000
Jacuihy.....	200	60,000
Candiota and Rio Negro.....	50	15,000
	-----	300,000



GENERAL VIEW OF PORTO ALEGRE.

The capital city of the State of Rio Grande is situated on the banks of the Lagoa dos Patos (Duck Lake, 303 kilometers long and 66 kilometers wide. Porto Alegre is a pretty city with well-organized municipal service.



MAIN OFFICES OF THE BANCO DA PROVINCIA.

The Bank of the Province of Rio Grande do Sul, whose main offices are shown in the above picture, was founded in 1858 and is now the principal banking institution in the State. In 1918 the assets of national banks in the State amounted to 948,607 contos and the assets of foreign banks 59,961 contos, or a total of 1,008,568 contos or \$252,142,000 for banks in the State.

This output varies considerably, however, depending on the demand for the product and on the facilities of transportation. The working of the mines has not yet reached a degree of intensiveness capable of insuring the stability of the companies, which can only be attained when conditions of operation are such as will permit the constant increase of the output and the consequent lowering of the cost of production and preparation. The only one of the enterprises which seems to have attained the desired stability is the São Jeronymo company, which has three shafts in operation. The others have still much to do in the way of increasing the number of their shafts and developong their coal fields.

In any case it appears certain that with a little further effort it will be possible to extract from the beds of Rio Grande do Sul about a million tons of coal, or one-third the quantity required to satisfy the urgent demands of the industries of Brazil.

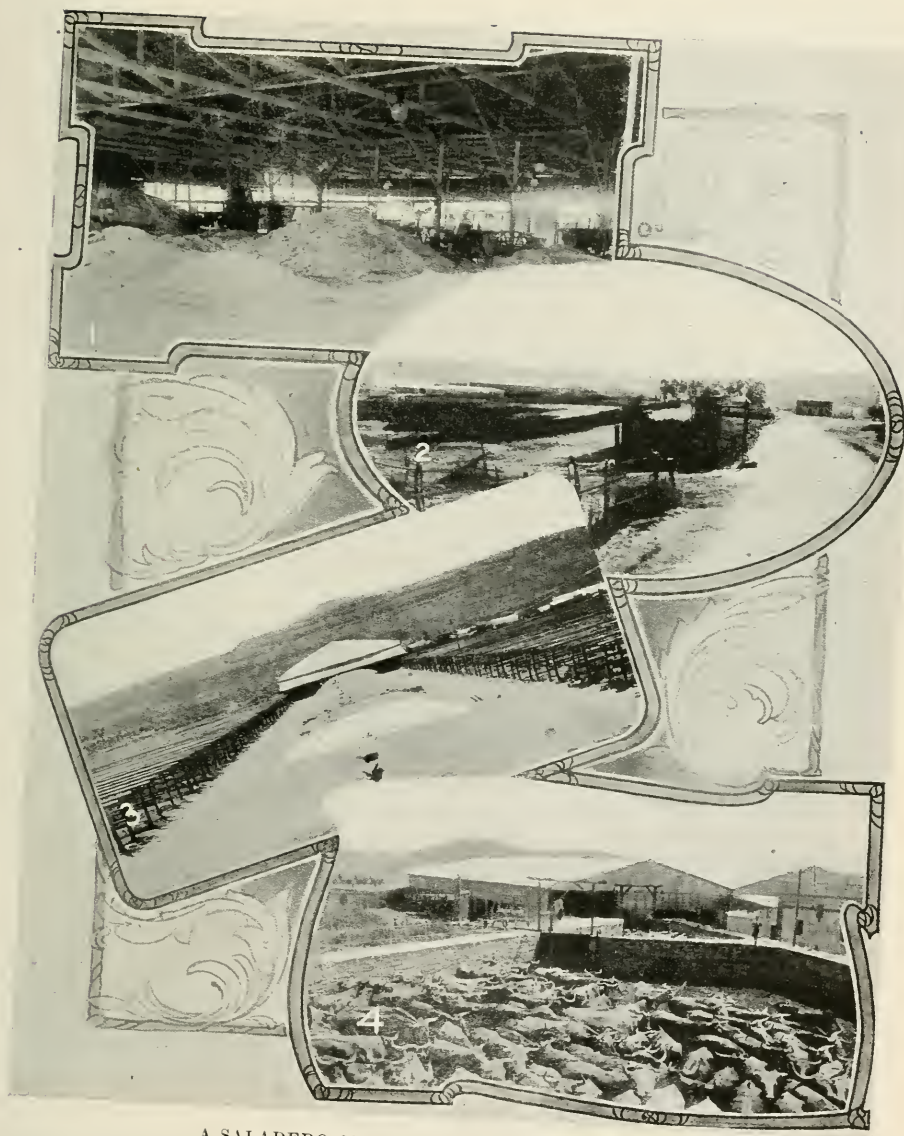
We are not able to state the exact area of the coal fields of Rio Grande, owing to the lack of soundings, but it is possible to estimate roughly that they contain reserves amounting to 800,000,000 tons. Consequently there is room for two or three new mining concerns, particularly in the basin of the Jaguarao, which is very favorably situated for the shipping of coal to the Republic of Uruguay. It is true that, owing to the present abnormal conditions, the existing companies are beginning to fear competition. It is safe to assert, however, that competition will result in technical improvements which can not fail to benefit the industry.

For this reason it is highly gratifying to note the wise action of the State Government in opening up a new coal field to supply the requirement of the municipal and State services.

The slow development of the coal-mining industry is usually attributed to the lack of transportation. But the coal-mining companies, in conjunction with the State Government, are putting forth very strenuous efforts to solve the carrying problem by improving the channels of navigation, thus affording facilities for transportation by water.

It is certain, however, that if, by the adoption of the best methods and devices for the burning of coal, industrials in general can be led to see the advantages of its use, and if, on the other hand, the mining companies will improve their methods of mining and preparing the coal with a view to producing the best fuel at a price low enough to overcome competition, then the necessary facilities of transportation can not fail to be forthcoming, a statement the truth of which becomes the more evident when we reflect that the major part of the expense of transportation consists of the cost of fuel for the locomotives.

Let us glance at what is taking place with regard to the railways. The São Paulo-Rio Grande, which had been consuming 10,000 tons



A SALADERO OF SANT'ANNA DO LIVRAMENTO.

Of the 28,000,000 hectares of land in the State of Rio Grande do Sul 18,000,000 hectares are occupied by stock farms. In 1918 the total number of cattle in the State was calculated at 19,879,000 head of different strains, valued at 1,190,668 contos or \$297,667,000. The picture above shows one of the large "saladeros" or salting plants where jerked beef is prepared. This product, however, here as in other South American countries is yielding to the chilled or frozen meats of the newly established refrigerating plants and packing houses.

per month, has raised its order to 15,000. The São Paulo Railway Co., we are told, is planning to increase its fuel supply by ordering from the Companhia das Minas de Arangua, while the Leopoldina Railway Co. is said to be ordering locomotives to burn our fuel in a pulverized form.

Commercial statistics show that the number of business houses in the State is growing from year to year. The figures for 1918 show that there were in the State 14,717 business houses, with an aggregate capital of 355,208,000 milreis (\$88,802,000) and employing 41,151 workers. The exports of the year amounted to 415,000,000 milreis (\$103,750,000) and the imports to 380,000,000 milreis (\$95,000,000); the value of goods produced reached the sum of 1,030,000,000 milreis (\$257,500,000), of which 650,000,000 milreis were the product of the agricultural and cattle-raising industries and 380,000,000 were derived from the manufacturing industries. There were 12,770 industrial establishments, with an aggregate capital of 155,556,000 milreis, producing an average output valued at 399,718,000 milreis and using an aggregate personnel of 59,556 workers. The energy required to run these various plants represented a total of 43,234 horsepower.

The manufactures of Rio Grande do Sul are highly reputed in our markets, competing very creditably with imported goods of similar character and rivaling them in quality in the generality of cases.

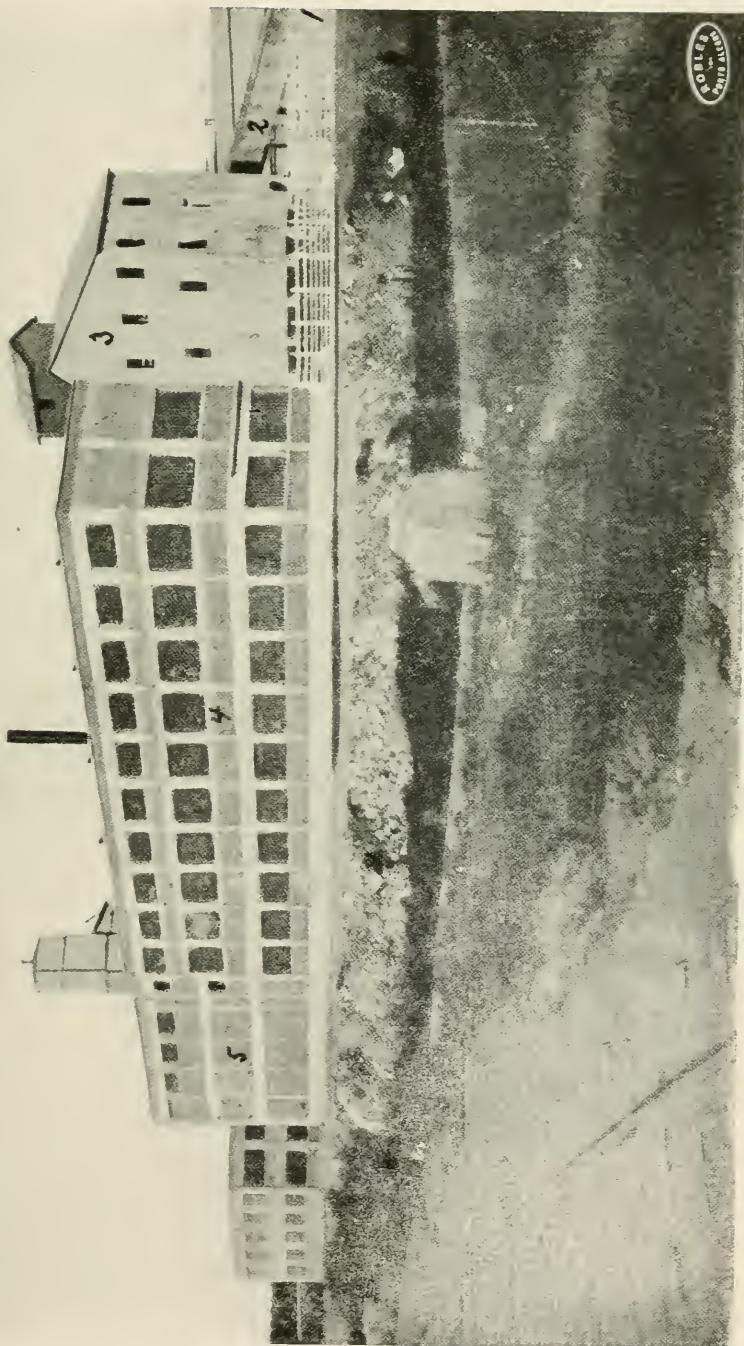
The raising of poultry is very much advanced in Rio Grande. The number is estimated at 9,500,000, valued at 18,000,000 milreis (\$4,500,000), choice breeds being raised in great numbers and with excellent results.

Recapitulating, we have for the public wealth of Rio Grande do Sul in 1918 the total value of 4,962,804,000 milreis (\$1,240,701,000), made up of the following items:

	Milreis.	Dollars.
Live stock	1,322,913,195	330,228,423
Poultry	15,900,000	4,725,000
Commercial wealth	373,789,000	93,447,250
Territorial wealth	1,330,190,305	332,547,576
Industrial wealth	421,573,000	105,393,250
Real estate, etc.	1,495,438,000	373,859,500

Commenting on these figures, Senhor Arthur Caudal, Director of the Bureau of Statistics of Rio Grande do Sul, observes that, allowing for a population of 1,985,500 inhabitants on December 31, 1918, we have a quota of 2:500\$027 (\$625) for each inhabitant of the State.

The State of Rio Grande now grows an immense variety of crops, and for this reason is practically exempt from economical crises resulting from overproduction. Besides this, it is to be observed that the great majority of its productions consist of articles of prime necessity, including food products and clothing, which are always in



A REFRIGERATING PLANT IN BRAZIL.

The refrigerating plant as an industry has come to stay in Brazil. In the State of Rio Grande do Sul there are two of these large packing houses, one the property of Brazilians and the other belonging to Armour & Co., the construction of which cost \$500,000. Swift & Co. is building another one in the same State.

urgent demand in the markets of the world and the consumption of which appears to be practically unlimited. Besides the crops which already rank as staples, new ones are being undertaken with very encouraging prospects. The wheat crop, for instance, produced a yield in 1914 of 37,154 tons, valued at 5,169,000 milreis (\$1,292,250); in 1915, of 55,000 tons, valued at 8,200,000 milreis (\$2,050,000); in 1916, of 84,000 tons, valued at 16,800,000 milreis (\$4,200,000).

The crops of the year 1914 reached a total of 114,500 tons, valued at 28,600,000 milreis (\$7,150,000), and that of last year rose to 140,800 tons, valued at 35,202,000 milreis (\$8,800,500).

In the latter part of 1918 the aggregate length of all the railways in operation in the State was 2,720 kilometers and 49 meters (1,690 miles). The receipts of these lines amounted to 22,184,921 milreis (\$5,546,245) in that year, showing an increase of 4,591,589,000 milreis (\$1,147,897,250) over the year before.

The shipping movement of the State to foreign countries was carried on by 3,193 vessels, representing an aggregate of 959,917 tons. The public revenue collected by the Union, State, and municipalities amounted in 1918 to 81,780,265 milreis (\$20,445,066), of which 32,170,457 milreis (8,042,614) went to the Union, 27,425,142 milreis (\$6,856,285) to the State, and 22,184,666 milreis (\$5,546,166) to the municipalities. Of the 32,170,457 milreis collected by the Union, 9,511,606 milreis (\$2,377,901) consisted of taxes on consumption.

The assets of the native banks operating in the State in 1918 reached the sum of 948,606,554 milreis (\$237,151,638), which shows that in this regard Rio Grande do Sul holds the first rank among the units of the Brazilian Federation, being followed in order by Sao Paulo, with bank assets amounting to 583,546,000 milreis (\$165,886,500); Minas Geraes, with 153,946,000 milreis (\$38,486,500); Pernambuco, with 106,772,000 milreis (\$26,693,000); Para, with 45,115,000 milreis (\$11,278,750); Espirito Santo, with 33,793,000 milreis (\$8,448,250); Bahia, with 16,076,000 milreis (\$4,019,000); Alagoas, with 12,272,000 (\$3,068,000); State of Rio de Janeiro, with 10,393,000 (\$2,598,250); Maranhao, with 6,005,000 milreis (\$1,501,250); Sergipe, with 3,694,000 milreis (\$923,500); Rio Grande do Norte, with 3,306,000 (\$826,500); and Parana, in the thirteenth place, with 2,472,000 milreis (\$618,000).

The assets of the foreign banks in Rio Grande do Sul amounted in 1918 to 59,961,149 milreis (\$149,990,289), which, being added to the assets of the native banks, gives an aggregate of assets for all the banks operating in the State of the very considerable sum of 1,008,567,703 milreis (\$252,141,925).

The above data are a convincing proof of the economic importance to this great State of the intelligence, enterprise, and tenacity of its children.

BUSTS OF SUCRE AND O'HIGGINS IN THE PAN AMERICAN UNION " "

In connection with the gifts to the Pan American Union by the Governments of Bolivia and Chile of the busts of the Marshal of Ayacucho and the founder of the Republic of Chile, respectively, to be placed in the Gallery of Heroes of the Pan American Building in Washington, it is fitting to again recall the virtues of these great patriots, whose history is dear to the hearts of all American peoples.

Antonio José de Sucre, who became the greatest military genius of America, was born at Cumana, Venezuela, February 3, 1795. On his father's side he was descended from a Spanish-Flemish family, and on his mother's from the conquerors of Venezuela. He received his primary education in Caracas. In 1807 he began the study of mathematics for the purpose of preparing for the engineering profession. When the revolution broke out he enlisted in that cause, and from the very beginning his diligence and intelligence surpassed those of his coworkers. He served with distinction under the orders of Francisco de Miranda in 1811 and 1812, participated, as chief of battalion, in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, and as chief of staff of the Eastern Division in the campaigns of 1815 and 1817. From 1818 to 1820 he commanded a division of Bolivar's army, serving the Liberator as his chief of staff. In this capacity he negotiated with Gen. Murillo, chief of the Spanish Army, the armistice and rules for waging war. In the words of Bolivar, "this treaty is worthy of the soul of Gen. Sucre; graciousness, clemency, and a spirit of kindness prompted it; it will live forever as the most beautiful monument of piety connected with the war."

Shortly thereafter he was placed in command of the troops for the liberation of Quito. The campaign which concluded the war in the south of Colombia was directed and commanded in person by Gen. Sucre. In this campaign he showed his talents and military accomplishments. The battle of Pichincha, May 24, 1822, brought out fully his glory, his sagacity, and his bravery.

In April, 1823, he was entrusted with a double military and diplomatic mission to Peru, where he was to command the Colombian reinforcements. On arriving in Lima he was appointed commander in chief, and saved Callao Plaza, which was about to fall in the hands of the enemy. In 1822 and 1823, in representation of the Liberator, he organized the army which was soon to conquer at Ayacucho on December 9, 1824.



ANTONIO JOSE DE SUCRE.

Reproduced from the bust of this American patriot which was presented by the Bolivian Government and now stands in the Gallery of Heroes of the Pan American Union Building, Washington, D. C.

Upper Peru having thus been liberated, the Republic of Bolivia was formed, and by the unanimous and enthusiastic vote of the people Sucre was elected president for life as a worthy successor to the great Bolívar. Petty quarrels and mean passions then tried to undo the great work of Sucre, and notwithstanding his repeated efforts to establish a good government in the country and to strengthen the bonds of peace by the enactment of wise laws and the rendering of just decisions, he was unable to continue at the head of the Government, inasmuch as vile and low ambitions put great stumbling blocks in his way. In a military mutiny at Chuquisiaca he received a bullet wound in his right arm, and on May 4, 1828, renounced the presidency and returned to his country. The last words he uttered in Bolivia, contained in his celebrated message delivered at the extra session of Congress in 1828, were as follows: "I will further ask another reward from the nation and those who govern it—not to destroy the work created by me; to preserve, in the midst of all dangers, Bolivian independence; and to prefer every misfortune, and even the death of her sons, rather than the loss of the sovereignty of the Republic proclaimed by the people and obtained in compensation for their generous services in the revolution."

On his way from Bogotá to Quito, whither he was going to receive the presidency of Ecuador, he was attacked and treacherously murdered by his enemies in a lonely place on the mountain of Barruecos on June 4, 1830.

Sucre was of a variable disposition, sensitive in the extreme, but governed by a sense of judgment which enabled him to rightly gage his own acts and those of others. His conception of himself was that of one who desires to attain an impossible perfection. What he did he pronounced good, but thought that it might have been better. Still he did not permit the slightest censure of his acts. He loved glory above all things, and was gentlemanly in the extreme. Bolívar wrote of him that "he was the soul of the army in which he served. He was systematic in everything; he directed everything but with a modesty and a grace which beautified all that he did. In the midst of passions, which are necessarily born of war and revolution, Gen. Sucre played frequently the rôle of mediator, adviser, and guide, without losing sight of the good cause and the right goal. He was the chastizer of disorder, and, at the same time, the friend of all."

Bernardo O'Higgins was born in Chillan, at that time the intellectual and ecclesiastical capital of Chile, on August 30, 1778. His parents were Ambrosio O'Higgins, an aged Irishman who served Spain as viceroy of Peru and who became estranged from his son because of the latter's ideas of liberty inculcated into his young mind in England by Miranda. His mother was Isabel Riquelme,



BERNARDO O'HIGGINS.

A reproduction from the bust which now stands in the Gallery of Heroes of the Pan American Union Building, Washington, D. C., the gift of the Government of Chile

an aristocratic young Chilean society woman and descended from the conquerors. The youth of Bernardo O'Higgins was beset with many misfortunes, especially during his stay in England, where he was sent to study, and in Spain, where he arrived shipwrecked, in great distress, and sick with the black plague. After undergoing numerous trials he returned to his country in 1808, despising slavery and imbued with the example and ideas of Miranda. A few years later, in cooperation with Juan Martínez de Rosas, a man of profound learning, but lacking in courage and incapable of carrying out dangerous undertakings, he began the revolution of September 18, 1810. From that time, until October 29, 1818, when the *Maria Isabel* struck her colors in Talcahuano and received the name of O'Higgins—a day which marks the end of Spanish rule in the waters of the Pacific Ocean in the Western Hemisphere—O'Higgins grew in character, prestige, and power, fighting battle after battle, not always victorious, but surer and surer of the accomplishment of his aims.

The difficulties which he had to overcome would make a long story. Disagreements, weakness, and perhaps the treason of his own companions, made his work almost impossible. He succeeded, however, in liberating Chile and in establishing a foundation upon which to build the destinies of his people, until he fell from power on January 7, 1823. He then went aboard the British sloop of war *Fly*, and proceeded to his ranch "Montalvan," in the Canete Valley of Peru, where he lived with his mother and sister Rosa. He soon tired of the ranch, went to Lima and offered his services to Bolivar. The Liberator thanked him profusely for this noble act, expressing at the same time his regrets that he had no command at his disposal worthy of so distinguished a person. He conferred upon him, however, the title of Great Marshal of Peru. This was the closing scene in the public life of O'Higgins. During the latter part of 1842 he was called to his country by Gen. Bulnes, President of Chile, but was compelled to postpone his return because of an affection of the heart from which he had suffered for some time. He fell seriously ill and died in Lima on October 24, 1842.

O'Higgins had the honor of conceiving the idea of establishing a navy for the destruction of Spanish maritime power—a plan which he confided to the justly famous English admiral, Lord Cochrane, whose wonderful successes made possible the triumph of the great military operations of San Martín. Prudent in originating his undertakings and daring in their execution, he had much of the Greek Ulysses in his character. Like the hero of Homer, O'Higgins had faith in the sea. How rejoiced he would now be if he could see the greatness of the naval power of his Republic.

To better understand the character of Sucre and of O'Higgins, we must particularly not forget to consider their youth. They grew to

manhood, the former in an atmosphere of alarming events, after the manner that Horace wished that the young patricians of Rome might be educated, and the latter through bitter trials, poverty, injustice, and far from his home. It was thus that God wished to test and strengthen them. Split wood burns best. To feed the divine hearth of liberty the heavy blade of a thousand misfortunes made kindling of the hearts of these men.

INTERNATIONAL PRO- TECTION FOR AMERICAN TRADE-MARKS¹ :: :: ::

ON THE evening of June 4, 1919, having been given the honor of speaking before the "Second Pan American Commercial Conference," held in Washington in the magnificent assembly room of the Pan American Building, I stated that only a few details were needed before beginning the work of the International Bureau for the Protection of Trade-marks to be established at Habana, in accordance with the Convention of Buenos Aires of the 20th of August of 1910.

Since then one year has passed, and we are able to state, through the Bulletin of the Pan American Union, that now the bureau at Habana is established and is operating with regularity.

Before explaining a little of the development of this bureau, permit me to call attention to a rare coincidence, which is that to-day the "material" Director of the Pan American Union is the "spiritual" director of the work developed in Habana, because the present Director General, Dr. Leo S. Rowe, has permanently stamped it with the seal of his persevering optimism, since the first steps were taken to establish this bureau, as a result of the decree of the President of Cuba, General Mario G. Menocal, on December 6, 1917.

This article might well have been prepared by another of the devoted coworkers that we have had in the work done, or in other words, by Dr. Constantine E. McGuire; but I really believe that it would be very inconsiderate to add to the already vast duties of my untiring adviser the work of preparing this new article, in which I shall attempt to explain how simple it is for the merchants and manufacturers to obtain protection for their trade-marks in the

¹By Dr. Maxio Diaz Irizar, Director of the Bureau of the American International Union for the Protection of Commercial and Industrial Trade-marks.

different American Republics which have ratified the Convention of Bueno Aires.

We again insist on this point, for letters are continually being received at the Habana bureau, asking for information as to the way or manner of securing international protection, which shows that either the writers have not read the Bulletin published by this bureau or that they have not understood the articles of the convention and of the regulations for its application.

The first requisite to be filled by any merchant or manufacturer who wishes to secure protection for his trade-mark in the American Republics is *to have his trade-mark registered in his own country*; because if his trade-mark is not registered in his own country he can not avail himself of the benefits of the convention, according to that which is indicated in Article II of the same.

With this as a basis then, anyone who wishes to obtain protection for his trade-mark in the 15 American Republics which up to the present time have ratified the Convention of Buenos Aires, has only to do the following:

Present a petition, personally or by means of the attorney or agent who has charge of his trade-mark, to the office in his country which has charge of the registration of trade-marks, asking that the protection of his trade-mark be extended to the rest of the American nations which up to the present have ratified the Convention of Buenos Aires of the 20th of August, 1910.

With this petition, he should also present an electrotype reproducing "exactly" the facsimile of his registered trade-mark, taking care that this electrotype be the exact reproduction of all the details that his trade-mark may have; because the merchant or manufacturer should remember that this electrotype is the one that is sent to the bureau at Habana and is used to make the official copies, which in turn are sent to the other Governments for protection—so that, if there are any differences between the details of the trade-mark registered in the country of origin and the electrotype sent, this in the future may be a cause which will take away the efficacy or legal value of his trade-mark in the other countries of the Union, especially in those in which, like Cuba, all rights to a trade-mark are lost when the same is changed, entirely or in part, without due authorization.

For that reason, we do not tire of repeating that the electrotype of the trade-mark which is sent to the bureau at Habana should be an exact reproduction of the design or drawing which is registered as a trade-mark in the office of the country of origin, and that when the trade-mark is used care be taken that it be the perfect reproduction of that which is registered.

The electrotype which is presented with the petition for international registration should not be larger than 10 centimeters in length or in breadth.

With this electrotype there should also be presented to the office of the country of origin in which the merchant or manufacturer has his trade-mark registered a postal money order for the amount of fifty dollars (\$50), to the order of the "Director of the International Trade-mark Bureau," and payable at the post office of Habana, Cuba.

Then, after the electrotype and the postal money order have been attended to, the merchant or his agent has indeed very little left to do, for the International Bureau at Habana has sent to each trade-mark office in each one of the Republics that have ratified the convention some printed models, in which there only remains to fill in the blank spaces, with the following details which will be found on record in the offices:

1. Name of the owner of the trade-mark.
2. His address.
3. Date on which his trade-mark was registered in the country of origin.
4. Its corresponding number on the files of the office of that country.
5. Date on which the trade-mark expires.
6. Statement of the products or merchandise to which the trade-mark applies. (This statement may be made in Spanish and in English in order to avoid errors in the translations.)

Reproductions of the electrotype are also attached to these printed models in order that the bureau at Habana may compare and see that the electrotype sent is exactly the same as the reproduction in the printed model, and that all this is in accordance with what is registered in the country of origin, and as a result of this verification be able to notify the Republics that up to the present time have ratified the convention.

As soon as the International Bureau at Habana receives the previously mentioned antecedents, it proceeds to make note of them in a special register, giving to the trade-mark its corresponding number. Immediately after making this entry, all the data are sent to the printer to make the reproductions which are afterwards sent to the other nations which have ratified the convention.

Among these nations are included not only those of the northern group, to which this bureau at Habana belongs, but also those of the southern group which up to the present have ratified the convention and until the bureau at Rio de Janeiro begins to operate.

So that a trade-mark sent by the Patent Office at Washington, for example, will be reproduced and sent to the following nations of the northern group: Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and the Dominican Republic, and also it will be

sent to the following nations of the southern group: Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Peru.

The International Bureau at Habana also keeps on file the copies that in the future will be sent to Mexico and Salvador, which are the only two Republics in the northern group that have not yet ratified, and it also keeps the copies which will be sent to Argentina, Chile, Colombia, and Venezuela, which are the four Republics in the southern group that have not yet ratified.

Thus everything is prepared, so that automatically and *without further expense or trouble to the owner of the trade-mark*, as the Republics mentioned ratify the convention, they will receive all of the data in regard to the trade-marks which have already been internationally registered in this bureau.

If, in the meanwhile, the bureau at Rio de Janeiro is opened, then the bureau at Habana will send it directly all the antecedents of the trade-marks which it may have registered, and then this bureau of the southern group will attend to the procedure in the Republics of its own group.

So that the merchant or manufacturer who to-day applies for the international American protection for a trade-mark should understand that he will gradually receive this protection, not only in the Republics of the northern group which have already ratified the convention, but also in the Republics of the southern group which have also ratified the convention, and that furthermore as the remaining nations ratify his trade-mark will receive protection in each one without further cost or effort.

Like every new enterprise, the convention of Buenos Aires has its adherents and those who might be called its enemies, who attempt to create doubt in the minds of the merchants and manufacturers as to the effectiveness of the convention.

A recent resolution of the civil court of the south district of Habana has demonstrated in a practical manner the legal effectiveness of the convention, for at the petition of the representative of the "Fulper Pottery Company," the trade-mark, which had been applied for and obtained in Cuba called "Further," was annulled, the judge basing his decision mainly on the precepts of the convention of Buenos Aires. Therefore, to those who doubted the effectiveness of the convention before the courts of justice, we may now say that already the Cuban courts of justice have applied the convention, and have upheld the trade-mark rights which have been legitimately acquired under its protection.

The number of owners of trade-marks who, realizing the advantages offered by the establishment of the International Bureau, solicit protection for their trade-marks in all of the American Republics by means of the bureau mentioned, is progressively increasing.

Up to the present time, 247 trade-marks have been registered and three albums have been published, in which may be found all of the details concerning those trade-marks.

The bureau has also published a bulletin which contains, among other things, the Articles of the Convention of Buenos Aires, and of the regulations for the operation of the bureau at Habana, as well as an article in English by Dr. Constantine E. McGuire, explaining everything concerning this bureau. Copies of this bulletin are sent free to persons interested in these particulars on application to the bureau at Habana or to the Pan American Union in Washington, D. C.

Before closing, I take this opportunity to make known that recently there have been received two very interesting communications—the first one written by E. E. and M. P. Salvador Sol, of the Legation of Salvador in Washington, who honors us with the report that the minister of foreign relations of San Salvador, Dr. Don Juan Francisco Paredes, informs him that he has handed to the minister of commerce all of the antecedents, in order that the Government may decide in respect to ratifying the convention of Buenos Aires of the 20th of August, 1910.

The other is written by Dr. William A. Sherwell, consulting lawyer of the Inter-American High Commission, who has just returned from a trip to Caracas, Venezuela, and brings the agreeable news that during the next legislative period said Republic will very likely ratify the convention of Buenos Aires.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CON- FERENCE

UNDER the auspices of the Governments of the United States and of Mexico the five Central American Republics—Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua—held an international conference from November 14 to December 20, 1907, in Washington. The conference resulted in the making of various agreements by the countries mentioned, tending to strengthen bonds and friendly relations between them. The Central American peoples have obtained great benefit from the peaceful relations of their Governments, due to the observance of the treaties made in Washington, but they now wish to introduce certain changes and new features better adapted to present conditions. Conse-

quently, on June 24, 1920, the chancery of foreign relations of the Republic of Salvador sent a circular telegram to the ministers of foreign relations of the other Central American Republics expressing the belief that the time had come to hold another Central American conference. Two delegates were asked from each Central American country to review the treaties made in Washington for the purpose of corrections, amplification, and annulment. The telegram stated that the conference would probably take up the following questions of prime importance to the Central American countries:

1. The unification of their constitutions and codes of law.
2. The adoption of uniform secondary and professional education.
3. The equalization of customs duties on the frontiers and seaboard, and free trade among the covenanting nations for Central American products.
4. The equalization of moneys, weights, and measures.
5. The adoption of one national shield and one national flag.
6. Extradition, and ready and simple means for carrying it into effect.

The Salvadorean minister of foreign relations summed up the purpose of the second meeting of the conference in the following words:

These and other matters pertinent to the congress will form the foundation for the union of these kindred peoples. Laws for cooperation and solidarity in administrative and economic matters will be issued by all the countries simultaneously, and the political union will then be but the necessary and indispensable end of that very worthy work.

The several Governments, having accepted the invitation in principle, are now considering the definite program of the conference. The need of considering this important matter sufficiently and deciding it harmoniously and satisfactorily has been the cause for not opening the Congress on September 15, the date when the five Central American Republics celebrated their independence together.

As the present number of the BULLETIN goes to press notice has been received that the Governments of Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras have agreed to give the international Central American office charge of formulating the program and setting the time and place of the meeting. The BULLETIN will give account of the conference and its deliberations as the matter progresses.



RECENT ARGENTINE EXPORT STATISTICS

THE following statement of the chief Argentine exports for the year 1919, and the first six months of 1920, by quantities and countries of destination, has been compiled from tables furnished by the National Statistical Office and published in the Review of the River Plate.

In addition are given the totals of the trade for five years, 1914 to 1918.

	1919, Jan. to Dec.	1920, Jan. to June.
Wheat (metric tons):		
United Kingdom.....	323,063	1,181,008
France.....	217,928	619,869
Belgium.....		377,283
Netherlands.....	372,779	279,129
Spain.....	247,729	252,326
Brazil.....	290,924	182,115
Sweden and Norway.....	147,972	158,071
Italy.....	137,802	69,422
Germany.....		57,205
United States.....	2,520	22,134
Denmark.....	37,145	16,591
On orders.....	1,053,909	821,332
Other countries.....	426,488	161,230
Total.....	3,258,259	4,198,685
1918.....	2,929,419	
1917.....	897,622	
1916.....	2,273,206	
1915.....	2,448,724	
1914.....	957,761	
Maize (tons):		
United Kingdom.....	526,150	633,846
France.....	204,302	156,637
United States.....	265,642	114,242
Netherlands.....	161,329	113,049
Belgium.....		100,894
Denmark.....	147,139	95,427
Sweden and Norway.....	167,920	91,192
Spain.....	83,838	40,444
Italy.....	39,357	8,054
On orders.....	489,993	470,101
Other countries.....	289,051	92,824
Total.....	2,374,721	1,917,710
1918.....	647,657	
1917.....	826,115	
1916.....	2,864,209	
1915.....	4,349,951	
1914.....	3,512,062	
Linseed (tons):		
United States.....	373,039	356,363
United Kingdom.....	135,278	105,184
Sweden and Norway.....	27,078	30,413
Denmark.....	22,879	18,518
Belgium.....		13,976
Netherlands.....	74,894	11,489
France.....	30,148	19,187
Italy.....		9,061
Germany.....		8,001
On orders.....	118,241	18,555
Other countries.....	58,615	1,121
Total.....	840,272	582,868
1918.....	391,053	
1917.....	140,168	
1916.....	638,654	
1915.....	1,001,542	
1914.....	861,580	

	1919, Jan. to Dec.	1920, Jan. to June.
Oats (tons):		
United Kingdom.....	94,698	72,983
France.....	46,493	34,660
Belgium.....	.....	24,638
United States.....	.....	4,585
Italy.....	8,821	3,840
Sweden and Norway.....	20,634	.....
Netherlands.....	7,992	900
On orders.....	124,716	65,747
Other countries.....	27,986	2,751
Total.....	331,350	210,104
1918.....	538,536	.....
1917.....	270,761	.....
1916.....	784,734	.....
1915.....	591,212	.....
1914.....	360,019	.....
Barley (tons):		
Belgium.....	.....	15,555
United Kingdom.....	9,176	8,208
Netherlands.....	100	1,739
Brazil.....	1,884	850
France.....	2,019	92
Spain.....	1,324	.....
Italy.....	2,284	.....
On orders.....	12,496	4,159
Other countries.....	3,765	2,365
Total.....	33,148	32,967
1918.....	5,823	.....
1917.....	11,450	.....
1916.....	53,032	.....
1915.....	75,946	.....
1914.....	20,533	.....
Flour (tons):		
Brazil.....	151,239	33,980
Sweden and Norway.....	40,825	23,340
Denmark.....	4,008	7,124
United Kingdom.....	4,651	7,067
Belgium.....	.....	4,640
Italy.....	6	4,391
Netherlands.....	13,405	4,128
Spain.....	3,100	2,996
Germany.....	.....	2,135
France.....	675	926
United States.....	.....	666
On orders.....	34,814	17,790
Other countries.....	24,908	53,723
Total.....	276,269	162,906
1918.....	130,860	.....
1917.....	95,232	.....
1916.....	123,799	.....
1915.....	107,525	.....
1914.....	62,478	.....
Quebracho logs (tons):		
United Kingdom.....	3,360	24,823
Italy.....	6,925	6,956
Germany.....	.....	2,500
Sweden and Norway.....	1,687	2,297
Belgium.....	.....	1,879
United States.....	38,760	.....
Other countries.....	532	75
Total.....	51,264	38,530
1918.....	8,046	.....
1917.....	108,945	.....
1916.....	101,711	.....
1915.....	178,643	.....
1914.....	276,127	.....
Quebracho extract (tons):		
United States.....	52,065	22,042
United Kingdom.....	38,451	12,553
France.....	19,959	12,453
Italy.....	12,844	9,043
Belgium.....	.....	4,396
Germany.....	.....	3,502
Sweden and Norway.....	11,771	1,243
Denmark.....	7,430	550
Netherlands.....	4,541	512
Spain.....	4,832	494
Brazil.....	1,566	285
Other countries.....	19,129	2,674
Total.....	172,588	69,747
1918.....	124,710	.....
1917.....	100,904	.....
1916.....	120,010	.....
1915.....	111,583	.....
1914.....	88,813	.....

	1919, Jan. to Dec.	1920, Jan. to June.
Butter (tons):		
United Kingdom.....	10,533	4,878
United States.....	1	1,171
France.....	2,669	1,112
Italy.....	587	637
Belgium.....		393
Sweden and Norway.....	394	241
Germany.....		41
Spain.....	141	17
On orders.....	57	
Other countries.....	718	120
Total.....	15,250	8,610
1918.....	14,894	
1917.....	9,379	
1916.....	5,419	
1915.....	4,730	
1914.....	3,121	
Hay, alfalfa, and other (tons):		
Brazil.....	4,945	6,643
United States.....		41
Total.....	4,945	6,684
1918.....	1,251	
1917.....	5,875	
1916.....	14,889	
1915.....	15,743	
1914.....	20,563	
Calfskins (number):		
United States.....	353,394	167,901
Germany.....		6,005
France.....	1,607	5,000
Netherlands.....	2,830	2,000
Spain.....	19,720	1,043
United Kingdom.....	2,007	
Other countries.....	6,476	
Total.....	386,034	181,949
1918.....	96,821	
1917.....	(1)	
1916.....	(1)	
1915.....	(1)	
1914.....	(1)	
Dry oxides (number):		
United States.....	314,399	392,925
Spain.....	274,954	73,171
United Kingdom.....	90,219	80,317
Belgium.....		28,440
Sweden and Norway.....	24,700	18,619
Italy.....	63,261	14,800
Netherlands.....	61,633	12,048
France.....	46,826	11,965
Germany.....		10,900
Denmark.....	1,064	6,000
Other countries.....	109,946	2,967
Total.....	1,587,002	652,152
1918.....	1,297,544	
1917.....	1,904,804	
1916.....	2,360,295	
1915.....	2,941,050	
1914.....	1,656,258	
alt ox nides (number):		
United States.....	2,235,554	851,688
Sweden and Norway.....	288,216	100,394
United Kingdom.....	562,824	100,095
Belgium.....		28,572
France.....	77,633	21,347
Germany.....		5,724
Denmark.....	62,690	3,305
Netherlands.....	53,104	2,377
Spain.....		1,272
Italy.....	5,000	118
Other countries.....	102,719	38
Total.....	3,387,740	1,114,930
1918.....	3,162,204	
1917.....	3,109,026	
1916.....	3,279,117	
1915.....	2,844,200	
1914.....	2,226,022	

1 Not available.

		1919, Jan. to Dec.	1926, Jan. to June.
Horsehides (number):			
United States.....		481,732	88,038
Germany.....			22,253
Netherlands.....		19,511	8,800
Spain.....		2,000	2,161
Italy.....			1,200
Sweden and Norway.....		200	200
United Kingdom.....		6,009	
Other countries.....		22,600	
Total.....		532,052	122,652
1918.....	40,237		
1917.....	172,269		
1916.....	76,023		
1915.....	83,801		
1914.....	58,475		
Sheepskins (tons):			
France.....		9,540	4,229
United States.....		6,397	2,142
United Kingdom.....		17	812
Germany.....			218
Italy.....		163	131
Netherlands.....		671	54
Sweden and Norway.....		42	76
Brazil.....		129	33
Other countries.....		58	7
Total.....		17,017	7,702
1918.....	6,477		
1917.....	14,026		
1916.....	13,923		
1915.....	17,907		
1914.....	11,811		
Goatskins (tons):			
United States.....		1,871	479
France.....		197	102
Belgium.....			7
Germany.....			2
Italy.....		46	
Spain.....		41	
Other countries.....		25	
Total.....		2,180	590
1918.....	1,016		
1917.....	1,427		
1916.....	3,298		
1915.....	2,720		
1914.....	1,255		
Wool (tons):			
United States.....		51,625	16,428
France.....		37,802	12,559
United Kingdom.....		15,549	9,168
Belgium.....			6,817
Germany.....			3,145
Italy.....		8,810	3,066
Netherlands.....		8,040	2,427
Denmark.....		2,453	428
Sweden and Norway.....		3,319	252
Spain.....		1,010	110
Other countries.....		18,056	223
Total.....		146,661	54,623
1918.....	115,949		
1917.....	134,895		
1916.....	132,037		
1915.....	135,656		
1914.....	123,069		
Hair (tons):			
United States.....		786	808
United Kingdom.....		544	469
Belgium.....			138
Italy.....		284	79
Netherlands.....		38	44
Sweden and Norway.....		127	22
France.....		124	10
Other countries.....		151	21
Total.....		2,054	1,591

		1919, Jan. to Dec.	1920, Jan. to June.
Hair (tons)—Continued.			
1918.....	1,570		
1917.....	2,050		
1916.....	2,573		
1915.....	2,684		
1914.....	1,700		
Tallow (tons):			
United Kingdom.....		11,758	3,153
United States.....		1,790	839
Belgium.....			1,481
Netherlands.....		3,848	776
France.....		4,811	507
Denmark.....		1,241	455
Germany.....			452
Italy.....		3,328	251
Brazil.....		52	163
Sweden and Norway.....		1,872	140
On orders.....		653	
Other countries.....		6,422	266
Total.....		35,775	8,483
1918.....	45,995		
1917.....	39,366		
1916.....	20,482		
1915.....	29,144		
1914.....	36,360		
Frozen beef (quarters):			
United Kingdom.....		2,492,375	1,429,262
France.....		1,881,244	498,901
Belgium.....			148,723
United States.....			67,054
Italy.....		277,814	13,971
Netherlands.....		8,126	3,700
Sweden and Norway.....		20,887	1,784
On orders.....		280,317	296,406
Other countries.....		69,843	13,093
Total.....		5,033,596	2,463,894
1918.....	6,194,674		
1917.....	4,426,726		
1916.....	4,811,305		
1915.....	3,216,747		
1914.....	1,182,476		
Chilled beef (quarters):			
United Kingdom.....		74,598	91,768
United States.....			1,415
On orders.....			8,378
Total.....		74,598	101,561
1918.....	23,553		
1917.....	619,912		
1916.....	814,889		
1915.....	1,113,333		
1914.....	3,215,531		
Frozen mutton (carcasses):			
United Kingdom.....		1,120,143	388,044
France.....		258,974	34,786
United States.....		19,636	26,735
On orders.....		27,013	65,040
Other countries.....		79	
Total.....		1,425,845	514,605
1918.....	1,238,047		
1917.....	969,581		
1916.....	1,497,418		
1915.....	1,175,730		
1914.....	1,602,348		
Frozen lamb (carcasses):			
United Kingdom.....		197,584	81,548
United States.....		14,416	45,424
France.....		5,635	
On orders.....		697	76,219
Total.....		218,332	1,208,191
1918.....	231,358		
1917.....	450,186		
1916.....	637,196		
1915.....	488,879		
1914.....	734,794		

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA.

During the first five months of the present year the exports of MEAT from the Argentine Republic consisted of 3,245,476 quarters of frozen beef and 6,728 quarters of chilled beef.

The total value of PAPER AND CARDBOARD imports for 1919 was 3,000,000 gold pesos. Of these imports 43,360,000 kilos were news print paper, 9,337,000 kilos book paper, 4,010,000 kilos writing paper, 1,975,000 kilos wrapping paper, and 7,610,000 kilos of cardboard.

The PRODUCTION OF SUGAR in the Province of Tucuman during the first half of 1920 amounted to 37,000 tons, as compared with 38,000 tons during the same period of the previous year. The output of that Province for the present year is estimated at 200,000 tons.

A Dutch company has established a new line of steamers between Rotterdam and the ports of Buenos Aires and Rosario.

The Buenos Aires-Pacific RAILWAY has decided to build a new line between Stroeder and Patagones, a distance of 78 kilometers. The estimated cost is 700,000 pounds sterling.

During the first five months of the present year the foreign capital invested in INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES in Argentina amounted to 300,000,000 pesos.

The Navigation and Bridge Bureau has ordered the DREDGING of the port of Bajada Grande, Province of Parana, as well as the construction of defense works for the protection of the port of Parana.

The AGRARIAN FEDERATION CONGRESS, which met in Rosario on June 27 last, discussed federal cooperative agriculture and rules and regulations, the pact of the federation, local organizations, and granaries.

The municipal council of Buenos Aires has passed a resolution requiring the placing of Spanish labels on food imports stating the name of the product, the quantity, metric measurement, name of the Argentine importer, and the ingredients but not the percentages of same.

The FIRST NATIONAL CONGRESS OF ABORIGINES met in the hall of La Prensa in Buenos Aires on June 9 last. Among the questions discussed were grazing rights, the aborigines and the public lands, public instruction in the Territories, improvement of stock, exploitation of the mines of the cordillera, means of communication, extension of the southern railways, etc.

The Government has approved the by-laws of the London and Scottish Assurance Corporation (Ltd.), a concern which is capitalized at £1,000,000.

The Argentine Industrial LUMBER CO., with a capital of 250,000 pesos, was organized on May 31 last.

A new TRANSPORT SHIP for the Argentine fleet was recently constructed in the shops of the military zone. The vessel has a displacement of 4,800 tons and a speed of 14 miles an hour.

Carlos Volpi, manager of the irrigation bureau of the department of public works of the Argentine Government, is studying irrigation in the United States, as well as the irrigation laws of the United States, with a view to utilizing same in the Argentine Republic.

A national CLOTH AND LACE EXPOSITION was held in Buenos Aires in July last.

According to newspaper reports, a cheap SUBSTITUTE FOR PETROLEUM made from the juice of the sugar cane has been discovered in Tucuman. The substance is a mixture of alcohol, sulphuric ether, and trimethylene.

BOLIVIA.

A Presidential decree of June 28 provides that the Province of Frias, of the Department of Potosi, may form a NEW MINING DISTRICT within its limits, the director general of the technical corps of mines to define the mining districts of which the Province is composed. The same decree declares all mineral substances of this Province to be Government property and it is forbidden to grant new mining concessions from the date of the decree. This ruling does not affect claims already granted.

The Light & Power Co. will undertake the following PUBLIC WORKS IN COCHABAMBA: The rebuilding of the Quillacello Railroad bridge over the Bocha River; renewing the rails along the railroad from Cochabamba to Vinto and the widening and ballasting of the roadbed; the reconstruction of the bridges and changing the ties of this line; the installation of an electric transformer for an alternating current of 220 volts and for a continuous current of 600 volts to improve the service of the Cochabamba-Vinto Railroad and the city tram lines; the replacement of posts on the electric transmission line by iron poles from the power plant at Incachaca; refencing and leveling of 60 kilometers of the Arani Railroad, preparing it for electrification, modifying the curves and lessening the grades in the Angostura section; the construction of a bridge over the Rocha River for electric cars of Calacala; and the acquisition of 30 freight cars.

In 1919 the EXPORT OF WOOL from Bolivia was as follows: Sheep wool, 725,557 kilos, worth 1,139,102 bolivianos (boliviano-\$0.3893); alpaca, 191,806 kilos, worth 341,975 bolivianos; and

llama wool, 146,574 kilos, worth 198,513 bolivianos. Wool was exported to different countries as follows: sheep wool to the United States, 382,433 kilos, worth 726,651 bolivianos; Great Britain, 261,889 kilos, worth 352,301 bolivianos; Chile, 30,542 kilos, worth 9,177 bolivianos; France, 28,543 kilos, worth 28,543 bolivianos; Argentina, 22,040 kilos, worth 22,263 bolivianos; and Peru, 130 kilos, worth 165 bolivianos; alpaca, Great Britain, 102,788 kilos, worth 242,492 bolivianos; Chile, 79,686 kilos, worth 69,315 bolivianos; United States, 9,238 kilos, worth 24,927 bolivianos; and Peru, 94 kilos, worth 240 bolivianos; llama wool, Chile, 53,418 kilos, worth 40,965 bolivianos; Great Britain, 51,710 kilos, worth 81,341 bolivianos; and United States, 41,446 kilos, worth 76,207 bolivianos.

BRAZIL.

From January to April, inclusive, 1920, the EXPORTS OF FROZEN MEATS from Brazil were 26,445 tons, valued at £2,038,000, as compared with 9,936 tons, valued at £981,000, during the same period of 1919. The exports of canned meats diminished considerably in 1920 during the period referred to, the exports of this item amounting to 875 tons, valued at £1,115,000, as compared with 9,636 tons, valued at £851,000, during the same period of 1919. There was also a decrease in the exports of hides, but an increase in the value of the product. The exports of hides from January to April, 1920, amounted to 12,192 tons, valued at £1,946,000, as compared with 14,869 tons, valued at £1,467,000, during the same period of 1919. The exports of coffee during the period referred to of 1920 amounted to 3,880,000 sacks, as compared with 5,374,000 sacks, valued at £24,960,000, during the same period of 1919. The exports of yerba mate during the first four months of the present year amounted to 27,574 tons, valued at £1,081,000.

In accordance with decree No. 2586, of July 10, 1920, the Government of the State of Rio Grande do Sul declared Porto Velho do Rio Grande open to fluvial traffic.

In order to increase the number of persons engaged in agriculture the São Paulo State Government has contracted with the Commercial & Maritime Co. to transport agricultural immigrants from countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea.

During the last five years the imports of automobiles of all kinds have been as follows: 1915, 214; 1916, 521; 1917, 1,648; 1918, 1,448; and in 1919, 4,537.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE between the ports of southern Brazil and Germany, which was suspended in 1914, has been resumed. The Booth Line has also extended its service to German ports.

In June last nine cooperative FISHERMEN'S COLONIES, numbering 13,000 persons, were established on the Brazilian coast in the States of Para, Marañon, Ceara, and Rio Grande do Norte.

In May last 148 vessels entered the port of Santos, of which 140 were steamers and 8 sailing vessels. Among these were 11 United States vessels.

The National STOCK FAIR held in Rio de Janeiro from July 4 to 11, 1920, had over 1,000 entries of stock.

The Brazilian Electric IRON Co. was organized in Rio de Janeiro in May last with a capital of 600 contos. The Luzo-Brazilian Oil Co., a corporation for the manufacture of vegetable oils for industrial and food purposes, was organized in Rio de Janeiro in July last, with a capital of 1,000 contos.

The EXPORTS OF OIL PRODUCING PRODUCTS during the first quarter of 1920 consisted of 25,000 tons, valued at 11,286 contos, as compared with 14,028 tons, valued at 7,898 contos, during the same period of 1919.

The exports of TOBACCO during the first three months of 1920 aggregated 3,018 tons, valued at £366,000, as compared with 9,849 tons, valued at £760,000, during the same period of 1919.

The EXPORTS OF CARNAUBA WAX in 1919 amounted to 6,223,685 kilos, valued at 20,539 contos, 3,180,192 kilos of which went to the United States. Carnauba wax is produced from a palm tree which grows wild in the northern part of Brazil. Notwithstanding the great value of the wax, this industry is still in its infancy.

CHILE.

In June, 1920, the production of NITRATE in Chile was 4,427,739 Spanish quintals, as compared with 2,832,165 Spanish quintals during the same month of 1919. The exports in June last were 2,340,758 quintals, as compared with 797,504 quintals during the same period of the previous year. From July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920, the production of nitrate was 42,551,979 quintals, as compared with 50,707,926 quintals during the same period of 1918-19. The exports during the former period were 47,904,242 quintals, as compared with 39,007,083 quintals during the same period of 1918-19.

According to the Chilean newspaper *La Nacion*, Chile is the only country in South America which produces COAL in commercial quantities. The principal coal-producing Provinces of Chile are Concepcion, Bio-Bio, Arauco, Cautin, Valdivia, and Magallanes. The mines of greatest production are as follows: Lota and Coronel, 541,000 tons; Schwager Co., 400,000 tons; Rosal Co., 140,000 tons; Lirquen Co., 54,000 tons; Curanilahue, 250,000 tons; Arauco (Ltd.), 187,000 tons; Victoria de Lebu, 9,000 tons; Mafil Co., 36,000 tons; and the Magallanes Co., 21,000 tons.

The Executive Power has accepted a bid for the construction of the Paine-Talagante RAILWAY at a cost of 2,366,000 pesos, currency, and 1,577,000 pesos, gold. The Government has also accepted a bid for the construction of a railway between Larrain Alcalde and Pichilemu, amounting to 1,566,966 pesos currency.

In 1919 the FOREIGN COMMERCE of Chile amounted to 718,301,338 gold pesos, consisting of exports 316,977,143 pesos, and imports 401,324,195 pesos.

According to press reports the Chilean Government has contracted with an Italian company for the establishment of a plant in Chile for the manufacture of EXPLOSIVES. The factory is to be installed within a period of 18 months, and is to be located either at Santiago or San Antonio.

According to newspaper reports there has been discovered in the Province of Antofagasta a new MINERAL SUBSTANCE which has the property of dissolving copper and other metals. This substance contains sulphuric acid and sulphates of iron and aluminium.

The bureau of statistics estimates the CEREAL production for 1920 as follows: Wheat, 5,526,528 quintals; buckwheat, 418,826 quintals; rye, 8,772 quintals; barley, 888,250 quintals; oats, 359,867 quintals; maize, 428,956 quintals; beans, 602,184 quintals; chick peas, 159,578 quintals; and peas, 10,388 quintals.

COLOMBIA.

The following information was given in the presidential message read before the Congress of 1920:

There are 22,000 kilometers of TELEGRAPH LINES in the Republic, 700 offices, and 2,000 employees. The expenditures for the telegraph system from March 1, 1919, to February 29, 1920, were \$1,275,217 and the revenue \$1,141,687, showing a deficit of \$133,530.

The following sections of the CENTRAL HIGHWAY OF THE NORTH are in use: 115 kilometers, from Bogotá to Boyaca; 170 kilometers from Cundinamarca to La Playa; and the 21 kilometers from Cucuta to Pamplona. The remaining stretches of road are the following: 98 kilometers, from La Playa to Capitanejo; 36 kilometers from Capitanejo to Malaga; and the 50 kilometers, not completed, from Cucuta to Pamplona.

A stretch of HIGHWAY FROM CUCUTA TO RIO MAGDALENA, 238 kilometers long, is in process of construction; the funds for this project are \$500,000 in Colombian bonds and \$50,000 assigned to this purpose in the present budget.

On June 20 the municipality of Bogotá approved the RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON FAIRS of Las Cruces, which provide that in May of each year the large live-stock fairs held from July 20 to 30 shall be advertised.

The latter part of June a new \$1,000,000 company known as COMPANIA INDUSTRIAL URBANIZADORA Y CONSTRUCTORA was established in Bogotá to manufacture cement, lime, concrete blocks, and structural iron for building. The company will also institute the "Ciudad Sol" system of laying out a city and will undertake public works of modern construction and engineering.

The municipality of Bogotá has resolved to raise to \$100,000 the **LOAN FOR THE MARKET PLAZA** of La Concepcion, for which the plans submitted by the directorate of public works have been approved.

On July 4 the **SECOND CONGRESS OF NATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS** was opened, and the session was attended by the President and numerous prominent citizens of Bogotá, where the congress was held.

In accordance with the law passed by Congress during the present year authorizing the construction of the **RAILROAD FROM ISTMINA TO A PORT OF THE SAN JUAN RIVER**, the national agent at Choco has made arrangements with a national company for its construction.

During the first six months of 1920 the **IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH THE PORT OF BARRANQUILLA** were as follows: Imports, 763,363 pieces of freight, weighing 48,238,571 kilos and worth 33,382,979 pesos; exports, 527,602 pieces of freight, weighing 31,533,461 kilos, worth 17,224,911 pesos. Of the total value of exports, 1,758,468 pesos represents the exportation of gold bars, gold coin, and platinum.

The Ministry of Agriculture called a **CONGRESS OF COFFEE GROWERS** to meet on August 20 to consider the questions relating to the gathering of the crop; land, rail, river, and ocean transportation thereof; means of establishing agencies of credit to aid producers until the gathering of the crop, and to formulate measures to present to the chambers of commerce and the Government for the protection of this industry. The department governors, with the approval of the coffee growers, will appoint each two representatives, each agricultural society will appoint two representatives, and each coffee grower whose annual production is over 200 cargas (carga equals 4 bushels) may attend the conference.

COSTA RICA.

According to newspaper notices the total **FOREIGN TRADE OF COSTA RICA** in 1919 was 54,337,255 colones (colon equals \$0.4653), which compared with the 29,728,809 colones foreign trade of 1918 shows an increase of 24,608,446 colones. In 1919 the imports were 16,167,718 colones, as against 8,032,306 colones in 1918, or an increase of 8,135,412 colones; the exports, 38,169,537 colones, as against 20,696,503, or an increase of 17,437,034 colones. The chief exports of 1919 were coffee, 13,963,473 kilos, worth 25,103,804 colones; bananas, 7,270,624 bunches, worth 1 colon per bunch; woods, balso, cedar, cocobola, mahogany, etc., 6,740,721 kilos, worth 578,219 colones; hides and skins, 476,683 kilos, worth 385,694 colones; cacao, 1,698,122 kilos, worth 1,158,411 colones; sugar, 2,043,815 kilos, worth 529,428 colones; gold, 1,557,473 colones; silver, 21,456 colones; and coined silver, 100,000 colones.

In 1919 the ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED for home consumption were 33,511 beeves and 31,738 hogs, against 38,888 beeves and 24,308 hogs in 1918, or a decrease of 5,377 beeves, due to the increase of exported beef, and an increase of 7,430 in hogs slaughtered in 1919, due to the increase of the lard industry.

Several Costa Rican business men have formed a COASTWISE SHIPPING COMPANY, known as the Compañía de Navegación Nacional, to ply between Limón and the ports along the coast. The company has an actual capital of 35,000 colones and two vessels.

CUBA.

From 1910 to 1919 inclusive the MERCHANDISE TRANSPORTED by the Government controlled railroads was as follows: 1910, 8,567,057 tons of merchandise; 1911, 7,648,270 tons; 1912, 10,183,227 tons; 1913, 11,436,303 tons; 1914, 10,478,686 tons; 1915, 11,890,523 tons; 1916, 13,808,691 tons; 1917, 15,646,090 tons; 1918, 15,938,561 tons; and 1919, 16,252,397 tons.

The statistics furnished by the department of agriculture on the MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CUBA are as follows: Juragua mines in 36 years have produced an annual average of 200,000 tons of iron ore; Daiquiri mines, for 25 years, an annual average of 350,000 tons; Cuero, in 10 years, an annual average of 83,000 tons; Mayari, for 11 years, an average of 450 tons per year. About 3,000,000 tons of ore is still to be taken out of the western Province. There are manganese mines in the Provinces of Pinar del Rio, Santa Clara, and Santiago de Cuba, but so far only those of Santiago de Cuba have been developed, yielding an annual average of 13,000 tons in 26 years. The copper mines which have been developed are "La Constancia," which has produced 60,000 tons; Matahambre, 70,000 tons in 6 years; and El Cobre, from which in 1911 94,000 tons were mined. The asphalt mine, "La Esperanza," Santa Clara, in 1919 furnished 10,000 tons. The Bacuranao oil fields produced 8,000 barrels in 1919. Summing up, the mineral production for 1919 was as follows: 200,000 tons of iron ore, 70,000 tons of copper, 18,000 tons of manganese, 10,000 tons of asphalt, and 8,000 barrels of oil.

The following NEW COMPANIES were formed and registered in the Republic: 15 sugar companies, with a total capital of 10,122,500 pesos; 14 general commercial firms, total capital 125,105,522 pesos; 11 mining and oil companies, total capital 14,800,000 pesos; 27 companies general business, total capital 16,190,000 pesos; and 123 various industrial companies, total capital 663,055,000 pesos; in all, 289 companies, with a total capital of 798,273,022 pesos.

The President has accepted the bid of the Yaguanabos Railroad Co. to build a RAILWAY between Guamo and Sabanazo, in the

Province of Santiago de Cuba, the main line to be 36 kilometers long with 20 kilometers of branch lines. The company will receive a subsidy of 12,000 pesos for each kilometer built.

Newspaper notices state that the following new SUGAR CENTRALS are to be built: Central Maceo, in Holguin, Province of Oriente; Macambo, Guantanamo Oriente, with a capacity of 100,000 sacks of sugar; Holguin, in Holguin, Oriente Province, with a capacity of 50,000 sacks; Isabel Maria, in Santa Cruz del Sur; Camaguey, with a manufacturing capacity of 300,000 sacks, owned by the Compañía Azucarera Santa Cruz; and Margarita, in Jiguani, Oriente, owned by the Compañía Azucarera Cubana, with a capacity of 150,000 sacks.

The President has LEASED THE GERMAN VESSELS held by Cuba to the Cuba Navigation Co. for a rental of 3 pesos per ton. The ships are the *Bavaria*, *Kidonia*, *Olivant*, *Adelaide*, and the *Constantia*.

The Cuban Government has granted the All America Cables Co. four permits to land cables on the Cuban coast. The grants include the right to land a CABLE at Habana from the United States and one in Habana whose other terminal is to be in Mexico or on the Central American coast; a cable from Habana to Guantanamo Bay, with substations at Baracoa, Antilla, Sagua la Grande, Matanzas, etc.; and a cable from Guantanamo Bay to Santiago de Cuba. The growth of Cuba as a business center has made this new system necessary.

The following tables show the IMPORTS AND EXPORTS of Cuba for the year ending December 31, 1919, in comparison with the year preceding.

EXPORTS.

	1918	1919
United States.....	\$294,665,337	\$439,633,936
United Kingdom.....	95,149,549	82,521,328
France.....	5,656,957	23,041,878
Spain.....	6,776,676	8,243,963
Germany.....		10,125
Other countries of America.....	9,428,079	10,912,602
Other countries of Europe.....	495,154	6,636,254
All other countries.....	1,153,497	1,909,987
Total.....	413,325,249	572,910,373

IMPORTS.

	1918	1919
United States.....	\$222,262,276	\$272,192,946
Spain.....	10,392,529	15,911,198
France.....	7,044,221	9,905,719
United Kingdom.....	9,154,567	8,746,505
Germany.....	2	197,499
Other countries of America.....	20,257,023	27,257,637
Other countries of Europe.....	2,362,336	3,059,989
All other countries.....	26,149,261	20,305,029
Total.....	297,622,215	357,576,522

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

According to newspaper reports the production of SUGAR of the Consuelo central, which finished grinding in June last, was 179,000 sacks of 324.4 pounds each.

In 1919 the principal EXPORTS from the port of San Pedro de Macoris were cacao, \$303,487; sugar, \$13,023,629; tobacco, \$350; and molasses, \$180,413. The principal exports from other ports of the Republic were cacao, \$7,707,897; sugar, \$7,674,132; coffee, \$947,421; and tobacco, \$6,660,783.

The Dominican press announces that a number of Porto Ricans have organized in the Dominican Republic a company for the production of SUGAR and propose to install a central at Tres Brazos on the banks of the Ozama River. The plant is to have a capacity of 1,500 tons of sugar.

By an order of June 2 last the military government prohibits imports of COTTON SEED from the United States unless accompanied by a certificate issued by the Department of Agriculture of the United States certifying that the seed comes from regions free from boll weevil.

The city council of San Francisco de Macoris has been authorized by the military government to sell in lots communal lands covering an area of 300,000 square meters. The proceeds of the sale will be used for the installation of an electric light and power plant, the construction of water works and sewers, the paving of streets, and the repair of the municipal palace.

ECUADOR.

On December 11, 1919, the Government of Ecuador contracted with Bainbridge Doty Folwell for the establishment of a STEAMSHIP LINE between New York and Guayaquil. At least one trip monthly will be made between Ecuadorian ports which have customhouses in operation, and later voyages will be made every 30 days between Ecuadorian ports and the port of New York. Mr. Folwell is owner of the Blue Diamond Line of steamers.

A PETROLEUM deposit, consisting of 20 claims, situated in the Parish of Calacali, Canton of Quito, Province of Pichincha, was denounced during the latter part of last year.

The Executive Power of Ecuador issued a decree on February 20 last, which provides that petroleum shipped from Ecuadorian oil wells, either for use in the country or for export, must be accompanied by the respective customs waybill or that of the collector of the place of consumption.

According to newspaper reports the EXPORTS of Ecuador in the fiscal year 1919-20 consisted of 77,859,308 kilos of products,

valued at 43,167,695 sucres. The imports aggregated 39,730,065 kilos of merchandise, valued at 24,269,019 sucres.

GUATEMALA.

Press reports state that the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. has established a regular STEAMSHIP SERVICE with Central America, and that monthly voyages will be made to the principal ports of Guatemala and of the other Central American States.

A GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURISTS has been organized in the city of Guatemala to develop agriculture and defend by legal methods, when necessary, the interests of Guatemalan agriculturists. The president of the association is Julio Samayoa; the vice president, Guillermo Rodriguez; and the secretary, Jose Rodriguez Benito.

The Government of Guatemala has arranged with the Mutual Savings Society for the construction of WORKMEN'S DWELLINGS. Under this arrangement workmen will be encouraged to purchase homes. The Government will furnish the land and the money, and the Mutual Savings Society will build the houses and deal directly with the workmen in the purchase of same. The following monthly payments will be made by workmen who wish to acquire their homes within a specified number of years: 4 years, 27.50 pesos; 5 years, 23.25 pesos; 6 years, 20.50 pesos; 7 years, 18.50 pesos; 8 years, 17 pesos; 9 years, 16 pesos; 10 years, 15 pesos; 11 years, 14.50 pesos; 12 years, 14 pesos; 13 years, 13.50 pesos; 14 years, 13 pesos; and 15 years, 12.75 pesos.

HAITI.

In April a new company was formed in St. Marc under the name of Max Madiou & Co., with a capital of \$5,000, of 50 shares of \$100, for general commerce and to exploit the medicinal plants of the country, for which purpose it has established a chemical laboratory.

In July the President of Haiti authorized the founding of the stock company, the ST. MICHEL CORPORATION, in Port au Prince. The new firm has a capital of \$100,000, and will engage in the export and import business and develop a market for native products. It will maintain offices in New York, and will place agencies wherever the trade warrants, either in Haiti or elsewhere.

HONDURAS.

In April the National Congress of Honduras approved a contract made by the Government with the Compañia Agrícola de Sula for RECONSTRUCTING, EQUIPPING, AND RUNNING THE NATIONAL RAILROAD, the company to grant a credit of \$1,000,000 in an account current for the above purposes. This credit

will draw an annual interest of 8 per cent until the date of its amortization, during which period the company will run the railroad in the name of the Government. The extensions planned are from Baracoa to Potrerillos and to the Lake of Yojoa. In order to promote the development of agriculture and industry in the railroad vicinity, the Government will concede to graduate agriculturists exemption from Government taxes on the importation of rails, rolling stock, engines, and construction material for railroads and tram lines for the term of 15 years.

By legislative decree dated April 20, the National Congress approved a concession granted to Sr. Carmelo D'Antoni to establish **FACTORIES TO EXTRACT VEGETABLE PULP FOR PAPER** in the Departments of Atlantida, Cortes, Colen, and Yoro. The concessionaire may import all machinery for his plant free of import duties during the entire time of the 25-year concession.

In April the National Congress of Honduras approved a **NON-EXCLUSIVE OIL CONCESSION** for 25 years on all Honduran territory, not including the Departments of Comayagua, Yoro, Cortes, and Atlantida, to Lady Elizabeth Florence de Strabolgi.

MEXICO.

The department of industry, commerce, and labor of Mexico sent exhibits to the **ANNUAL FAIR** at Dallas, Tex., held the 1st of October. The exhibits numbered some 6,000 articles. A band of 90 pieces afforded entertainment in the Mexican pavilion at the fair. A commercial propaganda office also was opened to interest American capital in the agriculture, trade, and industries to be developed in Mexico.

On August 3 the National Agrarian Commission approved the decisions handed down by the various judges in **ALLOTMENTS OF PUBLIC LANDS**: San Ignacio, State of Chihuahua, 3,077 hectares; town of Pichachic and surrounding ranches, State of Chihuahua, 817 hectares, 22 square decameters; town of Caborea, State of Sonora, 5,266 hectares, 83 square decameters; San Vincente Xiloxochitla, State of Tlaxcala, 225 hectares taken from the hacienda of San Juan Mixco; Santa María Amajac, State of Hidalgo, 2,103 hectares taken from the hacienda of Zoquitlan; Santa Cruz de las Flores, State of Jalisco, 475 hectares. The National Agrarian Commission also resolved to procure 20 artesian-well drills to provide the towns with water sufficient to irrigate arable land.

The Mexican export of petroleum for February, March, and April was 7,736,068 barrels, 10,288,383 barrels, and 10,092,312 barrels, respectively, or a total of 28,116,773 barrels for the quarter, each barrel containing 159 liters. In March American imports of **MEXICAN OIL** amounted to 10,000,000 barrels.

On April 15 the department of communications and public works of Mexico made a contract with the Compañía Transcontinental de Petroleo, S. A., to CONSTRUCT A DOCK for the loading and unloading of lighters with oil in the town of Panuco, State of Vera Cruz. The contract is for eight years and can not be transferred without consent of the party of the first part, the Government. The same department on July 1 signed a contract with the Huasteca Petroleum Co. permitting the latter to operate a shipyard on the Rio Panuco, in the State of Vera Cruz, and also permits the Texas Co. of Mexico to construct a dock on the Rio Panuco.

In a conference between the Guatemalan Minister to Mexico, Sr. Marcial García Salas, and the secretary of communications and public works of Mexico, Sr. Ortiz Rubio, on August 7, it was agreed to construct an INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE between the countries at Suchiate, and run a direct telegraph line between Mexico and Guatemala.

On August 7 the ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON OIL created by presidential order began operations. Its functions are to consider all the legal and commercial questions, controversies, etc., that may arise in the oil industry and to do all in its power to develop this national resource. Its deliberations will be submitted to the President in the form of a report which will be the basis of the statistics of the oil industry and the principles on which the Oil Institute will be founded. The meetings of this advisory board are to be held periodically, and interested persons may be present and speak but have not the right to vote.

On June 26 the President gave a concession to Alfred McKenzie to prospect and DEVELOP OIL FIELDS IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.

On July 6, the Government of Mexico signed a contract with the firm of Mueller Hermanos S. en C., of Tampico, to construct a DOCK in that city.

On March 25, 1920, the Mexican Government granted to Sr. Miguel Angel Gil a CONCESSION TO EXPLOIT THE HYDRO-CARBONS to be found in two sections of lot 19 of Zacamitle, State of Vera Cruz.

NICARAGUA.

On June 24, in Managua, Nicaragua, the NEW HIGHROAD from the capital through the coffee region of the Sierras was officially opened.

On June 2 the Government approved the contract made by the minister of fomento with Sr. John Milon to exploit the medlar and sapota trees of the national forests in the Department of Jinotepe.

According to newspaper notices, agents of the American bankers who are managing the finances of Nicaragua discovered OIL FIELDS on the Atlantic coast of the country in June.

PANAMA.

The Executive Power authorized, on April 27 of the present year, the formation of a JOINT STOCK COMPANY, with a capital of 500,000 balboas, under the name of J. P. Arango & Co. (Inc.). The principal office of this company will be in the city of Panama.

PARAGUAY.

The Paraguayan Government has declared the public lands of Roblez-cue, Cabellero Punta, Islería, and Guazú Taí, in the districts of Ybycuí and Acahy, open for AGRICULTURAL COLONIES. These lands aggregate 4,998 hectares, to be divided into 6 and 12 hectare lots and 10 and 20 hectare lots in accordance with the colonization and homestead laws.

According to information furnished by the Banco Agrícola, the STATE OF CULTIVATION of the Departments of Tacuaras and Pedro González is as follows: Tacuaras, 18 hectares, planted in cotton, 30 planted in sugar cane, 300 sown in corn, 340 planted in mandioca, 30 in sweet potatoes, 30 in beans, 40 in peanuts, as well as 200 castor bean plants and 10,000 orange trees; Department of Pedro González there are 30 hectares planted in cotton, 40 in sugar cane, 540 in corn, 180 in mandioca, 30 in sweet potatoes, 47 in beans, and 50 in peanuts. There were also 500 castor bean plants and 40,000 orange trees.

During 1918 the Paraguayan PRODUCTION OF YERBA MATÉ was 11,032,758 kilos from the following districts: Concepción, 1,335,000 kilos; San Pedro, 3,712,250 kilos; Ihu, 368,000 kilos; Caazapa, 100,000 kilos; Encarnación, 6,417,500 kilos. The total production of yerba maté in 1917 was 9,118,760 kilos; in 1916, 8,182,066 kilos; in 1915, 7,042,500 kilos; and in 1914, 7,862,250 kilos.

According to the figures of the customs in the first quarter of the present year the HIDES EXPORTED numbered 1,102,996, of which 453,913 were dried hides and 649,083 salted hides. The principal countries of destination were the United States, with 249,241 dry hides and 533,060 salted hides; England, 77,466 dry hides and 40,660 salted; Spain 57,171 dried hides and 1,272 salted; Norway and Sweden, 14,999 dry hides and 42,928 salted; and Belgium, 14,311 dry hides and 18,219 salted.

In April of the present year the FOREIGN TRADE of Paraguay amounted to 874,634 pesos, gold, or an increase of 138,915 pesos over the amount of the same month of last year. The imports amounted to 460,231 pesos in April, 1920, while those of April, 1919, were 343,135

pesos; exports for April, 1920, were 414,405 pesos, gold, against 392,584 pesos, gold, in April, 1919.

PERU.

In 1919 the agricultural production of the Department of Loreto was as follows: Rubber, 1,801,497 kilos, as compared with 1,541,776 kilos in 1918; raw cotton, 2,345,347 kilos, as compared with 968,865 kilos in 1918; maize, 225,814 kilos, as compared with 283,160 kilos in 1918; piassava, 445,056 kilos, as compared with 147,209 kilos in 1918; oleaginous seeds, 114,326 kilos, as compared with 10,186 kilos in 1918; sugar, 93,372 kilos, as compared with 47,120 kilos in 1918; rice, 78,938 kilos, as compared with 35,277 kilos in 1918; coffee, 64,851 kilos, as compared with 40,400 kilos in 1918; yucca flour, 27,602 kilos, as compared with 78,100 kilos in 1918; peanuts, 10,484 kilos, as compared with 9,460 kilos in 1918; cane juice syrup, 9,720 kilos; onions, 7,099 kilos, as compared with 5,870 kilos in 1918; yucca starch, 9,645 kilos, as compared with 5,870 kilos in 1918; garlic, 573 kilos, as compared with 273 kilos in 1918; cacao, 678 kilos, as compared with 40 kilos in 1918; cane alcohol (aguardiente), 19,816 liters, as compared with 35,160 liters in 1918; and Peruvian bark, 4,996 kilos.

According to data furnished by the company which administers the Government warehouses the stock of CEREALS and other food products on hand on May 1, 1920, was as follows: Wheat, 223,880 kilos; rice, 25,134 kilos; other cereals, 1,102,589 kilos; and dried vegetables, 239,793 kilos. The receipts during May were, wheat, 7,501,130 kilos; rice, 259,371 kilos; other cereals, 775,159 kilos; and dried vegetables, 83,748 kilos. The stock on hand on June 1 last was as follows: Wheat, 396,770 kilos; rice, 3,643 kilos; other cereals, 937,768 kilos, and dried vegetables, 225,958 kilos.

In May last the total value of the FOOD PRODUCTS sold by the Government amounted to 101,378 Peruvian pounds. The principal articles sold were rice, sugar, condensed milk, charcoal, and maize.

In 1918 the MINERAL PRODUCTION of Peru was valued at 8,324,960 Peruvian pounds, consisting of the following products: Coal, 346,226 tons; petroleum, 335,002 tons; gold, 1,793 kilos; silver, 304,255 kilos; copper, 44,414 tons; lead, 632 tons; mercury, 1,500 kilos; vanadium, 2,183 tons; tungsten, 243 tons; antimony, 323 tons; molybdenum, 4 tons; borates, 523 tons; salt, 26,663 tons; and mineral waters, 128,333 liters.

In July last the Department of Fomento contracted with the Tamboras Mining Co. for the construction of the section between the Ancos River and the Tablachaca bridge of the Chuquicara to Cajabamba Railway, the work to be finished within 30 months from the date of the contract.

SALVADOR.

From 1910 to 1918 the declared value of Salvadorean AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPORTS was as follows: 1910, 18,244,590 pesos silver; 1911, 22,208,379 pesos silver; 1912, 22,341,987 pesos silver; 1913, 23,527,781 pesos silver; 1914, 27,028,662 pesos silver; 1915, 26,437,162 pesos silver; 1916, 29,721,515 pesos silver; 1917, 26,750,666 pesos silver; 1918, 24,799,607 pesos silver.

A law of May 20 provides for the construction of a LIVE-STOCK MARKET in the municipality of San Vicente, the same law imposing an overhead tax of 25 centavos on each exchange or sale of cattle or horses in the towns of the Department of San Vicente.

According to press notices, the well-known French economist, M. Deshons, left France in July for Central America to study means of encouraging INTERNATIONAL TRADE between that country and the Central American Republics.

During the first quarter of the present year the total value of PRECIOUS METALS exported to the United States from Salvador was 1,904,311 colones (colón equals \$0.50).

URUGUAY.

During the first quarter of the present year the number of VESSELS entering Uruguayan ports was 2,454, representing a displacement of 2,298,666 tons, as compared with 1,445 vessels, having a displacement of 1,587,771 tons, during the same period of 1919.

According to Government reports there are in Uruguay 15,261 stock ranches, representing an area of 11,159,012 hectares; 26,531 agricultural farms, comprising an area of 1,085,234 hectares; and 16,182 mixed stock and agricultural farms, representing an area of 4,047,807 hectares.

An executive decree of June 18 orders the establishment of an ECONOMIC AND RURAL CREDIT section for the registration of agricultural mortgages and the encouragement of agricultural loans.

From July, 1919, to May, inclusive, of the present year, the EXPORTS OF FLOUR and cereals through the port of Montevideo were as follows: Flour, 4,319,251 kilos; wheat, 5,095,930 kilos; corn, 22,800 kilos; and bran, 5,085 kilos.

Under an executive decree of July 16 last the departments of foreign relations and of war and marine will place at the disposal of the National maritime transport committee the former German vessels returned by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, as well as the balance in the Bank of the Republic, to the credit of the "Freight account of the ex-German vessels."

Inciarte & Co. have proposed to the departamental board of Montevideo the establishment of a MUNICIPAL PACKING HOUSE, with the object of reducing the cost of living. This company also proposes to build 500 houses for workmen.

During the first half of the present year the exports of frozen MEATS were as follows: 605,272 quarters of frozen beef, 6,259 quarters of chilled beef, 42,840 frozen wethers, and 1,450 frozen hogs.

In 1919 the total value of the FOREIGN COMMERCE of Uruguay was \$196,969,700, consisting of imports, \$43,788,145, and exports, \$153,181,555. The foreign commerce of 1918 was \$160,071,465, made up of imports, \$39,822,176, and exports, \$120,249,289. The principal countries in 1919 from which imports were made were as follows: United States, \$15,571,451; Argentina, \$8,615,288; Brazil, \$5,507,710; United Kingdom, \$7,512,506; Spain, \$2,979,518; and France, \$1,341,471. The principal countries to which exports were made in 1919 were: United States, \$44,602,767; France, \$39,011,519; United Kingdom, \$28,168,243; Belgium, \$13,622,703; Argentina, \$7,110,362; Netherlands, \$5,329,926; Italy, \$3,636,524; Spain, \$2,755,115; Sweden, \$2,136,119; Brazil, \$2,068,265; Germany, \$1,453,252; and Cuba, \$1,260,028.

VENEZUELA.

According to the department of public works the length of the Venezuelan RAILWAYS in 1920 is 1,039 kilometers, not comprising the section of the Central Venezuelan Railroad included between San Francisco De Yare and Ocuman de Tuy, which is now being built and which will have an approximate length of 10 kilometers.

The Clyde Steamship Co. proposes to soon establish a new line of STEAMERS between Venezuela and Havre, Bordeaux, Rotterdam, Hamburg, and ports of the English Channel. This service will extend to the principal ports of the Caribbean Sea.

The president has authorized the expenditure of an additional amount of 76,000 bolivares for the purchase of the Guanape property, in the department of Vargas, federal district, to be used as a HOTEL FOR IMMIGRANTS.

The three largest SUGAR centrals in the State of Zulia finished grinding in June last. The production of sugar from these centrals during the season referred to was as follows: Venezuela Central, 200,747 quintals; Zulia Central, 19,815 kilos; and the Gran Via Central, 5,000 arrobas per month.

There was organized at San Felipe, State of Yaracuy, in July last, a CLOTH FACTORY, with a capital of 2,200,000 bolivares. This factory, which will employ more than 200 operatives, proposes to build some 50 modern dwellings for workmen.

ECONOMIC^{AND} FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA.

The National Congress has approved the general expense BUDGET for 1921. The estimated expenditures are 482,654,460 pesos, currency. The principal items in pesos are as follows: National Congress, 5,274,260; foreign relations and worship, 4,941,074; treasury, 18,246,600; public debt, 124,306,484; public instruction, 88,327,493; war, 44,141,337; marine, 36,405,117; agriculture, 10,515,860; public works, 14,364,835; pensions, retirements, etc., 17,641,284; public improvements, 45,814,284 and subsidies and charity, 13,195,168.

During the first half of 1920 the mint delivered to the department of the treasury coins and bills amounting to 534,787,000 pesos.

On June 30 last the statement of the ARGENTINE BANKS showed accounts current, time and savings deposits amounting to 9,272,646 gold pesos and 3,465,459,275 pesos, currency. The paid-up capital of the banks was 47,919,802 gold pesos and 367,331,900 pesos, currency.

During the first quarter of 1920 the CUSTOMS RECEIPTS amounted to 140,613,295 pesos, as compared with 77,597,101 pesos during the same period of 1919.

The Rural Argentine Society has decided to establish the ARGENTINE STOCK BANK with a capital of 10,000,000 pesos. This bank will serve the stock interests of the country.

In order to pay the first interest coupons falling due on the LOAN made in April last the Government has deposited to the credit of Great Britain the sum of 2,847,138 pesos, gold.

During the first half of the present year the INTERNAL TAXES collected amounted to 46,094,694 pesos, as compared with 36,074,995 pesos during the same period of 1919.

On June 23 last the general PAVING bureau deposited in the Bank of the Argentine Nation 5,285,470 pesos for the amortization of the 1919 paying bonds.

The Government has approved the EXPENSE BUDGET of the State Railways for the present year, with an estimated total of 32,992,197 pesos, 24,853,977 pesos of which are for salaries and the remainder for general expenses.

On June 30 last the stock of GOLD on hand in the conversion bank and in the legations of the Republic amounted to 470,598,168 gold pesos, 430,375,261 pesos of which were in the conversion bank (Caja de Conversion).

In the economic year ended June 30 last the gross receipts of the Argentine RAILWAYS were £26,051,700.

BOLIVIA.

In accordance with the LAW ON MINING PROFITS the revenue office of internal taxes has collected the following sums: on Compania Llallagua profits, 1,867,412 bolivianos; Compania Porvenir de Huanuni, 29,334 bolivianos; Empresa Estanifera of Araca, 15,555 bolivianos; and Compania Corocoro of Bolivia, 15,288 bolivianos. The total collection was 1,927,589 bolivianos.

Several American capitalists have resolved to establish a PAN AMERICAN BANK in La Paz to promote trade between the United States and Bolivia. The new bank has a subscribed capital of \$250,000 of 2,500 shares at \$100 each, all held by the American founders.

The ministry of the treasury has annulled the new TAXES ON ARGENTINE CATTLE imported into Bolivia. These taxes were for storage, railroad transportation, and consular legislation. The only tax to remain in effect is that known as "peaje patriótico" (national bridge tolls), thus permitting Argentine cattle to be imported under the same conditions as cattle from other border countries.

On December 31 the different offices of the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT of the Banco de la Nacion de Bolivia had 1,933 accounts, with a total of 649,393 bolivianos. This was deposited in the various branches as follows: La Paz, 729 accounts, 178,276 bolivianos; Cochabamba, 193 accounts, 80,556 bolivianos; Oruro, 346 accounts, 133,211 bolivianos; Potosi, 170 accounts, 42,794 bolivianos; Riberalta, 38, accounts, 9,603 bolivianos; Santa Cruz, 140 accounts, 135,666 bolivianos; Trinidad, 3 accounts, 852 bolivianos; and Uyuni, 309 accounts, 20,666 bolivianos.

BRAZIL.

From January to December, 1919, the Federal REVENUES amounted to 86,373 contos, gold, and 44,565 contos, paper. (Gold conto \$546; paper conto \$245).

In May last the amount of gold and silver and bank notes redeemable in gold on hand in the national treasury and the Caja de Amortizacion (amortization bank) aggregated 10,987 contos.

During the first five months of the present year the CUSTOMS REVENUES of Porto Alegre amounted to 6,582 contos.

In 1919 the transactions of the ECONOMIC BANK of Rio de Janeiro amounted to 119,984 contos, as compared with 83,952 contos in 1919.

CHILE.

In 1919 the net profits of the Lastenia NITRATE Co. were £61,509, and of the Porvenir Huanuni Mining Co., £58,469. The net

profits of the New Las Vacas Mining Co. for the second half of 1919 were 59,286 pesos.

The President submitted to congress in June last the proposed NATIONAL BUDGET for 1921, in which the expenditures were estimated at 281,607,869 pesos, currency, and 49,154,835 pesos, gold. The estimated receipts were 189,765,900 pesos, currency, and 110,432,000 pesos, gold.

The BANK OF CONCEPCION has decided to increase its capital from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 pesos.

The urban property of the MUNICIPALITY OF SANTIAGO, according to a report forwarded to the department of industry, is valued at 1,126,313,600 pesos, and the rural property of that department at 62,685,200 pesos.

The CUSTOMS REVENUES for the first half of the present year amounted to 75,141,145 pesos, gold, or 42,256,595 pesos more than the customs revenues for the same period of 1919. These collections were made up of export duties, 55,500,509; import duties, 18,023,991; and other imposts, 1,616,645 pesos.

COLOMBIA.

According to figures in the presidential message to Congress, the POSTAL REVENUE from May, 1919, to April, 1920, amounted to 1,922,950 pesos and the expenditures to 1,746,751 pesos, showing a favorable balance of 176,199 pesos.

In the year ending February 28, 1919, the Government REVENUE was 12,265,143 pesos: in the 10 months from March 1 to December 31, 1919, the revenue was 16,000,000 pesos, from which it is concluded, considering the revenue from March to July of the present year, the receipts of 1920 should be some 24,000,000 pesos.

In 1919 the CUSTOMS RECEIPTS were 9,113,246 pesos, as against 5,760,772 pesos in 1918. The approximate amount of revenue from this source for the first four months of the present year is 5,500,000 pesos.

In the first six months of 1919 the TAX ON RENTS amounted to 400,000 pesos; the tax for the second semester, which is being collected at present, will probably amount to 600,000 pesos, promising about 1,000,000 pesos for 1920.

In the last 10 months of the present year the SALT MINES produced 920,000 pesos, or an increase of 100,000 pesos over 1918. The sea-salt deposits in the first year of the present administration, which ended April 30, showed a gross profit of 600,000 pesos; during 1917-18 a gross profit of 130,000 pesos; and in 1918-19, 300,000 pesos. The salt production for the present year will reach the figure of 400,000 sacks of 62½ kilograms.

During 1919 the Colombian Government attended punctually to the PAYMENT OF FOREIGN INDEBTEDNESS through the agency of Lazard Brothers & Co. This debt is composed of the consolidated, which is 1,701,600 pounds sterling, or 8,508,000 pesos, and those debts contracted since 1905 for the railroads of Sabana, Girardot, Puerto Wilches, and the North, and for the Perier loan, amounting to the sum of 2,271,013 pounds sterling, or 11,355,065 pesos, making the total debt 3,972,613 pounds sterling, or 19,863,065 pesos.

The INTERNAL DEBT of Colombia is divided into two classes, consolidated and floating; the payments on the first named are for the interest and the stipulated quotas and of the second the amortization of the respective bonds according to their origin in the payment of Government revenue or in monthly auctions. The consolidated debt amounts to 2,848,260 pesos and the floating debt to 10,840,654 pesos.

On May 22 the President approved the contract made by the conversion committee with Amsinck & Co., of New York, to COIN NICKEL 1 and 2 centavo pieces to the value of 500,000 pesos in the mint at Denver, Colo.

Presidential decree 1342 of July 3 changes the RATE OF EXCHANGE ON THE OLD SILVER COIN of the Republic as fixed by decree 2377 of 1919 at 125 per 100, making the new rate 160 per 100 in view of the low price of silver. The coin referred to is that coined in Colombia before 1911.

COSTA RICA.

The total REVENUE OF THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES for the month of April was 30,373 colones collected as follows: San Jose, 20,124 colones; Alajuela, 1,757 colones; Cartago, 1,470 colones; Heredia, 467 colones; Guanacaste, 2,521 colones; Puntarenas, 2,505 colones; and Limon, 1,528 colones.

In January and February of the present year the NATIONAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES were as follows: Expenditures 2,376,316 colones, against 2,519,082 colones in the same period of 1919, or a decrease of 142,766 colones.

Comparing the total value of these expenditures with those estimated in the budget, there is a favorable balance of 422,669 colones. The total of the national revenue for the two months mentioned was 2,572,979 colones, as against 1,738,581 colones in like period of 1919, showing an increase of 834,397 colones. Comparing the total value of the revenue with the expenditures for these two months, shows that the State has collected 196,663 colones more than it has expended.

CUBA.

In 1919 the NATIONAL REVENUE was 79,078,325 pesos (peso equals \$1), which, compared with the 64,478,772 pesos collected

in 1918, shows an increase of 4,599,553 pesos. The revenue was derived from the following sources in 1919: Customs, 44,337,713 pesos; contributions and taxes, 15,450,291 pesos; stamp tax, 3,605,775 pesos; loan tax, 4,561,009 pesos; national lottery, 4,429,921 pesos; sundry revenues, 1,673,858 pesos; communications revenue, 2,133,622 pesos; port improvement taxes, 1,599,318 pesos; property and State taxes, 408,732 pesos.

During the six months period ending on June 28 the BANCO ESPAÑOL DE LA ISLA DE CUBA made a net profit of 2,013,486 pesos. The state of the bank on that date was as follows: Cash on hand, 19,557,489 pesos; loans and discounts, 53,392,942 pesos; banks and bankers, 22,424,688 pesos; and deposits, 112,126,786 pesos.

In a meeting held in July the association of landowners and planters agreed to form a banking institution to be called THE SUGAR CLEARING HOUSE to make loans on guarantees of sugar and to put up warehouses for sugar. The executive committee of this organization will be composed of representatives of the banks of the country and a Government supervisor. The capital will be furnished by the banks, sugar producers, and capitalists.

In the economic year 1919-20 the total CUSTOMS RECEIPTS OF THE PORT OF HABANA were 39,796,328 pesos.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The council of the city of Santo Domingo has levied a MUNICIPAL TAX of 3 per cent annually on real property which it has leased or given for exploitation to private persons and upon which the council pays a tax to the national treasury.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, the gross receipts of the CENTRAL DOMINICAN RAILWAY amounted to \$505,198 and the net profits to \$212,280.

During the first half of the present year the total value of the CUSTOMS REVENUES of San Pedro de Macoris was \$636,528, as compared with \$384,671 during the same period of 1919. The total customs revenues of the Republic during the first half of 1920 were \$3,400,000.

The military government has loaned \$50,000 to the city council of Monte Cristy for the construction of two SCHOOLHOUSES. The rate of interest charged is 5 per cent and the term of the loan 20 years.

ECUADOR.

The Bank of Ecuador and the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Guayaquil have loaned to the AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION of Ecuador 4,000,000 sucres.

From January 1 to May 31 of the present year, the tax on AGUARDIENTE amounted to 13,126 sucres, as compared with 20,615 sucres during the same period of 1919.

On May 22, 1920, the DISCOUNT BANK was opened in Guayaquil with a capital of 500,000 sucres. The term of incorporation is 50 years. In addition to doing a general banking business, it is authorized to loan money on real and personal property and to issue bank notes payable to bearer.

An executive decree of June 23 last, ordered that the 102,600 sucres on deposit in the Commercial and Agricultural Bank for account of the service funds of the bonds of the GUAYAQUIL TO QUITO RAILWAY be converted into pounds sterling to the amount of £12,000 and remitted to London to meet interest payments on the bonds referred to.

GUATEMALA.

According to a report of the secretary of the treasury the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the National Government expressed in pesos were as follows: Receipts: 127,249,489, made up of customs revenues, 80,194,225; liquor taxes and Government monopolies, 30,511,955; sundry revenues, 6,825,907; telegraph and telephone, 5,269,727; and postal receipts, 4,447,675. The expenditures were distributed as follows: Department of home government and justice, 12,729,091; foreign relations, 619,062; treasury, 6,938,237; public credit, 452,491; fomento (promotion), 4,030,151; war, 22,846,920; public instruction, 6,530,222; exchange, 37,635,869; telegraph and telephones, 6,523,465; postal department, 8,489,115; and other expenditures, 757,318.

On June 19 last the Government of Guatemala arranged with the Western Bank, the International Bank, the Agricultural Mortgage Bank, the Bank of Guatemala, and the American Bank of Guatemala for the rebuilding of the CITY OF GUATEMALA. Each of these banks will lend 12,000,000 pesos to the owners of property destroyed by the recent earthquake, to be used in reconstruction work. These loans are secured by mortgages and must be repaid on or before April 20, 1924.

The president has appointed a committee to examine and classify the documents relating to the FLOATING DEBT for the purpose of making a settlement of same.

HAITI.

Upon the suggestion of the president the council of state of Haiti on July 28 voted an EXTRAORDINARY CREDIT of \$29,000 for the department of public works to improve the building and dock of the customhouse of Port au Prince.

HONDURAS.

The latter part of July an AMERICAN FINANCIAL EXPERT, Mr. Arthur Young, of the economic section of the Department of State of the United States, arrived in Nicaragua to assist the Government to reorganize the country's finances.

MEXICO.

According to figures furnished by the labor bureau of the department of industry of Mexico the TOTAL COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS paid in the first seven months of the year was 187,870 pesos (peso=\$0.4985). Indemnities for accidents were made legal four years after the establishment of the bureau of labor. In 1918, 73,734 pesos were paid and 118,956 pesos in 1919.

Inasmuch as the emission of certificates by the monetary commission authorized by decree of January 10 was only a provisional measure, while the high price of silver did not permit new mintings of fractional coins, and as the circulation of these certificates is no longer necessary, the President, on July 14, rescinded THE ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES BY THE MONETARY COMMISSION and ordered the withdrawal of those already in circulation, making October 31 of the present year the limit of time in which they may be exchanged for coin.

In accordance with a resolution of the treasury of Mexico, the tax on EXPORTED PETROLEUM is reduced to \$1 per barrel. In view of this action of the Government the subsecretary of the treasury said that it was hoped that companies which were in arrears to the Government would soon settle their accounts.

According to information given to the press by the secretary of the treasury of Mexico on August 5, the NATIONAL FINANCES are in a flattering condition. The receipts are calculated at 18,000,000 pesos and the expenditures at 17,750,000 pesos monthly, leaving a balance of 250,000 pesos monthly. Reviving business and the high cost of petroleum it is hoped will increase the revenue.

According to official reports on the MOVEMENT OF MONEYS in the general treasury of the Federal district of Mexico in June, 1920, the revenue and the expenditures were equal, being 830,918 pesos each. The balance in the treasury on May 31 was 255,345 pesos and on July 1, 40,495 pesos.

On June 28 the President confirmed the BUDGET OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT of Lower California for 1920, which amounted to 737,314 pesos, of which 309,682 pesos were for instruction; 7,300 pesos industry and commerce; promotion, communications and public works, 83,781 pesos; justice, 120,553 pesos; government, 174,471 pesos; and general treasury and collection of accounts, 41,526 pesos.

According to a recent presidential message, up to June, 1920, 1,673 parcels of land of the national reserve territory had been registered and 7,646 parcels of land converted to Government territory, representing a total value of 192,414,855 pesos, and that as soon as the registration is completed a new valuation will be made by experts.

During July the GOLD COINED in the national mint of Mexico amounted to 40,000 aztecs, or 800,000 pesos, 160,000 five-peso pieces, amounting to 800,000 pesos; 80,000 pieces of 2.50 pesos each, amounting to 200,000 pesos, the total value of gold coined being 1,800,000. Silver was coined during the same month by the mint in the following amounts and denominations: 157,000 one-piece coins; 4,220,000 50-centavo pieces, worth 2,110,000 pesos; and 250,000 20-centavo pieces, worth 50,000 pesos. Bronze coined during the same period was as follows: 15,000 20-centavo pieces, worth 3,000 pesos; and 470,000 ten-centavo pieces, worth 47,000 pesos. The total amount of money issued in July was 6,850,000 pieces with a value of 5,580,000 pesos. The estimated total of fractional coins in circulation was 37,108,290 pesos, with an average of 2.45 pesos per person.

NICARAGUA.

According to newspaper notices the capital of the BANCO NACIONAL DE NICARAGUA, which is connected with the Mercantile Bank of the Americas of New York, will be increased to \$800,000. Until last June the capital of this bank was 500,000 cordobas, of which 245,000 cordobas represented the 49 shares held by the Government, and 255,000 cordobas, the remaining 51 shares held by American bankers.

PANAMA.

During the first nine months of the present fiscal year the REVENUES approved by the Government of Panama amounted to 4,012,023 balboas. From these revenues the current expenses of the Government, amounting to 2,360,785 balboas, and old debts of the Republic, aggregating 406,360 balboas, have been paid. The cash balance on hand March 31 last was 1,244,878 balboas, from which 730,349 balboas have been set aside for the construction of roads.

PARAGUAY.

The general directorate of posts and telegraphs has been authorized by the President to ISSUE POSTAGE STAMPS commemorative of the first centennial of the foundation of the Republic. The issue will consist of 50,000 50-centavo stamps, 50,000 1-peso stamps, 50,000 1.75-peso stamps, and 50,000 3-peso stamps.

The COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BANK OF PARAGUAY in Villarica has established a branch at Asuncion which will act as a commercial exchange. On December 31 the statement of

this bank was as follows: Cash, 3,992,292,054 pesos, currency; accounts current, 2,738,689,776 pesos; discounts, 96,733,253 pesos; deposits for a stated period, 49,598,245 pesos; savings accounts, 120,584,759 pesos; miscellaneous accounts, 951,717,132 pesos.

PERU.

The statement of the national BANKS for February last shows the following items: Cash on hand, including cash in foreign banks, 8,787,911 Peruvian pounds; commercial paper, 4,337,665 pounds; bonds and documents, 1,626,853 pounds; debtors in account current, 3,485,896 pounds; gold reserve for the issue of bank notes and gold deposits in New York and London, 5,296,178 pounds; coin in circulation, 3,496,229 pounds; and accounts current and deposits, 14,983,391 pounds.

During the first quarter of the present year the transactions of the CLEARING HOUSE represented 53,975,113 Peruvian pounds, as compared with 16,582,733 pounds during the same period of 1919.

A general statement of the NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANIES for March last is as follows: Fire insurance companies—gross premiums, interest, and leases, 122,683 Peruvian pounds; general expenses, 17,636,725 pounds; reinsurance and commissions, 46,723 pounds; cash on hand and in banks and agencies, 84,902 pounds; and losses paid, 10,651 pounds; life insurance companies—premiums, interest, etc., 23,038 pounds; general expenses, 8,435 pounds; losses paid, 1,512 pounds; and loans made, 859 pounds.

The statement of the SAVINGS BANK of Lima in January last was as follows: Cash, 46,264 pounds; banks, 82,194 pounds; loans on valuables and jewelry, 428,350 pounds; debt of the Government, 27,178 pounds; guarantee of circular cheques, 296,024 pounds; advances in account current, 130,869 pounds; cheques issued, 294,488 pounds; and check accounts current, 56,467 pounds.

In accordance with law No. 4,117, which approves the protocol between the Republics of Peru and China, the Executive Power has ordered a settlement of the CHINESE CLAIMS for losses sustained in Lima, Callao, and other places in May, 1919, amounting to 70,000 Peruvian pounds, payment of which is to be made in bonds of the internal debt.

SALVADOR.

From 1904 to 1920, inclusive, the COINED MONEY IMPORTED into Salvador was as follows: American, \$5, \$10, and \$20 gold pieces to the amount of 7,192,692 colones (colon equals \$0.50), of which 2,000 colones were imported by the Government; by the Banco de Occidente, 2,880,000 colones; Banco Salvadoreño, 2,231,000 colones; Banco Agrícola Comercial, 800,000 colones; and by private individuals, 1,279,692 colones. Silver in 50-centavo and 1-peso pieces

was imported to the amount of 6,811,000 colones, as follows: By the Government, 1,600,000 colones; Banco Occidental, 2,011,000 colones; Banco Salvadoreño, 1,300,000 colones; Banco Agrícola Comercial, 1,900,000 colones. Alloyed silver of 835/1000, in 5, 10, 20, and 25 centavo pieces was imported to the value of 1,050,000 colones, as follows: Government, 300,000 colones; Banco Occidental, 200,000 colones; Banco Salvadoreño, 475,000 colones; Banco Agrícola y Comercial, 75,000 colones. Nickel coins imported by the Government amounted to 64,960 colones in 1-centavo pieces, 30,000 colones in 3-centavo pieces, and 425,000 colones in 5-centavo pieces; Banco Occidental, 20,000 colones in 1-centavo pieces, 81,000 colones in 3-centavo pieces, and 50,000 colones in 5-centavo pieces; and imported by the Banco Agrícola Comercial, 15,040 colones in 1-centavo pieces and 25,000 colones in 5-centavo pieces.

For April of the present year the total revenue from the RENT TAX was 28,722 colones. From January to April of this year the collection amounted to 143,463 colones.

Presidential decree of July 6 reorganized the Salvadorean section of the INTERNATIONAL HIGH COMMISSION OF FINANCE, as follows: President, Sr. José E. Suay, present minister of the treasury and public credit; members, Dr. Victor Jerez, Dr. Manuel Castro Ramírez, Dr. Reyes Arrieta Rossi, Dr. Lucio Quiñonez, Dr. Adrián García, Dr. Miguel Gallegos, Sr. César V. Miranda, Sr. Recaredo Gallardo, Sr. Carlos d'Aubuisson, and Dr. F. Tomás Mirón.

URUGUAY.

During the first four months of the present year the transactions of the CLEARING HOUSE amounted to 307,075,138 pesos. The amounts, in pesos, by months, are as follows: January, 84,280,943; February, 66,792,515; March, 69,258,762; and April, 86,742,918.

In April last the total receipts of PUBLIC REVENUES amounted to 4,012,514 pesos, as compared with 4,590,662 pesos in 1919. From July, 1919, to April, 1920, inclusive, the public revenues collected amounted to 20,252,225 pesos, as compared with 25,561,467 pesos during the same period of 1918-19.

From July 1, 1919, to April 30, 1920, the gross receipts of the URUGUAYAN RAILWAYS amounted to 8,811,213 pesos, distributed as follows: Central Railway, 7,422,312; Northeastern Railway, 321,009; Midland Railway, 952,611; and Northern Railway, 115,281 pesos.

The CUSTOMS REVENUES in April last amounted to 1,252,463 pesos, as compared with 1,291,579 pesos during the same month of 1919.

On May 31 last a general statement of URUGUAYAN BANKS showed a total capital in bank shares of 36,162,685 pesos, a total

gold coin of 61,353,005 pesos, and a total issue of bank bills and fractional currency of 20,688,949 pesos.

According to data furnished by the inspection office, the exports and imports of gold coin from November, 1918, to May, 1920, were as follows: Exports, 3,014,498 pesos, and imports, 16,497,927 pesos.

VENEZUELA.

The Department of Fomento, of Venezuela, has authorized the branch of the Holland West Indies BANK in Caracas to operate as an exchange office.

For the economic year July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921, the NATIONAL BUDGET of receipts and expenditures is as follows: Receipts, 59,612,000 bolivares; expenditures, 58,538,600 bolivares. The estimated revenues are as follows: Import duties, including parcel-post duties, 14,700,000 bolivares; cigarette taxes, 8,600,000 bolivares; revenues from liquors, 7,500,000 bolivares; from salt mines, 6,700,000 bolivares; stamp taxes, 6,500,000 bolivares; and other revenues, 15,612,000 bolivares. The estimated expenditures are: Department of interior, 12,166,529 bolivares; department of foreign relations, 1,927,203; department of the treasury, 16,889,808; department of war and marine, 11,101,521; department of fomento, 5,300,509; department of public works, 6,246,420; department of public instruction, 4,328,181; and other expenditures, 578,429 bolivares.

Congress has authorized the Executive Power to order the coinage of nickel pieces to the value of 300,000 bolivares.



GUATEMALA.

The Government of Guatemala, in a communication addressed to the Argentine Government on March 18, last, gave notice of its withdrawal from the Convention for the Protection of Trade-marks, signed in Buenos Aires on August 20, 1910, by the delegates to the Fourth International Conference of American States.

VENEZUELA.

On August 19, 1920, the exchange of ratifications of the COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS CONVENTION, concluded between the United States and Venezuela on July 3, 1919, took place in Caracas.

LEGISLATION

HAITI.

On July 21, 1920, the President of the Republic promulgated a law concerning the rights of foreigners to own real property in Haiti.

Article 5 of the constitution of July 19, 1918, prescribes that foreigners residing in Haiti, and organizations formed by foreigners for purposes connected with their residences in the Republic, or for agricultural, commercial, industrial, and educational objects, have the right to acquire real property in the Republic, a right which lapses five years after the foreigner ceases to reside in the country, or when the organization discontinues its operations.

In accordance with this law a foreigner can not acquire real property in Haiti unless he resides in one of the communes of the Republic and has complied with the provisions of the law of August 25, 1913, concerning the residence of foreigners in Haiti. Said residence must not be less than three months in Haitian territory, which fact must be substantiated before a notary public at the time of recording the deed, together with the certificate of registry granted in conformity with the law of 1913. When purchase is made by means of a private document, the registry certificate must be filed with the recorder of mortgages. Stock companies organized abroad can only acquire real property in Haiti after having obtained permission from the President of the Republic to transact business in the country.

The law grants to stock companies organized in conformity with the laws of Haiti and which have their domicile and principal office in the Republic all the rights inherent to Haitians, provided at least one-half of the members of their board of directors are Haitians. On the death of a foreigner who leaves foreign heirs only, the latter succeed to the inheritance, and, if they fulfill the requirements of the law, continue in the enjoyment of same. The foreign owner of real property who leaves the country must, within five years after his departure, sell said real property. Should he fail to do so it will be sold at public auction through the public ministry of the tribunal of the first instance of the place in which it is located and the proceeds of the sale will be deposited in the National Bank.

In case of the dissolution of a foreign corporation, it shall be the duty of the receiver to sell the real property of the corporation within a term of five years.

Real property acquired in violation of law renders void all rights otherwise attaching thereto.

The law grants a period of one year from the date of its promulgation in which to conform to its requirements concerning purchases made prior to its enactment and which are contrary to its provisions.

MEXICO.

The department of industry, commerce, and labor has issued an executive circular dated April 21, 1920, giving the conditions upon which concessions to oil lands are given in territory in the Federal district and in the Republic. According to this ruling it is not possible to obtain concessions to land on which another concession has been granted and is still in force or pending judgment. Neither will concessions be granted to private foreign individuals or companies, but only to native or naturalized Mexicans and to companies organized in accordance with Mexican law. The circular also gives the methods of procedure for obtaining a concession.

On August 7 last, the Executive Power promulgated the NATIONAL LOTTERY LAW. The national lottery, established with funds of the National Government, the profits from which are to be used for charitable purposes, will be located in the City of Mexico. It is to be governed by an administrative board, and will have the character of an official institution. The lottery will have regular and special drawings. The regular drawings will be divided into large and small drawings, the latter issuing prizes in sums of 10,000, 20,000, and 30,000 pesos, while the grand prize of the former will be 50,000 pesos. The special drawings will cover prizes of 100,000, 200,000, and 500,000 pesos.

SALVADOR.

The President of the Republic promulgated on July 16, 1920, the law relating to the MONETARY SYSTEM.

The theoretical monetary unit of Salvador is the *colon*, a coin containing 836 milligrams of gold 900 milésimos fine. The colon, which represents 100 centavos, will be issued in denominations of 5, 10, 20, and 40 colones. Auxiliary silver coins are to be minted in denominations of 20, 50, and 100 centavos each, and nickel coins in denominations of 1, 3, 5, and 10 centavos each.

National gold coins and gold coins of the United States of all denominations are unlimited legal tender, the United States coins having a fixed value of 2 colones to the dollar. National and United States silver coins are legal tender in an amount representing up to 10 per cent of each payment, and national nickel coins in amounts up to 2 per cent of each payment.

The coinage of silver must not exceed 10 per cent of the total fiduciary circulation, and that of nickel must not be in excess of 5 per cent of said circulation, and in no case shall nickel be coined in an amount exceeding 1,000,000 colones.

With the exception of United States gold and silver coin, foreign money is not a legal tender in the Republic, and payments contracted for in such money shall be liquidated by the equivalent of the money in question tendered in United States gold, or in colones, at the rate of exchange of the place of payment on the date of settlement.

The power to coin money is vested in the Executive acting under the authority of the national assembly. The use of tokens, script, or other objects in lieu of money is prohibited.

The laws of September 11, 1919, in so far as they do not conflict with the present law, remain in force.

VENEZUELA.

On June 15, 1920, the President promulgated a law concerning PEARL FISHERIES. The region now subject to exploitation is the Margarita, Coche, Cubagua and neighboring islets, the Araya shoals, and the Gulf of Cariacac. The annual period of exploitation shall not be more than seven months, the opening and closing dates to be fixed by the department of fomento. Licenses issued by the Department of Fomento are required before engaging in this industry. The charge for a license where diving apparatus is used is 400 bolivares annually. If drags are used the charge is 40 bolivares annually.

On June 23 last the new DEPARTMENTAL LAW, which repeals the law of June 23, 1915, was promulgated. This law confirms the existence and prescribes the powers of the seven departments established by the former law, to wit: Interior, foreign relations, treasury, war and marine, fomento, public works, and public instruction.

The SANITARY LAW, which repealed the law of June 27, 1919, was promulgated on June 24 last. Under this law the Executive is authorized to establish such sanitary services as he may deem expedient under the authority of the director of national sanitation. The main office of the national sanitary service is in Caracas. This office is in charge of the branch offices and sanitary commissions. The national sanitary bureau may order the occupation, and even the destruction of property, paying the owner therefor if such measures be deemed indispensable to the extinction of a contagious disease, the control of an epidemic, or the avoidance of an imminent danger to the public health. Public health officers have the right to enter homes for inspection, to use prophylactic measures or to employ the sanitary police. The President is authorized to issue rules and regulations governing the national sanitary service.

On June 26, 1920, the CONSULAR SERVICE LAW, which repeals the law of June 25, 1910, was promulgated. Concerning the consular tariff the law prescribes the following charges: For certifying three copies of a consular invoice, 1 per cent of the declared value, but if this charge should not amount to 5 bolivares the latter

sum shall be collected; for certifying three copies of the way bill corresponding to each invoice no charge will be made; for certifying three copies of a shipping list, 15 centimes of a bolivar for each package contained therein, a payment of 10 bolivares to be made should the total charge not amount to 10 bolivares; for the issuance or viséing of a bill of health, sailing vessels, 10 bolivares, and steamships 30 bolivares; for certifying the dispatch of a vessel in ballast, sailing vessels, 10 bolivares, and steamships 25 bolivares; for certifying a transshipment, 25 bolivares; and for any certification that may be made in a shipping list or invoice caused by changes made in the cargo, 10 bolivares. The said consular fees, or any other fees connected with consular certification of shipping papers, shall be paid at port of destination in accordance with liquidation tables issued by the respective customhouse on presenting the documents subject to said fees.

On July 21 last the AVIATION LAW was promulgated. This law prescribes the conditions of flying and landing in national territory. For military reasons or for public security, the President may prohibit airships from flying over the national territory, or may temporarily or permanently restrict certain zones. The following machines may fly in Venezuela: Airships registered in Venezuela, and those not registered which, by virtue of international treaties, or a decision of the Venezuelan authorities, have the right to fly in the Republic. No airship, however, shall carry the mails without being authorized by the Government.



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA.

The NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF THE LITTORAL, which is soon to be established in Rosario, will give complete courses in technical instruction covering a study period of five years, three of which are to be devoted to general scientific studies and two to the study of special subjects. The aim of the university is to prepare experts in mechanical, electrical, construction, and civil-engineering work. This university will take the place of the industrial school which was formerly in operation in the city of Rosario.

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the MILITARY COLLEGE was held on July 19 last. This college was founded by Gen. Sarmiento. The President of the Republic, Government and military officials, and members of the diplomatic corps took part in the ceremonies.

BOLIVIA.

The editorial staff appointed for the REVISTA NACIONAL DE EDUCACION is composed of the following persons: Dr. Enrique Gonzales Duarte, dean of the University of Potosi; Sr. Daniel Zambraba, of the Institute of Language; Sr. Raul J. Freire, of the National College of Pichincha; Sr. Juvenal Mariaca, of the Alonso Ibanez School; Sr. Salvador Revilla, of the Arts and Trades School; Senora Maria G. de Medinaceli, of the Young Ladies' School; and Sr. Gregorio Barriga, of the University of Potosi.

Presidential decree of June 23 provides for a SCHOOL OF MILITARY AVIATION to be under the general staff of the army. The main points of the program and the officials of the school will be designated by the Government. Officers who have the necessary requirements and voluntarily present themselves for the course may be students and the time they remain in the school being counted as regular service. Graduates will receive the title of military pilot, the fact to be noted in the general register of the army. Applicants for the mechanical part of the school may be those who are in the regular service or who have done military service according to the law and will engage to serve two years in the army as aviation mechanics. Students in this section will have the grade of sergeant while in the school.

BRAZIL.

On March 29, 1920, the President of Brazil approved the rules and regulations of the AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE and the veterinary medical school established in Nietheroy, State of Rio de Janeiro. The school year is from April 1 to November 23. Each year graduates will be chosen from the school to travel in the interior at the expense of the State. The school will publish a magazine entitled Archivos da Escola Superior de Agricultura e Medicina Veterinaria (Archives of the Superior School of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine).

On April 7, 1920, the President of Brazil approved the rules and regulations of the SCHOOL OF THE GENERAL STAFF establishing two courses of instruction. The object of the first course is to train young officers of the army to serve on the general staffs of the divisions of the army, and that of the second course is to train officers to serve as chiefs of division of the general staff. The chief of the French military mission is to be the permanent general inspector of the school.

On June 30 last the ninety-first anniversary of the founding of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE in Rio de Janeiro was celebrated.

CHILE.

According to official data there were in operation in Chile in June last 3,200 PUBLIC SCHOOLS having an average attendance of

250,000 pupils. The regular school budget for 1920 amounted to 45,900,000 pesos.

The department of public instruction has decided to construct a special building for the study of ANATOMY in the medical school in Santiago, and has set aside 100,000 pesos for this purpose.

The PETERS COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE was recently established in Santiago. This institute has in operation a model bureau for the practical teaching of commercial subjects to its pupils.

The department of public instruction has added a special course of instruction in FINE NEEDLEWORK to the Valdivia Professional School for Girls. The expenses connected with this course are to be borne by the municipal government of the city of Valdivia.

The board of public instruction has added a number of subjects to the curricula of the following schools: Barros Borgoño Lyceum, religion; Cauquennes Lyceum, English; Concepcion Law School, Roman law; and to the Valparaiso Law School, international law. The same board has provided for the establishment of a pedagogical institute.

COLOMBIA.

According to the presidential message read to the congress of 1920 there are in the country 4,422 PRIMARY SCHOOLS, with an attendance of 333,658 pupils. There are 1,444 primary school buildings in the country, some of which, like those of Bogota, Zipaquirá, and Calica, are model educational structures. Beside the regular primary schools there are night schools for workmen in Bogota and other cities, 16 of these institutions being in the capital, with an attendance of 629 pupils.

In each Department of Colombia there are TWO NORMAL SCHOOLS, one for girls and one for boys, excepting in Santander, where there are three, and none in Huila for lack of proper buildings. There are 27 of these institutions with a total of 1,359 pupils. These schools cost the country annually 143,249 pesos.

The attendance of the PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS of the country is as follows: Agricultural school, 91 pupils; law school, 423 pupils; medical school, 666 pupils; engineering, 101 pupils; and artistic and industrial teaching, 958 pupils, the total being 2,148 students.

The EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION for 1919 amounted to 1,096,810 pesos.

COSTA RICA.

The inspector of schools of San Jose, Sr. Matías Gómez, has formulated the PROGRAM OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION, in accordance with the desires of teachers of Costa Rica, which has been approved by the ministry of public instruction and will be adopted in the schools.

In a meeting held July 2 by the members of the NATIONAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION the following officers elected were: President, Sr. Leovigildo Arias; vice president, Sr. Carlos L. Sáenz; secretary, Señorita Vitalia Madrigal; members, Señora Julia de Salas, Señorita Rosario Quirós Silva, and Señorita Anita Tristán.

CUBA.

From November to March, inclusive, the following NEW SCHOOLS have been instituted: 223 elementary schools and 13 night schools, 14 kindergartens, 2 dressmaking schools, and 1 especially to teach the English language, as well as 4 positions of traveling teachers.

THE PRIMARY NIGHT SCHOOLS during the last school year numbered 38, with a total enrollment of 1,739 pupils, or an average of 45 pupils per school. In November, 1919, there were 113 zones in the country, divided into 258 school centers, under the charge of 94 teachers. Three thousand and sixteen boys and 2,065 girls, or a total of 5,081 pupils attended these schools.

The message of April 5 read by the President before Congress states that the PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM maintained by the Government is composed of 6,151 teachers, of whom 5,686 are teachers of primary grades; 117, traveling teachers; 54, teachers of night schools; 4, prison teachers; 137, kindergarten teachers; 23, teachers of manual training; 27, teachers of English; 41, teachers of dressmaking; and 62, unassigned teachers.

The law of July 10 provides for new posts for ASSISTANT TEACHERS in the law school. In accordance with the law a post of assistant teacher will be created for each one of the subjects in the law course of the National University. The duties of the new professor will be to review weekly or fortnightly the matter covered and to partially examine at least three times a year the students in his subject, presenting a report thereon for the professor of the subject to use in grading the students; to hold a monthly conference; and whatever other duties are imposed upon him by the faculty of the law school.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The military government has ordered the expenditure of \$20,000 for the construction of two schoolhouses, one at Enriquillo and the other at Victoria, to cost \$10,000 each. Bids have been requested by the department of public works for the erection of schoolhouses at Samana and San Juan.

Teachers' summer TRAINING SCHOOLS were opened in August last, under the direction of the school inspectors, for the training of teachers in the primary schools of the republic.

ECUADOR.

In June last a society of **NORMAL TEACHERS** was organized in Quito to study the program of primary instruction and to discuss the same.

The superior board of public instruction of Ecuador approved on February 25 last the **BUDGET OF THE UNIVERSITIES** of the Republic for 1920. This budget provides for the following funds: Central University, 249,011 sucres; University of Guayas, 188,200 sucres; and the University of Azuay, 178,145 sucres.

GUATEMALA.

The department of public instruction issued a decree on July 8, 1920, providing for the reorganization of the **MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOLS** of Huehuetenango, and the conversion of same into schools of arts and crafts.

An executive decree of June 12 of the present year orders the establishment in the town of Rabinal, department of Baja Verapaz, of a **NIGHT SCHOOL** for artisans.

On May 27 last the legislative assembly enacted a law approving the curriculum of the **COLLEGE OF PHARMACY** and natural sciences and establishing a five years' course in the same.

The **FRENCH ACADEMY**, under the auspices of the Guatemalan section of the Alliance Francaise, was opened in the city of Guatemala on July 14 last with an attendance of 500 students. The academy will devote its efforts to the teaching of the French language.

HONDURAS.

The students of the arts and trades school of Tegucigalpa in August made a **TOUR OF INSTRUCTION** through the towns of Guinope, Maraita, and Yuscaran in Honduras to study the future development of these places.

MEXICO.

The National Government will found a **NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL** in Chapingo, federal district, to be equipped with all that modern science requires, and the old school at San Jacinto, Tacuba, will be abandoned.

The normal teachers of Mexico City in July founded a **TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION**, the object of which is cooperation among the members of the profession.

The last week in July the National University of Mexico opened an **ELEMENTARY COURSE IN PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY**, which persons having completed primary instruction may take as extra students in the industrial courses recently established in the school of chemical sciences.

According to press notices the MINISTRY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, which was formerly directly under the control of the department of justice, but was suppressed by the last law of organization for the departments of the state, is again reinstated as an independent office in accordance with the plans of the director of the University department, licenciado Don José Vasconcelos.

PANAMA.

An executive decree of April 28, 1920, establishes in the NATIONAL Institute of the Republic a SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, in which a two years' course is required to obtain the degree of bachelor of pharmacy.

On April 28, 1920, the President of the Republic issued a decree providing for a three years' course in the SCHOOL OF LAW AND POLITICAL SCIENCE of Panama. The studies in these courses during the first two years is the same, but they differ in the third year. The department of public instruction proposes to establish at some future time a fourth year's course to these studies. The subjects taught are as follows: Political economy, civil law, international law, public and private law, and constitutional law.

PARAGUAY.

The Order of Salesian Fathers will establish a TRADE SCHOOL in the Paraguayan capital for the benefit and education of the poor, enabling them to learn a means of livelihood.

The national council of education has authorized Señorita Felicia L. Davales to establish a SCHOOL OF DRESSMAKING in Asuncion and Señorita Severa Franco to open a private school in Yeguarizo in the district of Acahay.

In a meeting held on the 9th of June the national council of education ordered the establishment of TWO NEW SCHOOLS—a night school in Villa San Pedro and a day school in Mbopicua, in the district of Villarrica.

PERU.

A free course of PHYSIOLOGY was inaugurated in the medical college in July of the present year.

The northern regional congress has passed a law providing for the establishment of new SCHOOL centers for boys and girls in the districts of Soritor, Haba, and Calzada, in the Province of Moyobamba. The southern regional congress has provided for the establishment of a mixed school at Iñapari, Department of Madre de Dios.

An ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS of secondary instruction has just been organized in Lima by the teachers in the national colleges with the object of improving the methods of teaching. President Augusto B. Leguia is honorary president of the association.

Alberto Salomon, minister of public instruction, honorary vice president. The active officers of the association are: Dr. J. Vitaliano Berroa, president; Dr. Oscar Valero, vice president; Ricardo Nieto, treasurer; and Manuel Calvo Perez and Ricardo Roblos, secretaries.

SALVADOR.

In a meeting held on June 5 by the municipal council of Atiquizaya it was decided to establish rudimentary RURAL SCHOOLS in the Cantons of Suneq, Santa Rita, Joya, and El Platanar.

On June 20 in San Salvador the laying of the corner stone of the ARTS AND TRADES SCHOOL, being built by the artisans' society, La Concordia, took place. The site for the institution was donated by Sr. Miguel Dueñas, and according to the plans the building will be completed by September, 1921.

The ministry of public instruction has approved the curriculum of the PREPARATORY COURSE OF SCIENCE AND LETTERS containing the following subjects: Writing, reading, Spanish, arithmetic, elements of science, history and geography of Central America, morals and deportment, and geometrical drawing.

A SCHOOL OF EMBROIDERY AND DRESSMAKING has been established in the city of Armenia under the management of Señorita Amelia Arias. A similar school has also been founded in the town of Jayaque.

The municipality of San Vicente has been authorized by the President to raise the necessary sum for the establishment of a KINDERGARTEN in San Vicente, where one had already been established by the ministry of public instruction.

URUGUAY.

The total SCHOOL REVENUES in May last amounted to 148,920 pesos.

In July last a NIGHT LYCEUM was opened in Montevideo with a course of study the same as that of the day lyceums. The school opened with an attendance of 250 pupils.

In 1919 the number of pupils receiving instruction in the grammar and high schools of the Republic was 4,493. The number enrolled in the law, medical, engineering, dental, pharmacy, and other schools of higher education was 1,224.

The board of primary instruction has adopted the textbook entitled *El Código de Moral para los Niños* (Moral Code for Children), written by Prof. Haltelims on the suggestion of the United States society, Pro Moral.

VENEZUELA.

Of the 4,328,181 bolivares which make up the budget of the department of public instruction for the fiscal year 1920-21, 2,465,452

bolivares are set aside for primary instruction, 259,240 bolivares for secondary instruction, and 203,940 bolivares for normal instruction. Higher instruction and university extension work are given 373,781 bolivares; special instruction, 326,632 bolivares; scholarships and pensions, 143,940 bolivares; general expenses, 180,000 bolivares; official inspection, 135,600 bolivares; the national board of instruction, 119,016 bolivares, and the department of public instruction, 120,580 bolivares.

A resolution of the department of public instruction of Venezuela of June 7 last confers the **MEDAL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION** on the following persons: Dr. Ricardo Bartoloni, Dr. Nicolas Navarro, and Rev. Father Evaristo Epiñázar, Rector of the Metropolitan Seminary.

By order of the Executive, the department of public instruction resolved, on July 7 last, to establish 25 **FEDERAL SCHOOLS**, each to have one teacher only, in the State of Tachira.

An Executive decree of July 23, 1920, provides for the establishment of a **WIRELESS** telegraph school in Caracas under the authority of the general bureau of Federal telegraphs and telephones.



GENERAL NOTES

ARGENTINA.

The Public Charity Society of Buenos Aires has decided to construct a new **MATERNITY BUILDING** as an addition to the Rivadavia Hospital. The sum of 2,000,000 pesos will be made available for this purpose.

The committee of public works of the senate has approved the bill for supplying the city of Cordoba with **POTABLE WATER**. This bill authorizes the President to expend 100,000 pesos in the necessary preliminary studies connected with this undertaking.

The National Women's Council will erect in the Rose Garden in Palermo Park a bust of **RAFAEL OBLIGADO**, the Argentine poet.

M. René Viviani, ex-prime minister of France, arrived in Buenos Aires on July 23 last in response to an invitation extended him by Argentine literary men. He was received with great demonstrations of welcome by the Government and people of Argentina. The celebrated French painter, M. Jules Grün, also visited Buenos Aires in July last on an official mission. Mr. Grün will give a series of lectures in Latin America on French art.

The University of Buenos Aires has invited the President of Uruguay and Drs. Eugenio Martinez Thedy and Vaz Ferreyra to give a series of lectures in Buenos Aires on literary subjects.

The national committee of fine arts has modified the rules and regulations covering prizes on annual EXHIBITS OF FINE ART. The first prize for painting and sculpture is 2,000 pesos, and the second prize 1,000 pesos. The first prize for architecture is 2,000 pesos, and the second prize 1,500 pesos. One prize only of 500 pesos is offered for engravings. These prizes are restricted to national artists. Foreign artists residing more than five years in the country may compete for a 1,000-peso prize in each section. In addition to the prizes of the national committee the municipality of Buenos Aires offers the following prizes: Painting and sculpture two first prizes of 5,000 pesos each, two second prizes of 3,000 pesos each, and two third prizes of 2,000 pesos each.

Dr. Luis M. Drago, the eminent Argentine statesman, was invited in April last to take part in the works of the CONSULTING COMMITTEE OF JURISTS of the League of Nations. This invitation was made through the secretary of the League of Nations and was the same as the one sent Hon. Elihu Root of the United States. Because of ill health Dr. Drago was unable to be present.

BOLIVIA.

The directive council of the University of Chuquisaca has conferred the HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR upon Mr. Samuel Abbot Maginnis, United States Minister Plenipotentiary to Bolivia.

The ministry of relations appointed Sr. Maximo Aparicio Arce BOLIVIAN CONSUL IN SALTA, Argentina, in the month of June.

The Government has organized a committee of Government inspection to oversee the construction work of the SEWER SYSTEMS OF LA PAZ AND COCHABAMBA. This committee, which is under the ministry of promotion, is composed of the following members: the engineer in charge of the sewer system of La Paz, the engineer in charge of the sewer system of Cochabamba, and two engineer assistants.

Sr. Formerio Gonzalez de la Iglesia was appointed in July as CONSUL GENERAL OF SPAIN IN LA PAZ.

BRAZIL.

On June 30, 1920, the Brazilian Academy of Letters celebrated the first centenary of the birth of Joaquim Manoel de Macedo, one of its most illustrious founders, who died in 1882. Honors were also paid to the memory of Pereira da Silva and the Vizconde do Rio Branco.

The message of the governor of the State of Minas Geraes, delivered in June last, sets forth the valuable services rendered by the State in matters of hygiene, and its success in combatting epidemics in different parts of the State.

From January, 1919, to June of the present year there were expended in PUBLIC WORKS in the State of Minas Geraes 2,022 contos in the construction of bridges, repair of roads, and the erection of schoolhouses.

The Geographic Society of Rio de Janeiro has adopted the name of ROOSEVELT RIVER for the stream sometimes known as Teodoro River or River of Doubt. A map is being made of the State of Matto Grosso, in which this river will be designated Roosevelt River.

An exhibit of OIL PAINTINGS by Mrs. Cecil Clark Davis, an American artist, was held in Rio de Janeiro in June last. During the same month Prof. De Leon exhibited in the Federal capital a new musical instrument known as the "Marimbon," provided with keys similar to those of the piano.

A new HOSPITAL dedicated to Our Lady of Monserrat was opened in Bahia on March 27 last.

The Brazilian Red Cross, assisted by the distinguished wife of the President of the Republic is waging a successful ANTITUBERCULOSIS campaign in Brazil.

CHILE.

The municipality of Osorno has acquired 24 hectares of land for a PUBLIC PARK in the city of that name. The cost of the tract was 105,500 pesos.

There were in the city of Santiago in May last 1,007 births, 1,004 deaths, and 275 marriages. During the first five months of the present year the DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS of Santiago were as follows: Births, 5,764; deaths, 6,202; and marriages 1,242.

Enrique Gonzalez Martinez has been appointed MINISTER of Mexico in Chile.

The Government of Chile has given a MEDAL of merit of the first class to Dionisio Ramos Montero, Minister of Uruguay, near the Government of Chile.

The President has ordered the construction of a PUBLIC DISINFECTION PLANT at Los Andes station, and has authorized the department of public works to expend 30,000 pesos in installing same.

According to newspaper reports a Swedish SCIENTIFIC MISSION recently sailed for South America, where it will make investigations in Chile and other South American Republics. The chairman of the mission is the celebrated Swedish scientist, Prof. Nordenskiöld.

COLOMBIA.

Presidential decree 1290 of June provides for the official ORGANIZATION OF A CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE MOSQUITO, to prevent yellow fever and malaria in the ports of Colombia.

On June 30 the President appointed as representatives of Colombia to the HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS to be held in Seville, Spain, in 1921, Srs. Don Raimundo Rivas and Don Eduardo Posada, the president and secretary of the National Academy of History of Colombia, and Sr. Don Ernesto Restrepo Tirado, Colombian consul at Seville.

The National Academy of History held a meeting in the historic building at the Quinta de Bolivar to admit to the academy the NEW ACADEMICIAN Sr. Juan B. Perez y Soto. The address of welcome was made by the well-known historian, Dr. Eduardo Posada.

The first part of September the DEATH OF THE ARGENTINE MINISTER Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, Dr. Roberto Ancizar, occurred. The late minister was a noted jurist and had served much in foreign countries, having held among other posts those of first secretary of the Colombian Legation at Washington, chargé d'affaires of the same legation, and delegate to the Fourth Conference of the American Republics held in Buenos Aires in 1910.

COSTA RICA.

On May 26 the National Congress passed a law conferring the title of CITY OF ESCASÚ upon the town of that name in the Province of San José.

In a meeting held on May 15 by the AMERICAN ACADEMY OF HISTORY in Buenos Aires the following nominations were made for associate academicians in Costa Rica: Sr. Luis Castro Saborio, Sr. Justo A. Facio, Sr. Ricardo Fernandez Guardia, Sr. Francisco Montero Barrantes, and Sr. Hernán G. Peralta. The associate academician for Europe is Sr. Marqués Manuel M. de Peralta, and the resident academician of Buenos Aires is Sr. Guillermo Vargas Calvo.

The ministry of foreign relations in July appointed Sr. Francisco Cabezas Gómez COSTA RICAN MINISTER TO GUATEMALA, and Sr. Leon Guerra, Costa Rican chargé d'affaires in Nicaragua.

The President on June 18 issued a decree conferring the title of HONORARY CITIZEN OF COSTA RICA upon Sr. Dr. Antonio Guistiuiani y Casabianca in recognition of his services to the country.

CUBA.

During 1919 the total number of immigrants was 80,485, as against 37,320 in 1918, or an increase of 43,165. Immigrants of the following nationalities entered Cuba: Spaniards, 39,573, as against 14,292 in 1918; Jamaicans, 24,187, as against 9,184 in 1918; Haitians, 10,044, as against 10,640 in 1918; Chinese, 1,236, as against 237 in 1918; Americans, 1,227, as against 771 in 1918; Porto Ricans, 1,005, as against 395 in 1918; English, 745, as against 256 in 1918; Mexicans, 263, as against 244 in 1918; and French, 188, as against 118 in 1918.

The VITAL STATISTICS for 1919 in the district of Habana were as follows: Births, 4,471 boys and 3,991 girls of the white race and 739 boys and 707 girls of the black race, or a total of 9,908 births. Deaths, 3,495 males and 2,234 females of the white race and 815 males and 1,085 females of the negro race, or a total of 7,629 deaths. There were 2,786 marriages among white persons and 337 marriages among negroes, giving a total of 3,123 marriages.

The law of July 10 includes in the INCREASE OF SALARIES OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS all the personnel of the armed forces on land and sea.

On July 10 Congress approved the draft of a law to release from the municipal jurisdiction of Guántanamo the Yateras district and to make it a new TOWNSHIP with its government seat in the town of Jamaica.

The Government has approved the credits for the following PUBLIC WORKS: San Pedro-Guatao highroad, 50,000 pesos; hospital in Bayamo, 40,000 pesos; road from the tunnel of the Rio del Habanilla to Trinidad, 200,000 pesos; repairs to the hospital for the insane, 300,000 pesos; highway from Mendez Capote to Carlos Rojas, 85,000 pesos; completion of the construction of road from Martí to Máximo Gómez, 120,000 pesos, and that from Jaruco to Boca de Jaruco, 250,000 pesos; to complete the drinking water system of Gibara, 170,000 pesos; and for the completion of the Hospital of Santiago de Cuba, 300,000 pesos.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The council of the city of Santo Domingo has approved a bid for the installation of a new ELECTRIC light and power plant in that city at a cost of \$46,320. The plant will furnish 648 lights, with a total capacity of 127,950 candle power.

The military government has officially recognized Robert E. Christenberry as CONSUL of the United States in the city of Santo Domingo and Joseph E. Stott as consular agent in the city of San Pedro de Macoris.

The municipal government of San Francisco de Macoris has set aside \$22,500 for the repair of roads in that municipality during the second half of the present year.

Juan Elias Moscoso, jr., has been appointed MINISTER plenipotentiary near the Government of Haiti.

The construction of a BRIDGE over the Yaque River, in the Monte Cristy district, was commenced in August last.

ECUADOR.

Jacinto Jijon y Caamaño, a rich Ecuadorian philanthropist, has offered to pay the entire cost of equipping and furnishing the proposed new LIBRARY BUILDING of the National University of

Quito. A popular campaign is being made by the press for the collection of funds for the construction of the library building.

An ordinance of the municipality of Guayaquil, dated January 1, 1920, requires dwellings, clubs, theaters, schools, etc., to fly the ECUADOREAN FLAG on national holidays, and specifies that the flag must be 2 meters long and of proportional width. In addition to the national flag, foreigners in the city of Guayaquil may fly the flags of their own countries. Failure to comply with the ordinance subjects the infractor to a fine of 10 sucres per day for each day on which the offense is committed.

On June 7 last, José Aguirre Achá, MINISTER of Bolivia near the Government of Ecuador, was officially received by the President of the Republic.

On June 27 last, in cooperation with the President of the Republic, the intellectuals of Quito honored the memory of Dr. Luis F. Borja, one-time President of the Republic, by placing a marble tablet on the wall of the house in which he was born in 1845.

In connection with the removal of the remains of Gen. Leon de Febres Cordero, a VENEZUELAN PATRIOT, to the National Pantheon in Caracas, the patriotic board of the centenary of Guayaquil appointed representatives to participate in these ceremonies and ordered the purchase of a bronze wreath to be deposited on the tomb of the hero.

On September 1, 1920, Dr. José Luis Tamayo, President of the Republic for the period 1920 to 1924, was inaugurated. The new President has appointed the following cabinet: Gen. Delfín B. Treviño, minister of interior, police, and public works; Dr. N. Clemente Ponce, minister of foreign relations and charity (beneficencia); Gustavo Aguirre Overwy, minister of finance and public credit; Octavio G. Icaza, minister of war and marine; and Dr. Pablo A. Vasconez, minister of public instruction, justice, posts, and telegraphs.

GUATEMALA.

Sr. Juan J. Ortega has been appointed MINISTER of Guatemala near the Government of Portugal.

The DENTAL SOCIETY of Guatemala was recently organized in the city of Guatemala for the study and discussion of matters relating to the dental profession. Rafael Robles has been chosen president, and Eduardo Caceres, secretary.

Guatemala has accepted the invitation to participate in the SIXTH INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE to be held in Montevideo in December of the present year. Enrique M. Martin has been appointed a delegate to the conference.

An executive decree of July 15 last provides for the establishment of a HOSPITAL in the capital of the Department of Jutiapa.

HAITI.

On July 25 a group of influential citizens of Port au Prince met to form a CIVIC ANTIFIRE COMMITTEE and to consider the purchase of fire engines and equipment for adequate protection for the city.

On August 3 the ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF SANTO DOMINGO to Haiti, Sr. Don Juan Elias Moscoso, was officially received.

HONDURAS.

On August 6 the INTERNATIONAL CENTRAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON SANITATION was held in La Union, Salvador, to consider the Rockefeller Foundation campaign against yellow fever. General Lyster, of the Medical Corps of the United States Army, directed the campaign in Central America.

MEXICO.

In the latter part of August an EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS by the Mexican artist, Carlos Mérida, was given in the National Academy of Fine Arts. This is the first of a series of several exhibitions of painting, statuary, architecture, and engraving which the director of the academy, Sr. Alfredo Ramos Martínez, intends to hold.

Under the direction of Sres. Carillo, Ponce, and del Castillo, the MEXICAN ORCHESTRAS have been reorganized. These are the orchestras which, in the centenary celebrations of 1910, performed on successive days the nine symphonies of Beethoven and the masses of Bach, the only time this feat has been accomplished in the musical history of America.

The new MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY from Mexico to Argentina, Sr. Licenciado Don Jesús Ureta, left for Buenos Aires during the first part of August.

The CRUISER GENERAL GUERRERO was sunk in a hurricane off the Pacific coast near the port of Mazatlan on August 5. This vessel was the best one in the Mexican navy. The Mexican transports *Bonita* and *Korrigan III* rescued the crew of the sinking vessel. Newspaper notices state the department of war and navy of Mexico has considered the purchase of six submarine chasers and two cruisers from the United States, to guard the Mexican coast. Each of these new additions to the navy will cost 240,000 pesos Mexican gold.

In consequence of the reduction and reorganization of the Mexican Army the President on August 7 ordered the department of public works to construct NEW MILITARY BARRACKS in the Federal district and throughout the Republic.

On August 10 the new MUNICIPAL TAX ON THEATRICAL PRODUCTIONS went into effect, establishing a protective tariff for Mexican authors of plays.

On July 14 Sr. Francisco Echegaray y Aragon was appointed Mexican CONSUL GENERAL IN QUEZALTENANGO, Guatemala.

On August 13 the newspaper El Universal of Mexico opened a CONTEST FOR NOVELETTES for Mexican authors and foreigners residing in Mexico. Three prizes will be given of 500 pesos, 200 pesos, and 100 pesos each. The judges are Sres. Don José Lopez Portillo y Rojas, president of the Mexican Academy of the Language, which corresponds to the Royal Academy of Spain; Don Federico Gamboa, of the Royal Academy of Spain; Don José Vasconcelos, dean of the National University; and Don Carlos Gonzalez Peña, editor of El Universal.

NICARAGUA.

The municipality of Metape on June 3 by legislative decree changed the name of the town to CIUDAD DARIO, in honor of the poet, Ruben Dario, who was born there in 1867.

PANAMA.

The POPULATION of the Republic of Panama, as shown by the census taken this year, is 401,428. The number of inhabitants by Provinces is as follows: Panama, 104,003; Coele, 47,146; Herrera, 28,737; Los Santos, 34,944; Veraguas, 60,458; Chiriqui, 70,846; Bocas del Toro, 14,408; and Colon, 40,886. In 1911 the population of the Republic of Panama was 300,564. The increase in nine years has been 100,864 inhabitants.

PARAGUAY.

In a meeting of the directive council of the Paraguayan Institute held June 10 the invitation to join as CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF HISTORY was accepted. This society was established in Buenos Aires as a result of the Congress of Biography and History held in 1916. In the meeting mentioned, Sr. Eloy Farina Nunez was appointed to represent the Paraguayan Institute at the American Academy of History.

In July Sr. Dr. Laurentino Olascoaga was appointed ARGENTINE MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY to Paraguay.

The ministry of foreign relations has made the following appointments: Sr. Alides Zorraquin, consul at Concordia, Argentina; Sr. Justo Roman Perez, consul at Parana, Argentina; Sr. Hugo Burgstaller, consul at Trieste, Italy; Sr. José E. Dawe, consul at Southampton, England; Sr. Enrique Plate, consul at Luzanne, Switzerland; and Sr. Eulogio Duarte Diaz, chancellor of the consulate at Corrientes, Argentina.

PERU.

The President of the Republic has appointed the following CONSULS: Oscar V. Salomon, consul in Australia; Aurelio Auezada y

Caisson, consul in Habana, Cuba; Palmiro Machiavello, consul in Genoa; Manuel Ortiz de Zeballos, consul in Havre; and Modesto Soto, consul in Para, Brazil.

According to newspaper reports the Peruvian Government has contributed 60,000 francs to the propaganda fund of the LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Government has opened a competitive contest for the selection of a model of a MONUMENT to be erected in Sicuani in honor of Brigadier Pumacacahua. The monument is to be of bronze or marble, from three to four meters high, and will represent the most important event in the life of Brigadier Pumacacahua.

The Executive Power has authorized the Department of Fomento to construct a HOTEL FOR IMMIGRANTS in the city of Lima.

The Peruvian Association for the Progress of Science, the principal objects of which are to promote in Peru original investigations in mathematics, physics, and biology, was organized in Lima in July last. The officers of the society are: President, Jose J. Bravo; vocales, or members of the board, Dr. Carlos I. Lisson, and Dr. Julio C. Tello; treasurer, Dr. M. E. Tabuasso; and secretaries, Drs. Honorio F. Delgado and Cristobal de Losada.

SALVADOR.

According to recent reports the Guatemalan Government has appointed Lic. Sr. Mariano Zeceña as GUATEMALAN MINISTER TO SALVADOR to fill the post vacated by Lic. Sr. Roberto Lowenthal, who resigned.

In order to increase the understanding and good feeling between the Republics of Central America, Salvador in June granted POSTAL FRANKS to periodicals sent to the other Central American Republics, provided that they reciprocate.

In June the building of the CHURCH OF SAN MIGUEL, in the city of San Salvador, was commenced. The sum of 104,000 colones, which was given by Padre Funes, will be spent in this work.

The Government of El Salvador has commissioned Dr. Francisco Peña Trejo, while visiting the United States, to study the TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS as carried on in the sanatoriums of that country.

URUGUAY.

The department of foreign relations has appointed the following CONSULS: Mauricio Molnar, consul in Budapest, Hungary; Arturo R. Brown, consul in Geneva; and Robert Crozier Thompson, vice consul at Newport News, Va.

Dr. Emilio Oribe has been appointed SCIENTIFIC ATTACHÉ to the legation of Uruguay in Belgium.

On June 29 last the national committee appointed to formulate a plan for the celebration of the CENTENARY OF THE INDE-

PENDENCE of the Republic of Uruguay approved the construction of a commemorative obelisk, the erection of a palace of justice, the founding of a national pantheon, and the construction of a building for the national library, the archives, and the history museum.

VENEZUELA.

An executive decree of June 24 last declared the 23rd, 24th, and 25th of June national holidays in commemoration of the CENTENARY OF THE BATTLE OF CARABOBO, which was the military event that assured the independence of Venezuela and opened the series of victorious campaigns which the Liberator undertook for the emancipation of the five American nations.

An executive decree of July 28, 1920, reestablished the regular CONSULATE of Venezuela in Philadelphia, and established consulates in Rotterdam and Oporto. A decree of July 31 last established a consulate at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.

On July 2 last Javier Perez de Acevedo, minister of Cuba in Venezuela, was officially received by the Venezuelan Government.

On August 22 last, Monsignor Marchetti-Selvaggiani, pontifical nuncio accredited near the Government of Venezuela, was officially received by the Venezuelan Government.

BOOK NOTES

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(To be continued.)

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

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Subject.	Date.	Author.
ARGENTINA.		
Argentine imports in 1919.....	1920. July 3	Harold G. Waters, vice consul at Buenos Aires.
Proposed increase in license fees for commercial travelers.....	July 14	Do.
Changes in port dues and handling charges on merchandise entering Argentina.....	July 23	Do.
Industrial notes from northern Argentina.....	July 26	Wilbert L. Bouney, consul at Rosario.
Railway notes from northern Argentina.....	July 28	Do.
The market for spark plugs.....	July 29	Do.
Withdrawal of the project of a loan to the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Italy, for the purchase of Argentine products.	July 31	Harold G. Waters.
Cereal prices for week ending Aug. 5.....	Aug. 7	Do.
Argentine import trade during the past decade, 1910-1919.....	do.	Do.
American letters faultily stamped and addressed.....	Aug. 11	W. Henry Robertson, consul general at Buenos Aires.
BOLIVIA.		
The rubber industry and market for rubber goods.....	July 31	W. Duval Brown, consul at La Paz.
Statistics of mineral production in Bolivia.....	do.	Do.
The new customs tariff of Bolivia.....	Aug. 9	Do.
BRAZIL.		
The market for optical goods.....	July 30	Samuel T. Lee, consul at Porto Alegre.
Annual report on commerce and industry for 1919.....	do.	Thomas. H. Bevan, consul at Bahia.
Cocoa shipments for first 6 months of 1920.....	Aug. 4	Do.
Rubber exports for July, 1920.....	Aug. 20	John D. Long, vice consul at Para.
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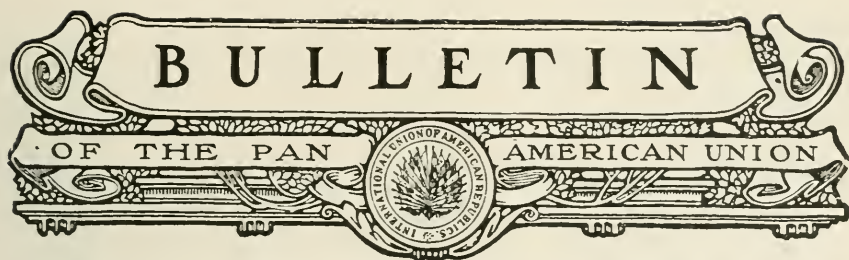
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DR. BELISARIO PORRAS, PRESIDENT OF PANAMA.



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No. 6

VISIT OF DR. PORRAS, PRESIDENT OF PANAMA

DR. BELISARIO PORRAS sailed from Panama for the United States for a short visit just after his election to the presidency of his country and previous to his inauguration.

Dr. Porras arrived in New York the 1st of September, where he remained for a week, after which he proceeded to Washington, D. C. He was met on his arrival at the national capital by the Secretary of State, the Hon. Bainbridge Colby, and other dignitaries and officials, and remained as the guest of the Nation during his short stay.

The Secretary of State, Hon. Bainbridge Colby, was host at dinner in honor of the visiting president elect. The dinner was appropriately given in the Pan American Union Building, a peculiarly fitting setting for the honor to the distinguished guest of the Nation. The guests included Secretary Daniels, of the Navy; Secretary Payne, of the Department of the Interior; Secretary Alexander, of the Department of Commerce; Postmaster General Burleson; the ambassadors from Chile, Argentina, and Brazil; the ministers from Guatemala, Cuba, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Honduras; the retiring minister from Salvador, Señor Don Salvador Sol M; Dr. Toledo Herrarte, former minister for foreign affairs of Guatemala; Dr. Bonilla, minister on special mission from Honduras; Norman H. Davis, undersecretary of state; Señor Lefevre, chargé d'affaires of Panama; Señor Don Enrique Geenzier, of the Panama legation; Señor Belisario Porras, jr.; Señor Alberto Cortadellas, chargé d'affaires ad interim of Bolivia; Señor Manuel de J. Camancho, consul general of the Dominican Republic; Van S. Merle-Smith, the Third Assistant

Secretary of State; Sumner Welles, chief Latin-American division; Dr. L. S. Rowe, director general Pan American Union; Francisco J. Yanes, assistant director Pan American Union; Señor Don Luis Illanes Guerrero, counselor of the Chilean Embassy; Señor Felipe A. Espil, secretary of the Argentine Embassy; Señor Don Carlos Gibson, counselor of the Peruvian Embassy; the chief of staff, Gen. March; Gen. John J. Pershing; Admiral Robert E. Coontz; Dr. James Brown Scott; Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson; Señor Don Anselmo Castro; and Walter S. Penfield.

On the following day Dr. Porras, as the guest of the Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. Josephus Daniels, and accompanied by Gen. Pershing, and other high officials of the State, War, and Navy Departments, went to Mount Vernon on the President's yacht, the *Mayflower*, where Dr. Porras laid a beautiful wreath on the tomb of George Washington and made a brief speech, to which Secretary Daniels responded. Late that night the President elect left for New York, where the following day he was tendered a luncheon by the Pan American Society at the Bankers' Club. A representative number of business men and leaders in foreign trade with Latin America were present. Dr. John Bassett Moore, president of the society, presided and delivered a short address, to which Dr. Porras responded, saying, in part:

Out of the Great War has come a new day for Pan America, as for the entire world there is a changed outlook in this hour of opportunity. Along with new problems in the period of reconstruction and readjustment have come these new opportunities for a closer commercial relation between the countries of Pan America. In the establishment of new trade routes, merchant ships of the world will to a greater and greater degree center their trade activities in the Panama Canal, the connecting link between the seven seas, and by way of the increased relations in the realm of trade, which will include shipping and finance and the building of industry, will come the finer and closer tie of brotherly understanding and fraternity.

Dr. Porras sailed for Panama a few days later, and on November 1 was inaugurated as President to serve a term of four years. His excellency was born at Las Tablas, Republic of Panama, and educated at the Universities of Bogota, Colombia, and Brussels, Belgium. A lawyer by profession, he began his career as a diplomat early in life; was a member of the assembly of the Republic of Panama three times; consul general of the Republic of Colombia in Belgium; attaché of the Colombia legation in Italy; and a delegate from Panama to the Peace Conference at The Hague. Dr. Porras was resident minister of Panama to Brazil; ambassador to Costa Rica; and delegate to the third Pan American Conference at Buenos Aires. He was chosen President of Panama 1912-1916 and served as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States and Cuba from Panama from 1916 until his reelection.

ON THE CHARACTER OF FRANCISCO DE MIRANDA¹

A NOT UNCHILDLIKE CHILD who had been taken by a literary parent to listen to a learned lecture on Cervantes, afterwards said, most judiciously if unconsciously, that Don Quixote, of whom we can not help thinking in considering the character of Francisco de Miranda, had been "a man with a lance." It was indeed the lance that characterized the Manchegan; that gave him power, that was his magic wand, as it were, by dint of which he *was* and all his adventuring. Without Mambrino's helmet he still could command chivalry and follow high desiring and pursue inestimable honor, but without his lance it is a mere rueful countenance he would have been, with never a virtue, never an exceeding strength in him; for that lance point was his heart, with which he smote so valiantly, always to his grief; and that lance shaft was his soul, so straight, so righteous, so nobly of one length and of a stately shape. And as Don Quixote was but a man with a lance—even such a spear as we have said—so this Don Francisco de Miranda, knight errant in many a glorious but not always sane adventure, was, if we permit ourselves to see him with a child's unerring insight, simply and preeminently a man with a passion, and that passion—heart and soul of him—finely formed spearhead and shaft, wrought to smite with splendidly. Liberty was this paladin's lady, for whom he crossed seas and entered perilous lists in many lands, fighting for the independence of the United States, serving in the armies of the revolution in France, winning a distinguished generalship; yet in the end—for so do Quixotes die!—perishing in a vile state, in prison; his lady served, exalted, but unknissed of him.

Wherever he went, honor did sometimes, misfortune more often, wait upon him; but the love of liberty, the passion for liberty, always. This was the man, without passion he would have been but a noisy adventurer; this informed, this animated, this ennobled him: this was his lance, with which he struck, riding at full tilt, hardily and unwearily, upon the gates of time, cleaving entrance for a new era of independence for his people: and for himself, albeit destined to fall unhonored, passage straightway to glory in men's memories. It is a noble duty to the immortal dead to descant in their remembrance urnfuls of praise: it were a wise duty to ourselves to consider how such

¹ By Salomón de la Selve, of the American Legion Staff.

men grew to overtopping stalwartness, achieving immortality. Having praised Miranda, let us consider his growth to greatness.

Of the various dates at rivalry for the honor of his birth, it is most probable that the palm belongs to the year 1752. He was born in the city of Caracas and in later life represented himself as being descended from a "distinguished family." Be this as it may, we know that his father was a well-to-do merchant and militia captain, a man whom the captain general of Caracas described officially in 1764 as a subject of quality, valor, and military experience of some sort, and as being inspired in the performance of his duties "with much zeal for the royal service." This Sebastián de Miranda had, in the first half of the eighteenth century, emigrated from the Canary Islands and was of Basque descent. He had settled in Venezuela, and in 1750 married Doña Francisca Antonia Rodríguez de Espinosa, who bore him several children. Of this wedlock, Francisco de Miranda was to be the most notable offspring.

We have no information, no legends even, of his infancy; but if indeed the child is the father of the man, from his manhood we can divine backward Miranda's childhood character. He must have been a very live youngster, eager to absorb all knowledge within his reach, for to his last days he retained a great love for studying, took singular pride in his mastery of classical and modern languages, and liked to regard himself much of a scholar. He must have been a difficult lad to manage in the estimation of mediocre people, for he was, even in his full manhood, and despite a certain shrewdness that he could at times command with great effect, too outspoken, too severely critical of everyone and everything. He never for a moment believed it uncalled for, or alien to his business, to censure that which in his judgment merited censure, or to propose new plans even where he could have known that his plans would not have been accepted. Often stationed in positions where such actions were surely to be taken as a sign of arrogance and as trespassing beyond his accorded sphere and extralimiting the powers given him, he judged for himself alone what he esteemed the right thing and persevered in his own chosen courses undauntedly. Such a character, wherever it appears, is indicative of an independence of mind, which, however inconvenient as a handicap to its possessor and troublous as a block-path to others, is nevertheless a high virtue, one to be found in the making of all men who in any activity have achieved greatness; a virtue that in the greatest, in the saviours, is as a limb of the cross they themselves help to shape, and fully bear, for their own crucifixion.

Miranda was given a "classical" education in the city of his birth, and spent his childhood in an atmosphere of petty jealousies and bickerings between the creoles and the European Spaniards, in which his family, through his father's captaincy, was involved. Miranda



THE SIGNING OF THE ACT OF INDEPENDENCE OF VENEZUELA, JULY 7, 1811.

This painting, by the celebrated Venezuelan artist Martín Tovar y Tovar, hangs in the Municipal Council Chamber of Caracas and depicts the scene of Miranda's greatest triumph. It was through his heroic efforts abroad and at home and as a crowning glory to his achievements as soldier, propagandist, and impassioned writer and orator that this scene took place when it did. Miranda is portrayed in the foreground, in the uniform of a French general of the Revolution.

stated as a man that he had received the *dégré* of B. A. in 1767, having also studied law and philosophy, and that after completing those courses in the Royal University of Santa Rosa, in Caracas, he had further studied law for a year or more in a college in the City of Mexico. But of all his studies, military science claimed the largest share of his interest. He was a born warrior, a captain of the blood, taking immense pleasure not only in actions of arms but in conversations on the art and science of war, cheering with these his weary months of imprisonment in the gruesome La Force in Paris, under the rule of terror and Robespierre, of which captivity the historian Champagneux, Miranda's fellow prisoner, has given us a vivid account. How far classicism had entered into the making of Miranda may be seen by the fact that Champagneux expressed his belief, in his book on Madame Roland, that Miranda would not consent to win a battle except in accordance with the rules of Alexander and Cæsar. Napoleon had not yet been but was to be in Miranda's time. Him Miranda hated imperiously for the despot he was.

From every authentic or trustworthy report of Miranda that we have, the picture that we obtain of him is in accord with that given us by the brave Champagneux. Miranda measured up to Plutarchean stature. Scurrilous and vile are those undocumented tales of his moral depravation, by reason of which a certain fulsome and unfair puritanism in the United States has refused him the honors that would otherwise be rendered his memory here. Miranda has been represented as the lover of Catherine the Great. There is no foundation for this. Had there been any amours in his relations with that mighty sovereign, all that in real justice could be charged against Miranda would be too much quixotism in preferring the hard service of that Lady Liberty we have named his mistress, to the enjoyment of the loving favor of an empress.

After advancing his education in Mexico, and loth to return to Caracas, where doubtless the enmity of the creoles for his parent, on account of the captain's emphatic love for the land of his birth rather than for the colony of his adoption, dimmed whatever bright vision the earnest lad may have had of his future, Miranda probably passed directly to Madrid, with the design of entering the service of the Spanish monarch. Here, not having yet reached maturity, he completed the rather fine education he had received in Spanish America, applying himself to the study of mathematics in its bearing on the military art and to the living languages of Europe. As we shall see, he did once speak unfairly of the education that was at that time to be had in the Spanish colonies of America; but his own culture, testified by all who knew him, is a monument to the excellence of the schooling he had received this side the Atlantic. A Venezuelan writer of good qualities, Señor M. S. Sánchez, in an interesting article in *Cultura*



MIRANDA IN PRISON, IN LA CARRACA, NEAR CADIZ, SPAIN.

The imagination of the notable Venezuelan painter, Michelena, has in this canvas represented the defeated dreamer in the depth of his despair, in this miserable corner, darker and more dismal than the picture shows, and not occupied by Miranda alone, but, to mock his ideal of democracy, packed with prisoners of every condition, the apostle of Latin American independence, after a life of generous striving for his ideal of freedom for his people, now in his old age and deserted by his friends, was afflicted with a patrid fever, reduced to extremities, and, so stricken, died.

Venezolana for August 1920, extols with the ardor of patriotic hero worship that side of Miranda's manifold personality that reveals him as an accomplished philosopher and scholar, calling attention to the little known letters of the sculptor Quatremère de Quincy to Miranda, published in Paris, in 1836, in a volume only recently discovered and which can not but prove of immense interest to all who have studied or desire to study at full length the career of the greatest forerunner of Bolívar.

In December of 1772 Miranda became a captain in a battalion of infantry, doubtless purchasing the commission. He had yet, it seems, not conceived any disloyal sentiment for the monarch in whose service he enlisted so voluntarily, but it appears that his zeal for learning had already exposed him to the persecutions of the Spanish Inquisition and his books to the flames. On the shores of Africa, in the defense of Melilla against the Moroccans, the young captain received his baptism of fire soon after joining the colors. Four years later (in 1776) a report was made bearing testimony to his great application and capacity, and stating that he was a man of known valor, but that he wanted more prudence. He continued to perform his duties well for a time, but he had already become dissatisfied, and perhaps through that want of prudence for which he had been criticised, or it may be through the instrumentality of the inquisition, on which he put the blame, he was actually cast into prison for a short time. After service in a campaign in Portugal, and having changed his regiment several times, he was severely wounded at Oran, in Algiers. From this time on we may regard the first part of his formative period as closed. More and more he showed the independence of mind that was to be fundamental in the man, his tendency to quarrel with his superiors and his devotion to liberty of judgment for himself, and, after he had fought for the independence of the thirteen colonies, to the emancipation of all the colonies of America.

We can not in an article of this kind enter into any detailed account of his career. Suffice it for the moment to say that in the summer of 1781 he participated in the capture of Pensacola, after the siege of that place by Spanish troops sent to worry England. In August of that year Miranda was brevetted lieutenant colonel, and his rapid rise had probably much to do with the attacks he had to bear from less successful Spanish officers in the New World. This led to a series of difficulties, accusations, and misrepresentations, into the elucidation of which it is not our purpose to enter now, but which resulted in Miranda's desertion from the service of Spain, in August of 1782, a desertion in our opinion fully justified by his desire to escape what he regarded an unjust persecution from which he had all to lose. Who wishes to acquaint himself more fully with the plausi-

ble facts leading to that desertion and with a detailed scholarly account of the rest of Miranda's life, may read Prof. William Spence Robertson's most excellent essay on Francisco de Miranda and the Revolutionizing of Spanish America, to which richly documented source we are indebted for most of the main data in this article.²

While the Spanish Government was regarding the deserter as a "conspirator of state," and was issuing warnings to Spanish officials directing them to look out for the fugitive, Miranda was traveling in the United States. He arrived in Charleston, S. C., in the spring of 1783, and seems to have found the cordial South greatly to his liking, for it was not until toward the close of that year that he reached Philadelphia. It is then and in this city that we first hear of his designs for the liberation of Spanish America. The listener to these plans was the secretary of the French minister to the United States, whom Miranda informed that the Spanish dominions in America would soon experience a revolution similar to that which had occurred in the British colonies. Miranda met many other persons, some of them of eminence, at this time. He probably met Gen. Washington, whom he revered unaffectedly, and other military officers of the United States, at Philadelphia and elsewhere. He surely met Alexander Hamilton and won that great man's esteem; and in Stephen Sayre, in Thomas Paine, and in Rufus King, Miranda found steadfast and helpful friends. In 1784 he visited Yale College and won the admiration of its then president, Ezra Stiles, who characterized the South American as a "learned Man and a flaming Son of liberty." With Stiles, Miranda discussed the system of education in Spanish America, which he termed, less in truth than for the advancement of his desire to arouse sentiment for the independence of that vast land, "inferior, trifling, and contemptible." There were "no great Literary Characters" there, he said, as geniuses dared "not *read* nor *think*, nor *speak* for fear of the Inquisition." This pronouncement, recorded by Stiles in his diary, we must take with a grain of salt, which salt is in this respect an attention to Miranda's character at this period, who was then nothing save incarnate dissatisfaction with every old arrangement, good or bad. He was no judge in any just sense; he was then only a revolutionary in the first fine fearless frenzy of revolution.

In 1784 also Miranda was in Boston. James Lloyd, a friend of John Adams, has given us a graphic pen picture of Miranda at that time. Lloyd was then a schoolboy and what he wrote afterwards is the remembrance of a very vivid impression. He says:

He appeared to me as the most extraordinary and wonderfully energetic man that I had ever seen. * * * I recollect very distinctly the two topics of his conversation, the one, doubtless his darling theme, was the prospect of revolutionizing the

² Government Printing Office, Washington, 1909. Reprinted from the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1907.

Spanish provinces of South America; the other, an expression of his disgust at the degree of liberty possessed by the people of this country, and the abuse of it which he had witnessed at some turbulent popular election. * * * While commenting on these subjects with great vehemence of enthusiasm and severity of denunciation, and in a rapid, impassioned, and commanding eloquence, with his whole frame in motion, and pacing the room with great strides, he presented to my juvenile imagination a new and apparently more elevated sample of the human character, and seemed capable of leading a people impatient of their government and ripe of its subversion to any deeds of daring to which his ambitions might direct them.

Here was another unsophisticated seer of "a man with a lance."

All his life Miranda had a hold on youth by reason of his inexhaustible enthusiasm in his own great projects. It was he who initiated the Chilean liberator, O'Higgins, in the cult of liberty. Bolivar learned of him, improving on the ideas of the master. Sucre gained much of his matchless soldiership while serving in his youth under Miranda. And, what is very important in the consideration of Miranda's character, he always saw himself with eyes of youth, with the eyes of the young men that were thrilled by the passion for freedom he imparted to them. This is unalloyed genius. This gave him indomitable self-confidence. And, assured in his own mind that independence was good for Latin America, he did not hesitate to believe that Latin Americans earnestly desired that independence. Reasoning that his ambitions would, if fulfilled, uplift his people, he deluded himself into the platonic credence, common to the great, that those ambitions were and could not but be shared by his people; since the platonists argue on the grounds that all men desire that which is good for them. So it was that he represented himself as his people's appointed spokesman and emissary, whereas he was far from that. He was an emissary of the spirit of liberty, a spirit that hovered over but had not as yet possessed his people. He was a representative of the progress of humanity, for which the special humanity he meant to advance was not as yet fully prepared. Necessarily, inevitably, he wrought his own bitter monumental personal failure. When he finally obtained, in the United States, private backing for his first liberatory expedition to his native Venezuela in 1806, the very men whose will he had so firmly believed, and caused it to be believed, his every own utterance expressed, turned against him in moral cowardice. In spite of this he persisted in cherishing his magnificent delusion, and thus, mad Quixote, mad prophet, he was bound to carry his own cross to a Calvary of his own choice.

The people for whose glorification he had made himself the world-admired exemplar of his race; to the service of whose liberty he had subjugated his every power, merging with their fate, that he was shaping, his own, delivered him to his foes, deserting him, and to a lingering cruel death in a barbarous Spanish prison. Even Bolivar seems to have turned his back on him, on which subject a heated

controversy yet rages. "In examining the sources for this epoch of Venezuelan history," says Robertson, "one can not avoid the conviction that a multitude were bitterly opposed to separation from Spain. Some of the inhabitants for whom Miranda and his followers were vainly endeavoring to insure liberty were hardly lukewarm in the cause of independence; many were willing or even anxious to be, not on the side of liberty and independence, but on the side of victory."

Branded with the epithet of traitor by his people, he was in 1812 infamously handed over to Spain: on him that harsh step-dame vented her feelings of injured pride. To mock his ideal of democracy the cell he occupied in the prison of La Carraca, near the city of Cadiz, a most miserable hole, was filled with jailbirds of all conditions. The fear of being poisoned tortured the ill-fated prisoner and he reduced his fare to bread and water. For a time the prospect of liberation, hopes of being able to effect an escape if only friends helped him from without, kept him inspired. But he was gray-haired and his magnificent constitution much broken down after so strenuous a use as he had put it to. In March of 1816 he was attacked by a sort of putrid fever that reduced him to the last extremities; and on a great anniversary, early in the morning of July 14, Miranda "gave his soul to God, his name to history, and his body to the earth," in the words of his best biographer in Spanish, the blind Colombian scholar, Don Ricardo Becerra.

It were delightful and profitable to relate here the tale of his life that so abounded in the dramatic; but our purpose to give only a presentation of his character is now served. To the American student Robertson's important work, to which we have already referred, will give the best story of Miranda in English. Those who know Spanish should also read Becerra's very fine *Ensayo historico documentado de la Vida de Don Francisco de Miranda*, if possible, in the first edition of that work (Caracas, 1896), rather than in the more recent reprint (Editorial, America, Madrid, no date given), for in this the editor, Don Rufino Blanco-Fombona, has permitted himself to travesty the author's arrangement of the book and thereby lessened its value.



THE UNITED STATES' PLANS FOR HUMAN SAL- VAGE¹

THE rehabilitation of the ex-service man, the soldier who has been disabled in the service of his country, is a new work not only in the United States but in the whole world.

Probably no task undertaken by the Government has ever been so little understood by the people as a whole. The work of the Federal Board for Vocational Training (the instrument of the United States Government in the work of rehabilitation) is not the payment of money compensation for physical injury; it is not medical treatment for the removal or alleviation of that injury. The people of the United States and other countries are well acquainted with the principle of money compensation for physical injuries as evinced in the pension laws for war veterans. But not until the World War began had any nation yet thought to undertake to salvage the disabled ex-service man, economically a waste after the war, and to train him to the end that, in spite of his disability, he might again work as a man. No country had yet felt it to be a national duty to attempt to give the disabled fighter a return in increased mental potentiality for what of his birthright—a whole sound body—he had sacrificed in the nation's defense. The work of rehabilitation, therefore, is distinct from pensions or the medical care of wounds. It is the work of restoring to a man his ability to earn fairly and squarely as much money as, or perhaps even more than, before his injury.

One of the most constructive pieces of legislation ever passed by Congress is the rehabilitation act, which reads in part:

Every person who was in the military or naval forces of the United States and since April 7, 1917, has resigned, or been discharged or furloughed therefrom under honorable conditions, having a disability (injury or disease) incurred, increased, or aggravated while a member of such forces, or later developing a disability traceable in the opinion of the Federal Board for Vocational Rehabilitation, to service with such forces, and who in the opinion of the board is in need of vocational education to overcome the handicap of such disability, shall be furnished ——— such course of vocational rehabilitation as the board shall prescribe.

Section 2 of the rehabilitation act also provides that the board shall pay monthly during the ex-service man's period of vocational training such a sum as in the judgment of the board is necessary for his maintenance and support and that of his dependents, if any.

¹By Beryl Gray, of Pan American Union staff.



Courtesy of the Federal Board of Vocational Training.

TRAINEES TAKING AGRICULTURAL COURSES.

These 100 men have taken up agriculture and in spite of their disability are making good. The Government and the separate States are arranging to give them homesteads and farms if they so desire.

This sum, must in no case exceed \$80 per month for single men, without dependents, nor for a man with dependents \$100 per month, plus the sum prescribed as family allowances by the war risk insurance act.

Persons receiving compensation for injuries from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance can not draw this compensation during the period wherein they receive training with maintenance from the Board for Vocational Rehabilitation unless their war risk compensation be greater than the amount of maintenance paid by the Federal Board, in which event the difference between the allowance made by the Board and that made by the War Risk Insurance is paid by the latter. The sum of \$6,000,000 was appropriated by the rehabilitation act for the purpose of maintenance pay. Section 3 of the vocational rehabilitation act provides that as far as practicable rehabilitation be made available, without cost for instruction, for the benefit of any person disabled under circumstances entitling him after discharge from the military or naval forces of the United States to compensation under article III of the amendment of the war risk insurance act and not included in section 2 of the rehabilitation act. Briefly, the four conditions under which a man may receive vocational training are: First, honorable discharge from the military or naval service since April 7, 1917; second, a disability incurred, increased, or aggravated by the service; third, that such disability must in the opinion of the board be a vocational handicap; and, fourth, the training must be feasible. The powers and duties of the Federal Board for Vocational Training as defined by the vocational rehabilitation act are: To provide proper training; to prescribe courses; to pay necessary expenses; to insure vocational rehabilitation; to place rehabilitated persons; to make necessary rules and regulations; to make use of the Labor Department's facilities; to make studies, investigation, and reports of the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons and their placement in gainful occupations. The board is empowered, when it deems advisable, to cooperate with public and private agencies; but occupational therapy of men prior to discharge is under the control of the War and Navy Departments. The care of the health of the training soldier or sailor after discharge shall be under the supervision of the Federal Board for Vocational Training, with the War and Navy Departments in an advisory capacity. An appropriation of \$2,000,000 was made for the purposes of offices, instructors, traveling expenses of disabled persons, tuition in existing institutions, placement and supervision of placement of the vocationally rehabilitated, and special studies, reports, and investigations.

Not alone to the disabled veterans of the World War is vocational rehabilitation possible. For the United States, having formulated the method and created the machinery of administration for the



Courtesy of the Federal Board of Vocational Training.

AUTO MECHANICS' CLASS.

The good repair man is always in demand and well paid. This class for auto mechanics offers opportunities to trainees to become well acquainted with the gas engine and all the other features of automobile building and repairing.

rehabilitation of disabled ex-service men, was not content to limit this great benefit only to her fighters, but extended the privilege also to her workers injured industrially or otherwise. The act of industrial rehabilitation (H. R. 4439), approved June 2, 1920, appropriated \$750,000 for the purpose named in the bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and for the three ensuing years, \$1,000,000 annually. The Federal Government will cooperate with the States in the maintenance of industrial vocational rehabilitation. The sums of money appropriated will be allotted to the States in the proportion their population bears to the population of the United States, provided that the allotment of funds to any State shall not be less than \$5,000 for any fiscal year. States whose population does not entitle them to \$5,000 are provided for by separate appropriation. The conditions upon which the money may be expended are the following:

1. That for each dollar of the Federal appropriation expended, \$1 of the State's money shall be expended under the State vocational rehabilitation board, etc.

2. That the State board shall annually submit to the Federal board for approval the kinds of vocational rehabilitations and schemes for placement for which it is proposed to use the appropriation, and its plan of administration and supervision, courses of study, etc.

3. That the State board shall make an annual report to the Federal board on or before September 1, each year, etc.

In those States where a workman's compensation board is at work, or other agency charged with administering the State workmen's compensation or liability laws, the legislature shall provide a plan of cooperation between such State board and the Federal board in carrying out the provisions of this act. An appropriation of \$75,000 annually is made by the act for investigations, studies, and reports, and for administrative purposes.

In order to plan for the vast increase in work to be done under the provisions of the industrial rehabilitation act additional to that being accomplished for ex-service men, an industrial rehabilitation conference attended by members and executive officers of the State boards for vocational education and rehabilitation was held in Washington, D. C., on October 14, 15, and 16. Principles, policies, and plans for rehabilitation of those disabled in industry or otherwise, as provided in the recent act of Congress approved June 2, 1920, were the subjects for discussion. Much was reviewed in the light of the experience of soldier rehabilitation and the scope and advisable limitation of the industrial rehabilitation act. The development of vocational education in the several States was discussed in its relation to the problem of industrial and vocational rehabilitation. The conference was attended by representatives from States east of the Mississippi. A similar conference was held early in November for boards west of the Mississippi. The topics on the program for discussion aside from



Courtesy of the Federal Board of Vocational Training.

THE DOUBLE AMPUTATION CASE.

It would seem difficult to find something which could keep this young man profitably and pleasantly employed, but it has been done. He is out much in the sunshine and fresh country air and very busy, for he has been taught beekeeping and is now a scientific apiarist.



THE CLASS IN BEEKEEPING.

This occupation is one well suited to the strength of disabled men. A number of trainees in Porto Rico have taken up the profession of apiarist.

the general themes mentioned were: "Cooperation with the United States Public Health Service;" "The work of the Federal board in rehabilitating handicapped soldiers, sailors, and marines;" "The relation of the work of vocational rehabilitation to the State vocational education systems;" "The attitude of the employer and employee toward the rehabilitation of ex-service men."

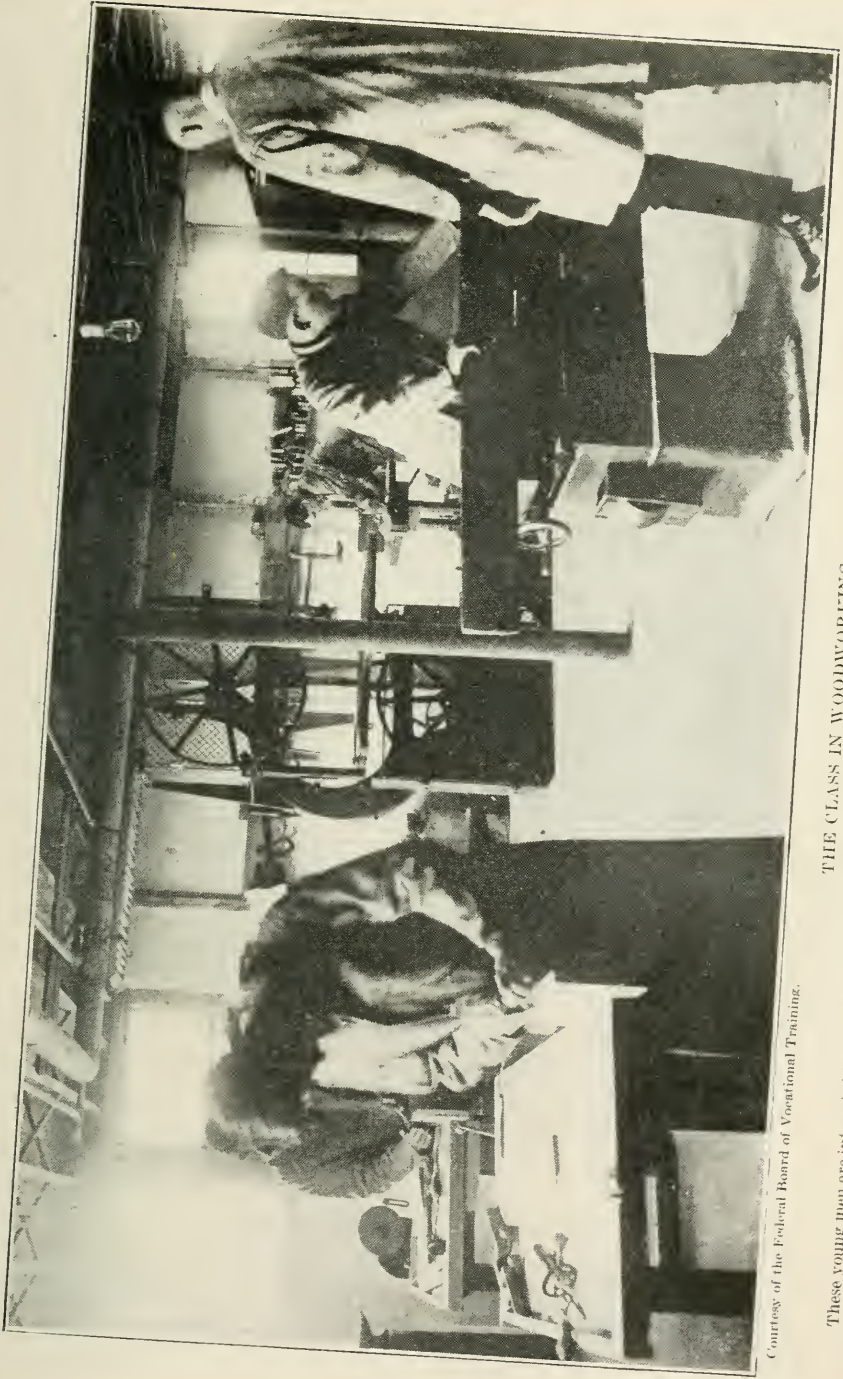
When one considers what a stupendous task it is to reeducate some 70,000 ex-service men alone, not to mention those who come under the provisions for industrial rehabilitation, and that they are scattered through every State in the Union, we wonder how the work has ever been accomplished. In an address by Director Lamkin of the Federal board, delivered before the convention of Veterans of Foreign Wars, on September 25, 1920, the salient features of the work were explained.

The director stated the methods used and the results obtained by the board as well as the Government's viewpoint on the work as follows:

The first justification of vocational rehabilitation is the right of the man to have his economic status restored so far as possible. A secondary justification in the viewpoint of the Government is that the trained man means more to a community than an untrained man. It is the feeling of the board that every dollar properly spent in retraining a disabled person for gainful employment is a dollar wisely spent, and the American people will be gratified to know that it is the large percentage of men who make good in their training and the very small, almost negligible, percentage who are attempting to take unfair advantage of the Government.

In determining what training shall be given to disabled persons five elements usually have to be considered. The first of these is the man's previous education, which varies from the illiterate to the college graduate. The second is his previous industrial experience. Men come to the board who before they entered the military service had no settled occupations, while others in training to-day were specialists in lines to which, because of their disability, they can not return. The third thing to be taken into consideration is the disability, which varies from those which are slight to the permanent injuries, such as double amputations and total blindness. The fourth, and probably the most predominant element, is the man's desire. After all the advising is done, after the fields of opportunity are carefully surveyed, the choice must, in most instances, be left to the man, who after proper training is expected to be able to make his own way. The last element is that of the probability of after employment. Men can not be trained for temporary work. When these matters are determined the problem is not entirely solved. It is necessary to deal with both the employer and the employee, and while it is not the policy of the board to attempt to solve social questions, it does insist, as a Government agency, that neither employer nor employee, as organizations or individuals, must interfere with the proper training and return to gainful occupation of the disabled man.

The work of the board has been one of constant development. It is now decentralized to an extent not equaled by any other Government department which maintains nation-wide standards and makes payments in every State in the Union. The country is divided into 14 districts, in which more than 100 local offices have been established. The eligibility for training is determined in the district office or in centers in various parts of the district by representatives of the board assigned to the district, who act as eligibility officers, being with few exceptions ex-service men themselves. There are only a few special cases which have to be sent to Washington.



Courtesy of the Federal Board of Vocational Training.

THE CLASS IN WOODWORKING.

These young men are interested in woodworking, finding it calls for skill to which they can be trained, and gives them an interesting and profitable trade.

Matters of eligibility and training are determined in the district offices. Not only that, but when a man is found to be eligible for training he is put under the direction of a local office which is charged with the duty of returning him to gainful employment. These offices have the power to continue their advisement through the whole course of training, to change the training as often as necessary, both as to character and to place, and to continue the man in training until he is rehabilitated, or to remove him from training if he does not attempt to profit by it.

In other words the present regulations of the board call upon the district offices to act and to state what they have done, not ask what they may do. The board expects to stand behind the man who is trying to make good until he is able to carry on. On the other hand, it is not fair to the Government nor to the man to let him waste his time or waste Government money unless he does make an honest effort to profit by his training.

The board has entered in training approximately 57,000 men, of whom 45,000 are now taking courses in spite of the fact that a large number are out on vacation. It is expected that 20,000 men will enter training within the next 60 days. In addition to the 57,000 another 50,000 have been approved for training, either with or without training pay, who need to be reached. The men in training are scattered throughout the 48 States of the Union in more than 2,000 institutions and more than 5,000 shops and factories. If all these men were concentrated in vocational institutions they would fill 20 of them with an average attendance of 2,500 men each.

Among the changes in legislation and additions to the provisions already made by Congress, Director Lamkin of the Federal Board recommends the following:

First. To extend to all injured men honorably discharged from the service the same privileges as to those discharged since April 7, 1917.

Second. The extension of vocational training to the widows and orphans of men killed in the service.

Third. Extending to Americans who fought in the armies of the Allies the same privileges as to soldiers in the United States Army.

Fourth. The abolishment of section 3, making all men in training come in under section 2 of the act; that is to say, with maintenance pay during the period of training.

Fifth. To establish a revolving fund for the payment of two weeks' maintenance until the man can receive his first check legally.

Sixth. The board should be allowed to furnish to the men the best medical care possible in order that the student may not suffer and may be cured of illnesses incurred since the war.

Seventh. Increased maintenance pay, allowed in cases where the cost of living is high, should be extended to all men in training except where the man receives support from some other branch of the Government.

Eighth. The board should be allowed to pay sufficient salaries to attract and hold in the service of the disabled men the most capable persons who can be induced to enter the service.

The industrial rehabilitation act had been accepted on October 14 by 18 States, which means that in these 18 States the rehabilitation not only of ex-service men but of men injured in factory and industrial accidents will be trained to new means of livelihood.



Courtesy of the Federal Board of Vocational Training.

A GROUP OF REHABILITATED MEN.

These men have all been rehabilitated, and, though they would seem to be quite seriously disabled, it has not prevented them from learning something providing them with a new means of livelihood and a new outlook on life.

Help from outside organizations is being gladly offered, not only by educational institutions, but others, which can contribute to the care, comfort, or recreation of those in training. The American Red Cross has appropriated \$10,000 to be used for emergency medical treatment of the trainees of the Federal Board suffering from ailments which are not traceable to the service, or which do not aggravate the war disability. This help from the Red Cross is a very timely solution of one of the Federal Board's problems, as, under a recent decision of the comptroller, there is no provision of the Federal funds for such emergencies. Some time ago a revolving fund of \$200,000, to be administered by the Federal Board and loaned to the disabled soldier, was furnished by the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. This fund is not sufficient, and a further appropriation from Congress for this purpose is needed.

In connection with the follow-up system after the placement of the trainees, it is interesting to note that the Secretary of the Interior on his return from an inspection trip reported that there were 160,000 acres of land which could be opened up under the reclamation act, and he suggested that this land be made available for soldiers. That the soldier is realizing the possibilities of agriculture is shown by the fact that when the North Platte project was opened over 2,000 ex-service men went to Wyoming for the chance to draw a homestead tract. Some 5,000 or 6,000 ex-service men have chosen agricultural studies under the Federal Board for Vocational Training, or about one-tenth of the total number of men being vocationally rehabilitated. Director Johnson, of the New York School of Agriculture, Long Island, states that some of the 76 men enrolled in the agricultural courses in that school were formerly railroad brakemen, plumbers, shoemakers, policemen, mechanics, and laborers. A number of men have graduated and are now owners of small farms and producers of food within 50 miles of New York City.

A number of States have enacted legislation providing land settlements where the ex-service man can get a homestead tract, farm, or farm laborer's allotment. But most of the laws are dependent upon Federal legislation which has not yet been enacted, though several bills having similar features were presented to Congress. Arizona passed a law known as the "Soldiers' settlement act" in 1919. California's law is intended to provide employment and rural homes for honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, and others who served in the World War, to assist deserving and qualified persons to acquire small farms, etc. Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, and Utah passed laws somewhat similar.

Another opportunity in placements which comes to the trainee like the land settlements, direct from the Government, is the opening

of the consular service to rehabilitated ex-service men whose personalities, education, and ability fit them for foreign service. Arrangements have been made through the State Department to have eligible men take the examination in groups.

A very important feature in considering the future of the rehabilitated is the attitude of organized labor toward the ex-service man taking vocational training. The following resolutions, showing the general trend, were adopted by the Virginia State Federation of Labor Convention held in June, 1920.

We, the delegates of the Virginia State Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Newport News, Va., this date go on record as pledging our cooperation with the Federal Board for Vocational Training in offering all assistance in our power, as the representative body of organized labor of Virginia, in this great work; and further, be it resolved that the disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines eligible for training under the rehabilitation act be given preference in pursuing this training in the shops, stores, and factories coming under the control of the various organizations represented in this convention, and recommend that the apprenticeship regulations shall be so construed that the entrance of these worthy men shall not be forbidden. And further, be it resolved that the representatives of the local organizations will upon request meet with the local representative of the Federal Board for Vocational Training and cooperate and offer any assistance necessary for the induction into training of these men, with the understanding that each case must and shall be taken up on its individual merits.

Similar resolutions were passed by the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor at La Crosse in July, 1920. The same features of cooperation with the Federal Board, a fair chance for the disabled soldier in union shops, stores, and factories, were embodied in the resolutions passed by the International Association of Machinists, district 48. From the committee on education of the thirty-ninth convention of the American Federation of Labor held at Montreal, comes the following:

The Board for Vocational Training is performing an exceedingly valuable service in the rehabilitation of soldiers and should receive hearty cooperation, etc.

It is the policy of the Federal Board to fit all rehabilitated men for something permanent in the way of a trade or profession, because there is always work for the trained man. When economic conditions are readjusted the demand for untrained labor will not be so great, but positions are always open to the specialist. So the ex-service man who starts out to learn a trade will be given all the educational short cuts possible instead of having to qualify for some industrial post, which requires delicate skill or special knowledge, by having worked 10 years in the factory. He will be able to carry the responsibility because he is educated to do it, and he will have the theory of the process in his mind as well as the practice of it at his finger tips.

From reports sent in by officials returning from inspection tours and officials of the various associations of veterans of the World War

the following selection, regarding the trainee at school is given. Mr. McIntosh, member of the board, says:

On my trip through the West I had the pleasure of meeting groups of trainees, large and small in shop, factory, on the ranch, in colleges and universities. They were enthusiastic over their work, and the reception they gave us indicated a high appreciation of the service which the Government, through the Federal Board, is giving them. An instance of the good feeling which exists among the men for the Federal Board may be mentioned here. I visited Palo Alto (Leland Stanford University) where some 40 or 50 wounded soldiers were taking vocational training under the direction of the board. They were delighted to show us the splendid facilities there. We were taken over the grounds, through the buildings and classrooms, by the men themselves. Here we had a splendid opportunity to have personal talks with the individuals respecting the progress of the work. At the close of the day the men took us to a forest nearby, where they had prepared a barbecue of steaks roasted over a bed of coals, roasted potatoes, and corn on the cob, ice cream and cake. A piano was brought out to the grounds on a truck and the men brought their musical instruments. Orchestra music and speeches followed, the feast continuing until 10 o'clock at night. A more appreciative and happy group of men I have never seen. This is only an example of what I saw at Ames (Iowa), Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Berkeley, Portland, Seattle, and elsewhere.

Another feature of vocational training is the work carried on in the public health hospitals, private sanatoria, soldiers' homes, and community centers. The soldiers' homes offer the best opportunities for vocational training, as there is usually ample acreage, the men are not likely to be sent away in a short time, and there are all the different kinds of equipment needed. Aside from shop and educational work there are usually a complete dairy, hennery, piggery, and a number of horses or mules. In addition, the trades of carpenter, tinsmith, blacksmith, tailor, shoemaker, and baker may be learned. There are also the heating and lighting plants and all the elements in the running of a soldiers' home, which of themselves furnish a good variety of training. There is also sufficient bed space so that a portion of the accommodations may be set aside for the World War men. Thus the soldiers' homes will be left to care for many World War veterans who are so disabled that they must remain institutional cases.

Community centers offer good opportunities for vocational training. Where 30 or more men are grouped a schoolroom is secured and teachers employed for the work most needed. Results have been so satisfactory that it is hoped there may be established in each community of over 20,000 a center organized to give instruction to the ex-service men who are drawing compensation from the war risk, but have not yet attempted to take vocational training. The American Red Cross, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and other social welfare societies are aiding, at times assisting in securing space or equipment for the transportation of men who live at a distance from the community center.

The type of training given under section 3 of the rehabilitation act may be evening school, regular day school, part-time day course, or

any method which the man's personal affairs permit. The same high grade of instruction is available to a section 3 trainee as a civilian would receive from the same school for the price of several hundred dollars a year for the course. In the case of a section 3 trainee all tuition costs and expenses for equipment, tools, books, etc., are borne by the Federal Board of Vocational Training. Section 3 also gives correspondence courses through the leading correspondence schools to such ex-service men as can not attend evening or day schools in local institutions. Evening courses in district No. 8, for instance, are given by Lewis Institute, Armour Institute, Mayo College of Commerce, Chicago University, Wisconsin Extension University, and Kent College of Law. Typical institutions giving day courses are the University of Illinois, University of Wisconsin, North Western University, Chicago University, University of Michigan, Art Institute, Rush Medical College, Chicago Veterinary College, and leading business colleges. The courses given in schools under section 3 include automobile mechanics, all branches of machine shop work, cutting and designing, commercial art, window trimming and show card writing, sign painting, all business courses, law, foreign languages, dental surgery, salesmanship, physical education, shoe repairing, musical subjects, tonsorial work, piano tuning, watch making, technology, and theology. In fact, there is probably no type of instruction which is not available if the trainee is willing to apply himself to his work. If the men could all be brought to understand that under section 3 they can take one of the above courses free, and continue to hold whatever present position they have, and also draw compensation from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, it is probable that many more would grasp the opportunity.

In Porto Rico the Federal board is carrying on the same good work of rehabilitation. The work was begun in August, 1919, and there are now about 400 cases with whom the agent is in touch. At the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mayaguez, P. R., 21 men are enrolled as students, most of them taking the agricultural course. Upon completing the training they are competent to hold a supervisory position on a plantation or to make a fair living on the grant of land given them.

By these acts of Congress the disabled soldier and the disabled industrial worker will be eliminated, because they will be reeducated to become different kinds of producers. Most of them have had the dross melted clear of their characters by sacrifice and suffering and they will not fail at their new task. For what they have lost in the body they have gained in the spirit, and the United States is proud of them. No longer are they so many dismantled human engines, robbed by the war of their normal potentiality of productive energy. By rehabilitation they shall be again so many units of man power, proven in the great test, not human wrecks, but human salvage.

THE BRAZILIAN STATE OF SERGIPE¹

SERGIPE, on the northeastern coast of Brazil, is the smallest unit of the great southern federation. In point of comparison of the part with the whole, it is the Rhode Island of that country; but if we compare the two States directly with each other, we are struck with the great difference in their size, for Sergipe, with its 15,083 square miles of surface, is more than 12 times as large as the tiny gem of the northeast of the United States.

Although the smallest of the Brazilian States, Sergipe is by no means the least populous. In this regard it heads a list of eight, among which are the colossal domains of Matto Grosso, Goyaz, and Amazonas; and, with its 500,000 souls, holds the fourteenth place among all the States, including the Federal District.

It is thought that a word or two on the history of Sergipe may be of interest to the reader. At the start, shortly after the discovery in 1500, the region which is now the State of Sergipe was apportioned to the captaincy of Bahia, and formed part of that political division through a long course of vicissitudes down to near the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

In the early days the coast of Sergipe was the scene of an active trade carried on with the Indians by Dutch and French corsairs in search of various indigenous products, among which occupied a conspicuous place the wood called "páó brazil," which gave its name to the country, and which was then in great demand in the markets of Europe, where it was sought for the bright-red dye that was extracted from it.

It was not until the closing years of the sixteenth century that any regular settlement was undertaken in this region. In 1590, upon the death of the royal governor at Bahia, the provisional government which was appointed to transact the public business pending the arrival of the new governor general, commissioned one of its members, Christovão de Barros, to proceed to the Sergipe district at the head of a body of troops in order to put an end to the corsair trade with the Indians and establish the nucleus of a settlement. He was successful in both undertakings, building a fort and laying the foundations of a town, to both of which he gave the name of São Christovão.

The new settlement continued to develop, and in the course of time became the center of a prosperous agricultural community. This

¹ By Langworthy Marchant, of Pan American Union Staff.



Photograph by Luis Barreto Aracajú.

HIS EXCELLENCY COL. PEREIRA LOBO, PRESIDENT OF THE STATE OF SERGIPE,
BRAZIL.

Col. José Joaquim Pereira Lobo is one of Brazil's up-to-date representative men. Under his intelligent administration the State of Sergipe has made rapid strides along the lines of economic and educational development. He has given a very strong impulse to the progressive movement which was becoming accentuated under his immediate predecessors. In farming, cattle raising, sugar making, etc., old-time usages are being rapidly replaced by scientific methods and modern machinery.

prosperity suffered a sudden check in the year 1637, when Bahia was invaded by the Dutch, who in their predatory excursions along the coast, destroyed a great deal of property and burnt the town of São Christovão. A few years later, when the Dutch established their power with an appearance of definiteness in Pernambuco under Maurice of Nassau, Sergipe became part of their dominion, and so remained until their final defeat and expulsion, when it was returned to the jurisdiction of the captaincy of Bahia. In 1821, the last year of the reign of King John VI in Brazil, and the one preceding the independence, Sergipe was detached from Bahia and erected into a separate captaincy under the name of Sergipe d'el Rey, the seat of government being removed from São Christovão to Aracaju.

In the organization of the Empire in 1822, Sergipe became a Province, along with 19 others into which the country was divided, and on the proclamation of the Republic in 1889 took rank as a free and autonomous member of the Brazilian federation.

With these brief remarks on the past life of the State of Sergipe, let us note some of the interesting aspects of its economic existence.

Physically the State of Sergipe is made up of three distinct zones.

The first zone is the seacoast region, composed of lands of variable quality and value, from the sand beds lying along the shore to an extensive area of valuable farming land further inland. In this region there are no virgin forests; but there is a considerable area of second-growth vegetation and natural pastures, extending over slightly rolling mounds and level plains, and along gentle valleys, through which flow many of the streams that make up the river system of the State.

The second zone is called the midland or central region. Its level above the sea is higher than that of the section just described, and it rises in a terrace-like manner till it joins the Itabaiana Mountain range, which occupies the geographical center of the State. The products of this zone are chiefly those of the mining industries, although agriculture and cattle raising are carried on in some parts on an extensive scale.

The third zone is the western section. It covers a large area of rich land, and offers inducements for the extension of irrigation systems, which will no doubt be put into practice in the near future.

The products of Sergipe are varied. Sugar cane is grown widely throughout the seacoast and midland sections, being manufactured into sugar, sugar cake, molasses, and rum. Coffee is grown to some extent, and cotton is cultivated throughout the State, part of the product being utilized by the home factories and part being sent to the cotton-textile plants established in other parts of the Republic. Tobacco is one of the chief crops in the State. The raising of cereals is an important feature of the economic life of Sergipe, and includes corn, rice, and beans, these three crops, together with beef and other

meats, forming the basic foodstuff of the population. The growing of fruits is general throughout the State, but there is yet room for a great development in this line. The soil and climate are eminently adapted to the following, which thrive everywhere in the sea-coast and midland zones.

Oranges, which find their ideal conditions of climate in Sergipe and include the delicious variety of the Bahia navel orange, which has been introduced into California with the happy results so familiar to lovers of good oranges throughout the United States; mangoes, of a peculiarly delicate flavor; cajús, which are sometimes cultivated, but more generally exist in a native state along the shore and to some distance inland; jaboticabas, both wild and cultivated; grapes: jacas; bananas; and, in fact, all the fruits that belong to a frankly tropical climate.

Coconuts grow throughout the greater part of the State, and constitute an important article of exportation, both in the natural state and reduced to copra.

Stock raising has been a thriving industry of Sergipe from a very early period. It is carried on by farmers in general as a side issue, but besides the farms producing cattle chiefly for their own use there are numerous estates devoted to stock raising on a large scale. The chief kinds of stock raised are beef and milk cattle, horses and hogs. The raising of poultry is an everyday feature of farm life.

The economic potentialities of Sergipe are of considerable importance. The mineral kingdom is represented by deposits of gold and precious stones in the mountain ranges of Palmares and Itabaiana. On the northern slope of the latter mountains there are beds of salt-peter.

Sergipe is in a position to avail itself of an immense quantity of hydroelectric energy, which can be derived not only from streams lying entirely within its limits, but from the great São Francisco, one of the giant rivers of the world, which waters the whole northern border of the State. The utilization of this colossal source of power may reasonably be expected to become a fact in the near future by the industrialization of the Paulo Afonso Cataract, which breaks the flow of the São Francisco with a drop of 266 feet at no great distance from the point where it touches the Sergipe border. Such an event may be conjectured to come about through the cooperation of the States directly interested, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe and possibly Ceará; and, in all probability, the utilization of these falls as a source of power would be concomitant with the establishment of a vast system of irrigation in behalf of the semiarid regions lying in the extreme west of these States.

The economic conditions of Sergipe, which have been merely glanced at in the above sketch, are reflected in the commercial and financial

figures contained in the message of the president of the State, Col. José Joaquim Pereira Lobo, submitted to the State assembly at the opening session of that body on September 7, 1919. This document covers the economical and financial year 1918.

The budget of expenditure for that year contained appropriations amounting to a total of 3,444,572 milreis (\$861,143). The revenue collected amounted to 5,269,434 milreis (\$1,317,356), which shows a balance of 1,824,861 milreis (\$456,215), resulting from a number of causes, among which were the expansion of agricultural interests, the development of the textile industries, and the general increase of private wealth, which occurred during the year.

As regards its indebtedness, Sergipe has no debt to any individual or corporation outside the limits of the State. At the end of August, 1918, the State debt consisted of 17,994 bonds, of the face value of 3,598,800 milreis (\$899,700), the interest on which is being paid with all due regularity. The State has no floating debt, and all treasury obligations are settled punctually.

Sergipe has undergone a great economic transformation during recent years. Its farmers and stock raisers have fully realized the importance of adopting modern methods and machinery, and are availing themselves of every opportunity to put their ideas in practice. Modern sugar mills have been erected to replace the old-fashioned machinery that rendered sugar making a wasteful, though, even so, a profitable, investment. Modern agricultural implements are being used, and farmers are abandoning the empirical, wasteful procedure of bygone days. In the cattle raising industry a new era has been inaugurated with the introduction of pure-bred live stock from other countries, and the application of approved rules governing the protection of the animals against disease.

The export trade of Sergipe for the year 1918 contained among other classes the following:

Class.	Kilos.	Milreis.	Dollars.
Sugar.....	34,752,840	15,645,821	3,911,455
Cotton textiles.....	1,094,874	2,904,874	726,218
Clean rice.....	2,723,200	585,720	146,455
Cooking salt.....	11,475,180	531,088	132,772
Manioe flour.....	3,533,946	464,616	116,154
Hides.....	273,323	315,816	78,954
Raw cotton.....	133,066	304,430	76,107

The above products constituted 94 per cent of the State's exports, which reached a total value of 5,479,486 milreis (\$1,369,871), 71 per cent of which was made up of sugar, and 15.1 per cent of cotton and cotton goods.

The State of Sergipe contains a great many important cities and towns. Aracajú, the capital, stands in the seacoast section, on the right shore of the Cotinguiba River, at a distance of 10 miles from

the ocean. Aracajú is a picturesque and interesting town of about 50,000 inhabitants. Some of its buildings have come down from colonial times, but the majority are of more recent construction, and some are quite modern and up to date. Among its most important structures we shall mention: The Charity Hospital of Our Lady of the Conception, established in 1862; the governor's palace; the Atheneu Sergipano; the Normal School; and the Reading Room. There are a number of churches, the most notable among them being the Matriz, which is a very good piece of architecture. The industries are represented by an iron smeltery and a number of manufacturing plants, including a cotton factory and two soap factories.

Among other cities, remarkable for their location as commercial or industrial centers as well as for their agreeable aspect and living conditions, are: Capella, situated in one of the richest municipalities of the State, between the Japarutuba and Siriry Rivers; Porto da Folha, on the shore of the São Francisco; Estancia, traversed by the Piahytinga River, which divides it into two parts, connected by a bridge; Lagarto, 58 miles from Aracajú, in the center of an important sugar-cane section; São Chritovão, the old capital on the left bank of the Paramopama.

Considered from an educational point of view, Sergipe is developing very rapidly. There are quite a number of public schools distributed throughout all the cities and towns and even in the rural districts, and their number and attendance are constantly increasing, with the most beneficial results to their respective communities and the State at large. Besides the public schools, which are confined to primary instruction, there are numerous private schools and academies, where high-school instruction is given, and several professional and business schools.

Establishments devoted to superior or university education in Sergipe are limited in number and scope, owing to the great facilities which the youth of that State can enjoy in the neighboring State of Bahia, where superior instruction has attained a very high degree of development.

The above sketch can be nothing more than the merest glimpse of the progressive little State of the Brazilian northeast, and of its highly cultured people.

The close proximity of Sergipe and its capital to the city of São Salvador renders it easily accessible from the latter place by means of coastwise vessels touching at both ports. It is, therefore, a simple matter for tourists calling at the Bahia metropolis to visit the fine old town of Aracajú, and from there extend their travels to many points of interest throughout the interior of the State. Many are doing this already, among them being business men and capitalists who are unwilling to miss this promising field for trade expansion and profitable investment.

RECENT ARCHÉOLOGIC DISCOVERIES IN TEOTI- HUACAN¹

THE Bureau of Anthropology of the Mexican Government will soon publish a work entitled *La Población del Valle de Teotihuacán* (The People of the Valley of Teotihuacan), describing in detail the recent archeologic discoveries made in that place. The importance of these discoveries has so aroused the attention of the public that in commenting upon them exaggerations were made both at home and abroad, and for this reason it is deemed expedient to make a brief statement of the explorations as they exist to-day.

As the public is not familiar with the archeologic city of Teotihuacan, inasmuch as it has not been investigated in accordance with scientific methods except during the last few years, some preliminary remarks concerning this zone are in order before referring to the new discoveries. Anciently the region of Teotihuacan was sparsely populated by persons akin to the Ottomies, whose cultural type is now known as archaic, typically represented by the remains at Pedregal de San Angel, as can be verified by observing the adobes out of which the monuments of the first Teotihuacan epoch are made, principally the Pyramid of the Sun, and which contain in their interior objects of clay of the archaic type, while Teotihuacan sculpture is also of that type.

Subsequently numerous groups of different racial aspects, habits, customs and civilization, and who spoke other languages, came to the Valley of Teotihuacan. These immigrants, as well as the inhabitants who were already in that region, mingled their blood, customs, religions, and artistic development, forming in this manner a powerful and advanced social group whose civilization is historically known as Toltec and archeologically as Teotihuacan.

The writer deduces, after making a number of investigations in the strata of the zone surrounding the pyramids, that this civilization underwent great periods of prosperity. The fact that in all the excavations made at different depths the maximum quantity of ceramics found indicate that there existed two great periods, the first marking an era of full artistic development and the second the decline

¹ By M. Gamio, chief of the Bureau of Anthropology of the Department of Agriculture and Fomento of Mexico. Reproduced by permission of La Revista Ethnos of Mexico.



Courtesy of Dr. Manuel Gamio.

THE CITADEL OF TEOTIHUACAN.

The upper cut shows the mound of the Citadel of the ruins of the Toltec metropolis of Teotihuacan before the beginning of the excavations that are now being carried on there. The lower cut is the same mound during the exploration. The mound covers the ruins of the magnificent temple of Quetzalcoatl, one of the most beautiful architectural specimens of ancient Mexican civilization.



Courtesy of Dr. Manuel Gamio.

FIGURE 1.



FIGURE 2.

DECORATIONS OF A TOLTEC TEMPLE.



FIGURE 3.

Figure 1 shows part of the body, and figure 2 the head of the fantastic decorative serpent of the Temple of Quetzalcoatl at Teotihuacan, recently discovered by the Bureau of Anthropology of the Department of Agriculture and Fomento of the Mexican Government. Figure 3 represents the owl serpent, a curious mythologic Aztec symbol.

of the same. Architectural investigations have confirmed the existence of these two flourishing periods as corresponding to the two cities whose remains are found in the central part of the valley of Teotihuacan at different depths, as may be noted in almost all the buildings, and principally in the one called "The Subterraneans," where the superposition is vertical, and in the one called "The Citadel," where it is horizontal. At times a third period of secondary importance is noted. The causes of the destruction of both cities are unknown, although the following hypothetical reasons have been advanced: The eruption of Cerro Gordo, earthquakes, fires, wars, etc.

These same excavations furnished proof of Aztec cultural development in the region, paralleling that of Teotihuacan, although in a lesser degree. Remains of other civilizations exist, such as the Zapotec, Totomac, and Maya, but their appearance is sporadic. As to intercultural contact only the archaic Teotihuacan to which we refer, and the Aztec-Teotihuacan, which Dr. Seler, among others, has identified, can be mentioned.

This archaic city was built in a gently sloping valley watered by crystalline springs and protected from the cold north winds by the extinct volcano of Cerro Gordo, whose fragmentary or shell-like lavas abound in the neighborhood, making possible the erection of large structures. The compact, impermeable conglomerate soil rendered artificial foundations unnecessary and prevented the sinking of the structures. The dimensions of the city must have been very great, inasmuch as remains of them have been found over an area measuring more than six kilometers in length and three in width. The present archeologic zone of 200 hectares is inclosed by a wire fence.

The ancient metropolis was noted for the perfect and harmonious symmetry of its plan and for the grandeur of its constructions, among which the Pyramid of the Sun stands out preeminently. The base of this pyramid covers 40,000 square meters, and the apex 66 square meters. Characteristic features of the mixed architecture in all the structures are the pyramidal trunk over which the pyramidal prism is superimposed, and the brilliant and original decorations of the temples whose walls appear to be adorned with frescoes representing scenes in the life of Teotihuacan, and with mythologic pictures and sumptuous scroll maze work. The sculpture in diorite, jade, nephrite, obsidian, and clay offer beautiful, realistic, and typical representations of the human form, as well as of animals and vegetables. The ceramics show handsome vases and profuse polychrome decorations. The personal ornaments are numerous and exquisite, among which may be mentioned necklaces, earrings, bracelets, lip rings, and amulets or charms. The arms are chiefly knives, lances, arrowheads of obsidian and flint, and stone war clubs.



SYMBOL OF QUETZALCOATL.

This cut represents a Toltec carving of the head of a serpent, or symbol of Quetzalcoatl, the god hero of Teotihuacan civilization. This interesting relic of Mexican pre-Columbian art was found in the ruins of Teotihuacan in excavations made in the valley of the same name under the direction of the Bureau of Anthropology of the Department of Agriculture and Fomento of the Mexican Government.



TOLTEC SCULPTURE.

The head of the serpent which represents the symbol of Quetzalcoatl. This is one of the most interesting carved figures discovered at Teotihuacan, the ancient metropolis of Toltec civilization.

Among the industrial implements may be mentioned needles, burnishers, mortars, chisels, and rasps. Large quantities of shells from the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico are encountered. The large shells were used as war horns, and the smaller ones for necklaces, earrings, and other ornaments. Slate abounds in the form of small knives with red lines. In the district museum at Teotihuacan are sculptures and objects taken from the archeologic excavations.

The principal architectural monuments of Teotihuacan are the Pyramids of the Sun and of the Moon, dedicated to the worship of those celestial bodies; the temple discovered by Charnay, known commonly as "The Subterraneans," in which two superimposed structures, corresponding to these two periods, are clearly distinguished; the temple of agriculture, in which there are two mural paintings; the temple of the Water God, so called because many images of that god were found in it, and a number of other temples.

About a year ago engineer Pastor Rouix, Secretary of Agriculture and fomento, visited the explorations that are being made in the system of structures known as the "Temple of the Water God," and on passing near the system of mounds called "The Citadel" (now known to be the "Temple of Quetzalcoatl") expressed the desire that the great central mound be explored. The work was scarcely begun when important discoveries of general interest were made. The citadel system comprises a rectangle the sides of which are approximately 500 meters, each side having platforms. In three of these there are twelve mounds arranged in series of four, and in the remaining there are only three. The central mound is really two mounds, the highest of which is 22 meters.

The first part of the exploration consisted in cleaning the top of the large mound, in which operation a number of sepulchers and wells were discovered. In the first, human remains, shells, necklace beads, small heads of idols, jade earrings, carved and polished, obsidian arrowheads, ritual vessels, and other objects, which are now on exhibition in the Regional Museum, were encountered.

The destruction of the downward slopes from the top prevented the following of the plans at a specified angle, for which reason radial exploration ditches were made near the base of the lower mound. In this way the second phase of the work was begun. The result was the discovery of the structure of this mound, consisting of large blocks or bodies arranged in a diminishing order, each body having a pyramidal trunk supporting a superimposed quadrangular prism. All these are constructed of mud and fragmentary rock, covered on the outside with mortar, polished and afterwards painted red. The corners of the structures were destroyed, but as the central parts were preserved intact it was easy to reconstruct by simply extending the slopes, compartments, and walks. The reconstructed parts will



BODY OF THE SERPENT.

Quetzalcoatl means a serpent of precious plumes. This cut represents the body of the carved symbol of this god recently found at Teotihuacan. This

be painted a light gray in order to differentiate them from the originals. It should be borne in mind that the system of reconstruction is in accordance with the methods followed in modern excavations in Europe and Asia, adapted to the special conditions of these structures. The third part of the exploration consisted in digging a tunnel along the intersection of both mounds. This tunnel brought to light two objects on the western base of the larger mound similar in form to those found in the smaller mound, but greatly differing in structure, inasmuch as they are made of large, square, quarry stone carved in high relief and painted in many colors.

The decoration of each of these bodies consists of large, sculptured, feathered serpents in the lower slope, having in their coils large shells and snails, their heads represented in profile, terminating in the springer of an arch of the stair. In the panel on the top of the slope there are also bodies of serpents whose tails terminate with rattles, while the heads represent two kinds of mythologic animals, one of which is the famous cipaetli of the Aztecs, and the other seems to be a mixed representation of owl and serpent.

The importance of this discovery is great from many standpoints. First. The superposition of structures vertically, which in the so-called "Subterraneans" indicates two flourishing periods, is, in this case, horizontal. Second. All the buildings previously explored show a revetment made with smooth mortar, polished and painted. Such is the case in the retaining wall, which belongs to the first epoch, while the larger mound of the second epoch contains walls of the lesser mound made of large stones beautifully carved in high relief and painted in many colors, from which it is deduced that the first is the epoch of the full artistic renaissance and the second that of the decadence. Third. Teotihuacan being the center of the most important remains of the Toltec cultural type, absence of representations of Quetzacoatl, the great Toltec civilizer later deified, would have been strange. Quetzacoatl means in the Mexican tongue "a serpent with precious plumes," a name given to this god because, according to a pre-Colombian legend, he was identified with the planet Venus, and when the latter set in the waters of the Pacific Ocean its reflection simulated a serpent with jeweled plumes. It follows, therefore, that on the panels corresponding to the blocks of the greater mound appeared the plumed serpents already alluded to, around which were sculptured shells and marine snails, from which it is not illogical to suppose that these serpents inhabit the waters of the ocean.



THE IMPORTANCE OF THE JACK TREE¹

ONE of the most useful and interesting fruit trees in Brazil is the jack, which is a native of the Indian Archipelago, but is now widely planted throughout the Tropics. It appears to attain its optimum development along the South American coast from the Guianas as far south as Rio de Janeiro. Its botanical name is *Artocarpus integrifolia* and is closely allied to the breadfruit tree, *Artocarpus incisa*, which is so well known in the West Indian islands, where it was introduced from the island of Otaheite in about 1790. The jack fruit tree is believed to have been introduced into Brazil at a very much earlier date by the Portuguese traders, and it has now become thoroughly naturalized all along the Brazilian coast, where it is receiving more attention from a cultural point of view than the naval orange, which is said to have originated in the State of Bahia.

Under normal conditions the jack tree attains an age of several hundred years and continues to thrive and bear fruit steadily, which is what makes this tree such a favorite among the leisure-loving Brazilians. The average matured tree often grows to be very large and picturesque. A height of 70 or 80 feet is nothing unusual for mature healthy trees, and they often attain trunk diameters varying from 3 to 4 feet near the base. The stems of cultivated trees around dwellings or in orchards are invariably short and exceedingly gnarly as a result of injuries received and quickly healed over. The entire plant group to which the *Artocarpus* species belong is noted for its ability to recover from the severest pruning or misuse. Scars left on a jack tree by removing a branch 1 foot in diameter have been known to heal over in less than two years. As a rule, the branches are near the ground, which has the distinct advantage of rendering the fruit easily accessible, for they are generally borne on the trunks or lower branches close to the ground.

The fruit, for which this tree is principally grown, is very interesting. It is not strictly a fruit in the same sense as an apple; it is composed of a great many smaller fruits like our osage orange, forming a mass or unit that varies from 10 to 15 inches in length and from 6 to 9 inches through. These so-called fruits have a thick, tough rind, which when ripe turns to a greenish-yellow color and becomes soft. The surface is marked by numerous angular patterns indicating the

¹ By C. D. Mell.

positions of the female flowers. The true fruit consists of a portion of the whole with a nut embedded in it. These nuts are gathered and roasted and are mealy and a great favorite among children. The interior is soft and spongy and when roasted or baked it is eaten by the natives where the tree grows. Those fruits that are not required for human consumption are used for fattening cattle and sheep. When properly treated and fermented it produces vinegar.

Practically every part of the tree has its uses. The leaves of the jack, which is an evergreen, are large, thick, and very dark green, resembling somewhat those of certain species of fig trees. They contain a white milky juice similar to that in the bark, and sheep and goats are very fond of them. During the dry season when fodder is scarce branches of the jack tree are removed to provide food for sheep and cattle. The bark is thick and contains an abundance of thick, white fluid which exudes when the bark is cut. In India and parts of Brazil this milk is collected and used as a rubber substitute. Bird lime is one of the products of this juice. Both the bark and the leaves are used medicinally in Brazil.

The timber of this important tree has received very little attention, and it is not generally known that the jack produces a very valuable wood, which is yellow when first cut, but afterwards changes to various shades of brown, to a dull red, or even to a fine mahogany color. When it is properly filled and polished, it is little inferior to mahogany in color and general appearance. It is said to be very durable and is used in house and boat construction. It is a favorite for ship's knees, for which purpose it is known to have lasted from 25 to 75 years. It is only the heartwood that can be used: the sapwood is soft and useless.

Those who know the tree best both in Brazil and in India and Ceylon are of the opinion that it deserves closer attention in tropical America, because it can be made to become important commercially. Not only is the wood in high repute for furniture and construction work, but the heartwood contains a dye of a brilliant yellow similar to the fustic tree, to which it is closely related. When the sawdust and shavings of this wood are boiled in water, they yield a decoction used as a yellow dye to color the Burmese priests' robes. The yellow dye prepared in this manner is frequently requisitioned in India for a great variety of local uses, because it has proven to be of satisfactory fastness on all fibers. It is fixed with alum and sometimes intensified by a little tumeric. When indigo is added the color turns green. A red dye is prepared locally by boiling the fruit of the tree with ach or wild yam root (*Morinda tinctoria*) and a little lime. Both the fruit and wood are used throughout Brazil; the bark and root likewise yield a useful yellow dye that behaves somewhat similar to that of quercitron or fustic.



TYPICAL JACK TREES.

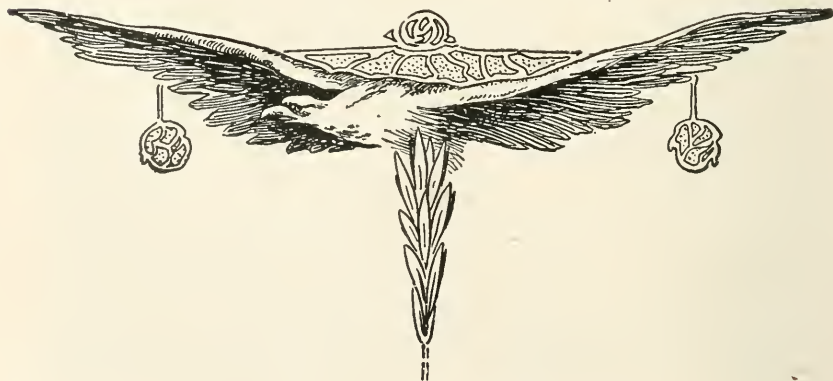
Left: Fallen monarch still bearing fruit. Right: A height of 70 or 80 feet is nothing unusual for mature healthy jack trees and they often attain trunk diameters varying from 3 to 4 feet near the base.

Perkin and Cope² make a careful study of this wood with a view to determine its value as a possible source of commercial dye. These investigators give the following information relative to the tree and its wood: "*Artocarpus integrifolia* is the well-known jack fruit tree cultivated throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon, except in the north. When freshly cut, the heartwood is yellow, but this on long exposure to air gradually darkens, finally becoming a mahogany color. It is largely used for carpentry, furniture, etc., being considered one of the most handsome furniture woods used in the country, and is stated to be exported to Europe for this purpose. The rasped wood is used by the natives of India and Java as a yellow dye, also for dyeing silk and for general purposes."

Jackwood is not only related to fustic, but it resembles the wood of this important species very closely. Perkin and Cope have pointed out that the characteristic property of this dyewood, by which it may be distinguished from either old fustic or any other natural yellow dyestuff, is as follows: "If an aqueous decoction be treated with dilute alkali, a yellow solution is obtained, and this, if gently warmed, assumes a beautiful blue tint, which, on standing, rapidly becomes green, and finally brown yellow."

The principal coloring matter of jackwood is *morin* $C^{15}H^{10}O^7$, which is the same as that found in fustic. A substance called *cyanomachurin* is also present, which bears the same relation to jackwood as *machurin* does to fustic. The dyeing properties of these color principles are very similar to those of fustic in that they produce an olive yellow with chromium, dull yellow with aluminum, and a brighter yellow with tin mordant.

² Journal of the Chemical Society, 1915, p. 937.



THE FIRST STEAMSHIP LINE IN THE PACIFIC¹

IN 1836 the Government of His Britannic Majesty resolved to call for bids for a mail steam packet service between the Antilles and the ports of the Pacific coast, a line having already been established between England and the British West Indies. Instructions to this effect were sent out to the consuls general in Peru and Chile, who were ordered to study the question, each in his own consular district, and to cooperate as much as possible toward the establishment of a mail steam packet line between Panama and Valparaiso to connect with the line already running from Colon, Panama, to England.

The consuls of Lima and Valparaiso called meetings of the British merchants and foreign residents of Peru and Chile, at which meetings the consuls themselves presided. The result in Lima was the appointment of a commission to consider the matter. It was estimated that by the establishment of a line of steamers to Panama the mails between England, Peru, and Chile would take from 30 to 40 days only, instead of 4 or 5 months as was then the case. It was plain that the more rapid mail service would increase trade and friendly relations between South America and England. So settled was this conviction that in the note addressed by the British consul general on June 18, 1836, to the British merchants and residents of Lima inviting them to discuss the expediency of establishing a line of steamers for communication between Panama and the Pacific coast, he charged them especially to take into consideration the approximate amount of mail which would travel this route.

In the first meeting of British residents of Lima held on August 12, 1836, under the presidency of Mr. Belford Hinton Wilson, consul general of His Britannic Majesty, it was unanimously agreed to promote the project, and further, to propose a definite plan showing the probable expenditures and receipts of such a venture, reckoning the amount of mail to be carried by this route. A committee was appointed consisting of Consul General Hinton Wilson and four British merchants of Lima. This committee handed in its report on September 5, 1836. Previous action had been taken by Mr. Wheelwright and various other business men of Peru and Chile to obtain concessions from the Republics of the Pacific.

¹ English version of article by Mateo Clark in *El Mercurio* of Valparaiso.

In the committee's report it was stated that the idea of establishing a mail steam packet line solely at the cost of the British and foreigners, in view of the slight receipts from postage in comparison with the heavy expenditures which such a line would entail, was impracticable. In consequence of which, upon the publishing of a call for bids for such a line by the British consul general, only one had been received, from William Wheelwright. That Mr. Wheelwright had already obtained concessions from the Governments of Chile, Bolivia, and Peru and it would not be possible to establish such a line until the expiration of the concessions granted to Mr. Wheelwright. That Mr. Wheelwright had pledged personally that whatever company he should represent would undertake to carry to and from the British within the limits covered by his steamers mail for 1 real, or 6 pence, per letter; 1 shilling, or 2 reales, for double letters; 4 reales, or 2 shillings, for each ounce on packages of first-class matter; and second-class matter (periodicals and newspapers) for 1 real, or 6 pence, per pound, on the condition that the same liberality should be granted by the administrator of His Britannic Majesty's mails between England and Chagres, Panama. Finding these conditions to be extremely liberal the committee recommended their acceptance by the British Government.

As the proposal made by Mr. Wheelwright covered the points to be considered by the commission—that is, the practicability of establishing a mail steam packet line from the South American Pacific coast ports to Panama—the commission decided to turn their attention to the plans submitted by Mr. Wheelwright and finally reached the following conclusions:

That three steamers, the number recommended by Mr. Wheelwright, refitted with extra parts for emergencies, would be a sufficient number to begin with, but that it would be well to have a fourth vessel to be held in reserve.

That the question of having steamers built and brought to the Pacific was one which could be better considered in England, as the commission had limited itself to the consideration of expenditures and profits in relation to the Pacific coast.

That the budget of expenditures as well as the proposed rates of fare and freight were considered equitable by the commission, as they had been figured with the idea of promoting trade and traffic between the different ports along the coast.

That the estimated number of passengers and amounts of mail and freight did not seem exaggerated.

The commission refrained from dwelling on the incalculable advantages to the surrounding countries from such a service, as this side of the question had already been considered and recorded in the first article of the resolution approved in the general meeting of British merchants and residents.

The commission deemed it a duty—after having duly considered the great effort made and expense incurred by Mr. Wheelwright, author of the project, in securing concessions from the Governments of Chile, Bolivia, and Peru, and the great value of these services and concessions to the success of the enterprise—to point out to the company about to be formed the importance of this work; and it was recommended that the company be required to remunerate Mr. Wheelwright as its superintendent at the rate of no less than 5 per cent on all receipts.

In conclusion, the commission expressed the opinion that the steamer service should not be limited to the trade between Callao and Panama but should extend to all the principal ports as far as Valparaiso. The conclusions here given were approved in a meeting held on September 7, 1836.

British Consul General John Walpole in Valparaiso on July 21, 1818, directed a note to Vice Consul Miller, stating that, in view of the desire of the British Government to establish a direct line of vessels between the various ports of the west coast of South America and Panama, it was proposed to extend the steamer service from Jamaica to Chagres, Panama. He therefore instructed the vice consul to obtain data on the transportation and distribution of mail from the different ports south of Panama.

On November 8, 1836, a meeting was called in Valparaiso by the British consul general to consider the information submitted by the commission appointed to study the practicability and means of establishing a mail steam-packet line between Valparaiso and Panama, as well as the proposals presented by Mr. Wheelwright. The proposals were unanimously accepted, and some suggestions were made regarding the methods of subscribing capital.

Mr. Wheelwright enjoyed great popularity all along the Pacific coast, up and down which he had sailed in command of his brigantine, making quick trips between Valparaiso and Guayaquil. On these voyages he had many opportunities to be of service to the merchants of the two countries, carrying their mail, there being at that time no mail service. This explains how Mr. Wheelwright, an American citizen, could come to England bringing numerous letters of recommendation from the merchants established on the Pacific coast calling upon their associates to cooperate in bringing about the realization of the enterprise which Mr. Wheelwright was about to undertake.

Four years later the first steamers arrived at Valparaiso, the *Peru* and the *Chile*, to be followed later by the *Bolivia* and the *Ecuador*.



URUGUAY'S FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS AMONG CHILDREN¹ :: ::

AS THE contributing causes for the development of tuberculosis in the different stages of childhood are many and complex, so too are the barriers thrown in its way by the health authorities, the public charity, the Uruguayan League against Tuberculosis, the school authorities, and various private institutions.

General debility of the child from the first months of its life until the dawn of puberty is one of the most important factors, and one which has been taken most into account in establishing the campaign against the spread of tuberculosis. All the methods tending to preserve the strength of the child, increase its power of resistance, and renew the natural immunity which should be every individual's birthright are worthy of consideration and adoption. With the age of the child the methods of the campaign are varied and a great number of elements to strengthen and sustain the constitution in its struggle for life are used to avoid the contraction of tuberculosis. The elimination of tuberculosis is one of the greatest and most generous aspirations of the doctor and the hygienist.

Social preservation and the fight against tuberculosis should begin from the prenatal period, and the laws of our country now in force tend toward this end. They protect the woman through pregnancy in order to allow the unhindered, best, and most complete development of the embryo. Among the working classes—for instance, women operatives in factories and women school teachers—these laws are carried out, and, moreover, there are various private institutions maintained by women's associations where prospective mothers without resources or work and unable to take advantage of these laws, may go.

Such wise measures of protection and material assistance to the pregnant woman beside aiding the growth and development of the new life, favor and stimulate lactation in mothers, the purpose of all pediatric methods, for it not only assures the life of the child but gives it also a fund of resistance. It is well known in maternity cases that of whatever social stratum the mother may be, if she is obliged to nurse her baby for 10 or 12 days, she has difficulty in discontinuing. So, anything which protects the prospective mother before and

¹ English version of an article recently published in "La Tuberculosis," the official paper of the Uruguayan League against Tuberculosis.

after the birth is the work of social preservation, and of child culture, since it favors lactation. Uruguay has also, to protect the child in infancy, clinics for nursing babies and the free milk stations instituted some years ago by the League against Tuberculosis and the public charity. In different cities there are clinics visited by physicians and nurses where maternal nursing is rewarded by prizes. In these clinics the mother is taught the care of the baby and how to cope with the ills which are incident to the first months of a baby's life, and the proper formulas for bottle-fed babies. In these clinics needy mothers are furnished with human milk, pasteurized milk, buttermilk, and in serious cases weak infants are placed in the different offices of the public establishments where there are two services of wet nurses, one for the institution proper and one for outside cases, both services being under the care of physicians.

Babies thus cared for and saved are not abandoned by the State and various institutions; they continue to protect them in nursing homes or asylums where they have better shelter and nourishment than the poverty of their parents would allow or in the case of parents whose occupation does not permit the proper care of the child in the house. Children of the laboring class whose mothers work in factories and shops are sent by the thousand to such asylums, where the mother knows they are well cared for and provided with good food.

When children have reached the school age the weapons of protection and offense against tuberculosis are the vacation colony, maintained by the public charity and located at the seashore, with unsurpassed surroundings. Here the delicate children are sent to pursue their studies in the boarding school maintained on the place, and special care is given to the nourishment and development of the body by balanced diet and life in the sun and sea air. All this is done under the care of a doctor, for the head of the institution is a child's specialist.

The secondary-school authorities, by means of the League against Tuberculosis, also maintain an open-air school in a magnificent park outside the city, where the weak children selected from the public schools by the medical inspectors of the school medical corps are sent. This is a day school which gives the patients instruction, good food, vigilant medical attention, transportation to and from their homes, and plenty of fresh air and sunshine.

The League against Tuberculosis has instituted and maintains in the capital alone 14 milk stations in the public school. This is a work which protects the weak child and which has spread all over the country. Some of the stations are private and some maintained by individuals.

In the capital there is a society of ladies known as the "Patronato Escolar" which has extended its activities to various parts of the city, giving many schools the benefit of a cup of warm milk with bread

at noon to comfort the stomachs of those needy pupils who perhaps might not get it at home. These groups of ladies who act as patronesses of the schools extend their sphere of activity to giving weak and poor pupils what they lack in the way of clothes and shoes, and sometimes even cod liver oil and tonics.

The school authorities have encouraged the formation of these protective societies for the benefit of children by giving them an honorary character all over the Republic. There are many now functioning in different departments of the interior, which pay their own expenses and raise their own contributions. However, these groups, which were originated and are maintained only by the warmth of private charity and cooperation, have given such fine results that the Government has considered them, and in the new budget now being discussed in the chambers, there is a goodly portion for the maintenance of this great work of social preservation and protection of childhood.

The frequency of bone tuberculosis in childhood, the immense number of children predisposed to tuberculosis, who if their future is not cared for will die in their best years or live to perpetuate the disease known as rickets, has aroused the authorities of the public charity to supply the deficiencies in the care of these diseases. As the Hospital Pereyra Rossell is not sufficient to care for all the sick children, even with the Docker wards of the Fermian Pereyra Asylum, and the accommodations in Asilo Dámaso Larrañaga, it has been decided to build a hospital by the sea exclusively for children affected with tuberculosis, surgical cases, pretuberculosis lupus, debility, and rickets.

The hospital is to be built in accordance with a resolution of the National Council of Public Charity with the donation of Dr. Alejandro Gallinal under certain conditions of which the following are the two principal ones:

1. The benefits of the sea cure for tubercular children have been fully proved by the results obtained in the vacation colony for children, and are sustained by the results of outside medical assistance furnished by the private doctors of the beaches of Malvin, Carrasco, and Piriapolis and many other points on our southern coast, along the La Plata River.

2. The region of Carrasco, because of its location not far from Montevideo and for its general character, is a suitable point for the first sea hospital of the public charity.

Beside this long series of elements in the fight against tuberculosis in childhood the formation of the school medical corps which replaced the early "Committee for Protection of Scholars from Tuberculosis" has become one of the most powerful factors in the stamping out of this dread disease in the school, which is one of the most common sources of infection. With its government powers and medical watchfulness the school medical corps eliminates sources of contamination, such as poor locations, weak children, and those predisposed to tuberculosis, sick teachers, etc.

From the foregoing we see that the fight against tuberculosis in children in our country is developing in Uruguay under the different organizations named, in the home as well as in the school, the two points in which the campaign may develop, if not to the full, at least with all the resources of science.

THE THIRD CONVENTION OF THE PAN AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR .:

THE third convention of the Pan American Federation of Labor will be held in Mexico City, January 10, 1921. Delegates from a majority of the American Republics are expected to be present: and, while a definite program has not been decided upon, questions concerning the advancement of mutual good will and understanding and the development of commerce and industry will be discussed. Samuel Gompers, chairman of the Pan American Federation of Labor, will preside.

The Pan American Federation of Labor was organized November 13, 1918, at Laredo, Tex., and after organization remained in conference until the close of the 16th. Labor organizations of the United States, Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Salvador, and Colombia were represented by 72 delegates. The Secretary of Labor of the United States, the Hon. W. B. Wilson, attended the conference as the representative of the President of the United States, and Gen. Pablo de la Garza brought the greetings of the President of Mexico. The Hon. George W. P. Hunt, governor of Arizona, addressed the meeting, declaring that such a congress laid the basis for fraternal cooperation between the workers of North and South America. All of the members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor were present as delegates, and the Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana, with an affiliated membership of over 300,000, sent representatives. On the fourth day the conference unanimously voted to form the Pan American Federation of Labor, to be composed of organized labor movements of the United States of America, the United States of Mexico, and the Republics of Central and South America. The objects of the Pan American Federation of Labor were set forth as follows:

First. The establishment of better conditions for the working people who emigrate from one country to another.

Second. The establishment of a better understanding and relationship between the peoples of the Pan American Republics.

Third. To utilize every lawful and honorable means for the protection and promotion of the rights, the interests, and the welfare of the peoples of the Pan American Republics.

Fourth. To utilize every lawful and honorable means for the purpose of cultivating the most favorable and friendly relations between the labor movements and peoples of the Pan American Republics.

The officers elected were: Chairman, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; English-language secretary, John Murray, secretary of the Pan American Federation of Labor Conference Committee; Spanish-language secretary, Canuto A. Vargas, of the Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers' International Union, of Morenci, Ariz. It was ordered that the headquarters of the federation be established in Washington, D. C., and it was agreed that the first annual congress should be held in New York City, July 7, 1919.

At the second Pan American congress, held according to schedule, Mr. Gompers presided. Mexico, Peru, Salvador, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic sent accredited delegates. In the secretary's report it was brought out that the offices of the federation had acted as an information bureau for the labor movements of the Pan American Republics, and had collected considerable data concerning labor conditions in the Western Hemisphere, especially in connection with the state of organization of the workers.

It was found that the labor movement had been organized into a national federation or body, outside of the United States and Mexico, in Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Guatemala, Salvador, Chile, Peru, and the Dominican Republic. But in some of these countries there are two or more national organizations claiming national jurisdiction, while in others, where two or more national organizations exist, they act in harmony, as in the case of Peru. In those countries not mentioned there are quite a number of labor unions, but they have not formed into a national organization. In Cuba practically every trade is organized, but there is no national federation or body representative of the labor movement of the entire country. This also applies to Ecuador, but it was expected that a national labor congress would be held in that country late in 1920 at which a national labor federation would be organized.

A number of resolutions were adopted, among which were: That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States be requested to appoint two delegates to be selected by the labor movement of each of the Pan American countries to represent labor at the Pan American Financial Congress; that the attention of the governments be called to the necessity of compelling the owners to cultivate the land so as to increase production; that efforts be made to establish freedom of trade on all the articles of prime necessity, or at least a 50 per cent reduc-

tion in tariffs; that an universal eight-hour working day be established; that sons and daughters of the workers shall not be discriminated against in the distribution of free scholarships in the national colleges and universities; that the attention of the governments be called to the necessity of building hygienic homes for the workers; that compensation laws for injuries to workmen be enacted and cooperative stores and cooperative societies be created; and that educational institutions for workers and their children be established.



AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA.

Executive decree dated May 28 approved the contract for the continuation of the work on the NEW HARBOR OF BUENOS AIRES made by the director general of hydraulic works with the C. H. Walker & Co., construction firm. This contract is an extension of one made in 1911 with some changes, such as that which specifies the cost of the work, including the increased costs resulting from the decision of the arbiters in the questions submitted to arbitration, and the costs due to the inspection of the work up to its termination must not in all exceed 25,000,000 pesos gold (peso equals \$0.9648).

According to the statement of the chief of the exploitation of the OIL DEPOSITS in Comodoro Rivadavia, during July of the present year the production of petroleum from those wells amounted to 21,471 cubic meters.

In August the ANNUAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION was held in Rosario under the auspices of the rural society of that city. The minister of agriculture made the opening address.

A German-Argentine wireless telegraph company has been organized to establish WIRELESS SERVICE between Germany and some of the South American countries. The company will have a capital of 10,000,000 pesos, of which it is announced 4,500,000 pesos have been subscribed in Germany. The wireless station to be built by the company will be ready for service early in 1922.

The United States Department of Agriculture will establish an AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL OFFICE in Buenos Aires under the direction of a commissioner who will represent the stock interests of the United States. The office will serve as a bureau of

information to South American buyers of stock, informing them about the different breeds of cattle that can be obtained in the United States.

BRAZIL.

Animal statistics published in July last in the State of Sao Paulo show 3,108,205 head of cattle, 551,005 horses, 428,348 mules and asses, 366,048 goats, 106,061 sheep, and 4,989,574 hogs.

During the first quarter of the present year the exports of FROZEN PORK consisted of 1,121,611 kilos, valued at £114,633.

In July last the length of PUBLIC HIGHWAYS under construction in the State of Santa Catharina was 1,350 kilometers with an estimated value of 7,360 contos. There were also under construction in the month mentioned 150 kilometers of community roads.

The COMMERCIAL LEAGUE of Rio de Janeiro has granted part of its building to foreign manufacturers for exhibition purposes.

During the first half of the present year the EXPORTS from Santos were as follows: One million four hundred and fourteen thousand sacks of rice, 388,000 sacks of beans, 10,000 sacks of mandioca flour, 42,000 boxes of fats, 11,000 tons of frozen meats, 1,300 tons of canned meats, 1,000 packages of salted meats, 1,200 kilos of bacon, 200 kilos of hams, 666 kilos of sausages, and 1,600 kilos of chocolate.

The production of COFFEE in 1920-21 is estimated by the ministry of agriculture of the State of Sao Paulo at 8,618,000 sacks of 60 kilos each, 8,190,500 sacks for Sao Paulo, 597,500 sacks for Minas Geraes, and 40,000 sacks for Parana.

The Lloyd Brasileiro proposes to inaugurate the following new STEAMSHIP SERVICE. A direct line of steamers from Rio to New York with stops at Bahia and Barbados, a line from Rio Janeiro to Buenos Aires and New York with stops at Santos, Parana-gua, Sao Francisco, Florianapolis, Rio Grande do Sul, Montevideo, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Barbados, and a direct service between Rio de Janeiro and New Orleans with stops at Santos, Victoria, Bahia, Pernambuco, Barbados, and Habana.

In 1919 the EXPORTS OF COFFEE from Santos amounted to 9,426,335 sacks, weighing 565,580,100 kilos. Of these exports, 48 per cent went to the United States and most of the remainder to Europe.

CHILE.

Reports of the Producers Association of Nitrate, of Chile, show that in January, 1919, there were 100 nitrate plants in operation in the Republic. During the year 1919 the output of NITRATE was 36,501,173 Spanish quintals, and the export during that year aggregated 19,900,186 quintals. From July, 1919, to July, 1920, the

production was 42,551,979 quintals, and the export 47,974,649 quintals.

The Pacific Motorship Co. has established a NEW LINE OF STEAMERS between Chilean ports and San Francisco. The Johnson Line has also established a steamship service between Gothenburg, Sweden, and Valparaiso.

The Chilean Government has approved the by-laws of the Yugoslav Nitrate Co., which has a capital of 1,500,000 pesos.

The superior council of dwellings for workmen will erect 12 dwellings in Valparaiso at a cost of 100,000 pesos. Twelve are also to be constructed in Valdivia at a cost of 60,000 pesos.

The Llallagua Tin Co. produced in July last 30,315 quintals of tin ore. The average assay of the barrilla was 68.37 per cent.

The council of state has authorized the expenditure of 2,831,000 pesos in the construction of irrigation ditches from the Laja River Canal.

The Executive Power has sent Juan Maia to England and France to study and report upon the CLOTH industry in those countries.

COLOMBIA.

In July, 1920, the RAILWAY SYSTEM of Colombia had a length of 1,375 kilometers, distributed by departments, as follows: Antioquia, 242; Atlantico, 28; Bolivar, 105; Caldas, 48; Cundinamarca, 287; Magdalena, 176; North and South Santander, 91; Tolima, 165; and Valle, 233. The length of the Antioquia Railway is 190 kilometers; the Amaga Railway, 52 kilometers; the Barranquilla, 28; the Cartagena, 105; the Caldas, 26; the Girardot, 132; the Sabana, 55; the Northern, 62; the Southern, 38; the Santa Maria, 176; the Cucuta, 71; the Puerto Wilches, 20; the Dorada, 111; the Tolima, 76; and the Pacific, 233.

A CLOTH FACTORY with a capital of 200,000 gold pesos has been established in the city of Sonson, Department of Antioquia.

A recent executive decree establishes a NATIONAL OFFICE OF MINES under the direction of the department of public works.

In 1919 there were in the Department of Tolima 4,373,595 COFFEE TREES not yet bearing, and 25,944,286 coffee trees in a state of production. The coffee crop during the year referred to amounted to 204,286 sacks. During the year mentioned the same department had 2,283,267 tobacco plants, which produced 584,035 kilos of tobacco.

Two Colombian-Chilean corporations have been recently organized in Cali, one to engage in the COASTWISE TRADE, and the other in the construction of a sugar central in the Cauca Valley.

During the fiscal year ended April 30, 1920, the MARITIME SALT MINES produced salt to the value of 600,000 pesos, as compared with 300,000 pesos during the same period of 1918-19.

In July last the FOREIGN COMMERCE of Colombia amounted to 9,959,608 pesos, consisting of imports, 5,915,295 pesos, and exports, 4,044,313 pesos.

In 1920 the Department of Cauca had 10,074 asses, 11,514 head of goats, 82,123 head of horses, 53,424 sheep, 45,065 hogs, 10,199 mules, and 268,312 head of cattle. On the same date the Department of Valle had 645 asses, 94,727 horses, 44,846 hogs, 16,114 mules, and 497,510 head of cattle.

An Anglo-Colombian BOARD OF TRADE has been organized in London.

COSTA RICA.

In the period from 1914 to 1919, inclusive, the FOREIGN TRADE of Costa Rica was as follows: 1914—imports 16,240,170 colones (colón equals \$0.4653), exports 23,358,598 colones; 1915—imports 9,631,790 colones, exports 21,444,261 colones; 1916—imports 14,201,990 colones, exports 23,916,498 colones; 1917—imports 12,032,775 colones, exports 24,477,776 colones; 1918—imports 8,032,307 colones, exports 20,696,503 colones; and, in 1919, imports 16,167,718 colones, exports 38,169,537 colones. The total imports for the six years amounted to 76,306,750 colones and the exports to 152,063,173 colones.

The President has authorized Senor Clodomiro Urcuyo Arguello to establish either in Limon or Puntarenas a CABLE OFFICE to connect with the international cables already established. The Government will concede lands free necessary for the laying of cables and for the installation of offices and buildings for public service.

On July 16 the President authorized the expenditure of 250,000 colones for the installation of a WIRELESS STATION in the capital of the Republic. The sum includes provision for the equipment of substations in different parts of the Republic.

CUBA.

In July last the Transmarine Corporation established a new line of STEAMERS between Habana and Newark, New Jersey.

The NATIONAL WHARF AND STORAGE CO. has been organized in Habana with a capital of \$50,000,000. This company proposes to acquire 2,300,000 square meters of ground bordering on Habana Bay and the Luyano and Martin Perez Rivers. Railway lines are to be built connecting with the railway system of the Republic, and the necessary streets and highways will be opened to give access to the wharves and easy communication with the City of

Habana. It is proposed to invest \$12,000,000 in lands and \$18,000,000 in wharves, dredging, railways, tramways, highways, etc.

The Cuban Maritime Co. has been organized to engage in Habana Bay in the transportation of freight, the towing of vessels, the operating of launches, etc. The company has purchased in the United States 19 launches and 2 towboats.

With the object of maintaining favorable conditions concerning price of crude SUGAR in Cuba, a Cuban sugar syndicate has been formed by the Cuban sugar planters and cane growers. From the grinding season, 1919-20 to date, four new sugar centrals were erected in Pinar del Rio, making the total output of that Province 400,000 sacks from the 13 centrals in operation there. In the Province of Habana there is only one new sugar central under construction, but two refineries were recently completed and a sirup factory was changed into a refinery. One sugar central is being built in the Province of Matanzas and two in that of Santa Clara, and a sugar refinery is being erected in Cienfuegos. In the Provinces of Camaguey and Oriente a number of sugar centrals are being built, the most important of which are the Jaronu, with a capacity of from 600,000 to 900,000 sacks; the Vertiente, with a capacity of 700,000 sacks; the Najasa, with a capacity of 150,000 sacks; the Sixto, with a capacity of 250,000 sacks; and the Belona, with a capacity for 300,000 sacks of sugar per grinding season. Among these new sugar companies the following may be mentioned: The Yaguanabos Sugar Co., with a capital of \$8,000,000; the Buenaventura Co., with a capital of \$2,000,000; the Nauya Co., with a capital of \$3,000,000; the Cuban-Santo Domingo Sugar Development Syndicate, with a capital of \$32,000,000; the Maceo Sugar Co., with a capital of \$4,500,000; and the Andorra Sugar Co., with a capital of \$3,000,000.

During the fiscal year ended in March last the value of Cuba's commerce with Canada amounted to \$23,915,311, consisting of exports, \$17,585,528, and imports, \$6,329,783. The value of the sugar exported to Canada during the period referred to was \$16,585,158.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The old gunboat *Independencia* has been completely renovated and improved for passenger and freight NAVIGATION SERVICE between the ports of Porto Rico and the ports of the Dominican Republic.

On August 14 to 16 an AGRICULTURAL AND STOCK FAIR was held in the city of Sarahona.

On August 10, 1920, the Acting Government of the Republic ordered the expenditure of \$50,000 for the acquisition of LANDS belonging to the "Industrial y Comercial" (stock company) situated

in front of the city dock of Santo Domingo, and to acquire the interest of Senor Fernando A. Ravelo in the lands rented to the Compania de Cerveza de Santo Domingo (brewery).

ECUADOR.

The EXPORTATION OF CACAO during July was 44,531 sacks, weighing 3,635,820 kilos. The principal ports to which cacao was shipped were: New York, 36,125 sacks; Amsterdam, 4,250 sacks; Hamburg, 1,049 sacks, and Copenhagen, 1,700 sacks.

CACAO ENTERING GUAYAQUIL from January 1 to July 15 of the present year amounted to 485,066 quintals as against 474,089 quintals in like period of 1919 or an increase of 10,977 quintals.

The All America Cables Co. has established a NEW CABLE between Santa Elena, Ecuador, and Barranco, Peru. The addition of this new section gives the company a triplicate cable connection between the United States and South America.

GUATEMALA.

By a decree dated August 25 the President authorized the municipality of Livingston, Department of Izabel, to construct a new freight platform and stock yard, authorizing in the same decree the necessary expenditures for their construction.

The Government of Guatemala has made a contract with the agronomist, Julio van der Laat, to organize the GENERAL DIRECTION OF AGRICULTURE. By the terms of the contract Mr. van der Laat agrees to devote all his energy and knowledge to this work. Some of the projects to be undertaken by the new officer will be: Encouragement of agricultural teaching; the publishing of agricultural propaganda, reviews, and pamphlets; the establishment of an agricultural technical consultation office; the formation of a corps of traveling, consulting agriculturists; the promotion of experiment field stations for the study and breeding of indigenous plants; the creation of a forestry replanting section; the establishment of a model aviculture station; the formation of a national herbarium and a museum of indigenous fauna; the organization of the agricultural statistics of the country and other important new branches of agricultural work.

HAITI.

From October 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920, the FOREIGN TRADE of the Republic amounted to 4,809,072 gourdes (par of gourde \$0.25, exchange rate approximately \$0.20) and \$4,430,340, which sums were distributed as follows: Imports, October, 1919, 349,604 gourdes and \$157,321; November, 615,286 gourdes and \$276,878; December, 936,490 gourdes and \$421,420; January, 1920, 794,135 gourdes and

\$357,361; February, 470,972 gourdes and \$211,938; March, 393,198 gourdes and \$176,939; April, 363,094 gourdes and \$163,399; May, 457,362 gourdes and \$205,822; June, 428,911 gourdes and \$193,010; total imports, 4,809,072 gourdes and \$2,164,082. Exports: October, 1919, \$154,250; November, \$284,950; December, \$389,800; January, 1920, \$420,000; February, \$450,000; March, \$420,000; April, \$334,750; May, \$240,600; and June, \$190,500; giving a total of \$2,055,850.

The President on August 13 authorized the formation of a stock company to be known as the PLANTATION CO. OF HAITI with an authorized capital of \$100,000 divided into 1,000 shares of \$100 each. The company will undertake the development and cultivation of lands and the breeding of stock as well as general business.

HONDURAS.

In 1919 the total value of the FOREIGN COMMERCE of Honduras amounted to \$12,930,316, as compared with \$10,518,100 in 1918. This commerce in 1919 consisted of imports, \$6,931,376, and exports, \$5,998,940.

In July, 1920, the imports of PARCEL POST in Honduras consisted of 1,312 packages, weighing 5,948 kilos, valued at \$33,190.

The Government has contracted with Rodolfo V. Morales to maintain the SOUTHERN HIGHWAY in repair for automobile and traffic trucks for a period of four years, at a cost of 312,000 pesos.

MEXICO.

During the first six months of the present year the EXPORTATION OF COFFEE from Salina Cruz to the United States amounted to 5,844,381 pounds, worth \$1,552,076, as against 4,821,019 pounds, with a value of \$964,920 in the corresponding period of 1919. Aside from the coffee exported to the United States in the first half of the present year 60,000 pounds were exported to London and 800,000 pounds to Hamburg via New York. For the year 1919 the total export of coffee from Salina Cruz to the United States was 5,985,858 pounds, worth \$1,602,269.

In a meeting of the NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE of Mexico City held in July the following officers were elected: President, Señor Melchor Ayala; vice presidents, Señores Luis Ludert y Rul and Daniel Ituarte; treasurer, Señor José Arce; and secretary, Señor Manuel Covarrúbias Acevedo.

The department of industry, commerce, and labor has authorized Señor Claudio J. Velarde to exploit the GUANO DEPOSITS on the Islands of Raza and Patos, in the Gulf of California. The authorization permits Señor Velarde to take 1,000 tons of guano per year, paying the state 2.50 pesos gold (par, peso equals \$0.4985) per ton.

In a meeting held in August the agents of the shipping companies which have offices in the Mexican capital agreed to found a SHIP-OWNERS' COUNCIL for the purpose of protecting the interest of the companies from the laborers' strikes. The shipping companies represented in the council were: The Ward Line; the Compagnie Transatlantique Francaise; Holland-American Line; Hamburg-American Line; Leyland and Harrison Line; Norway and Mexico Gulf Line; Sweden, America, and Mexico Line; the Mexican Fruit Steamship Co.; and the Gulf Navigation Co.

The Federal Government has sent a circular to the labor associations and syndicates advising them that when they intend to carry on STRIKES they should inform the Government 10 days in advance so that the Government offices in charge of such matters may have time to attempt a settlement of the difficulties by means of arbitration.

According to official figures in September there were in operation 10 OIL REFINERIES in the Republic with a capacity of 50,000 cubic meters of oil. In the same month 4 new refineries were being constructed in different parts of the country. The state of the petroleum industry in September was as follows: One thousand one hundred and twenty-three wells bored, 147 wells located, 313 wells producing, 123 wells being bored, and 540 wells abandoned.

The Federal Executive Power has called for bids on the necessary construction work on the ARTIFICIAL HARBOR AT GUAYMAS, Sonora. The works to be undertaken are: Breakwaters, 2,000 meters long; dredging the bay to 8 meters depth; dredging the entrance canal to the same depth; the filling in of land washed out by the sea; and the construction of a wharf 180 meters long by 45 meters wide.

AIR MAIL SERVICE is to be established between the port of Mazatlan and the city of Guadalajara, the capital of the State of Jalisco. The bureau of communications has signed contracts with two companies, an American company and an English, for a competitive try out. The company showing the best results will be awarded the concession.

On account of the excessive amount of freight in Vera Cruz and Tampico, and in order to facilitate sea traffic, the Mexican Government has approved the PURCHASE OF 25 VESSELS of 12,000 to 15,000 tons each for passenger and freight service. The Government has also approved the purchase of 200 freight cars, wide gauge, and 100 narrow gauge, to improve the traffic conditions between the ports and the interior of the Republic.

NICARAGUA.

The President has declared exempt from port, anchorage, and lighthouse taxes vessels flying any of the flags of the five Central

American Republics engaged in COASTWISE TRADE between the ports of Nicaragua and other Central American countries and Panama. In order to benefit by the new ruling these vessels must agree to carry the national mails free of charge.

The Government of Nicaragua has authorized James P. Williams to exploit the OIL DEPOSITS in a 500,000 hectare area distributed in several parcels throughout the Republic. For this concession Mr. Williams will pay to the Government 10 per cent of the production.

PANAMA.

In April the EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES amounted to \$670,200. The principal were: Bananas, 553,000 bunches, \$271,680; cacao, 177,900 pounds, \$26,850; 2,370,250 coconuts, \$137,526; dried hides, 184,802 pounds, \$47,317; sugar, 749,000 pounds, \$131,198; tortoise shell, 125,400 pounds, \$13,000; vegetable ivory, 285,000 pounds, \$13,214.

In the two months' period of March and April, inclusive, the IMPORT TRADE of Panama was as follows: During March 2,935,000 kilos of merchandise worth \$1,089,000 were imported from the following countries: Great Britain, 179,000 kilos, worth \$130,000; France, 21,000 kilos, worth \$15,000; Peru, 640 kilos, worth \$17,000; El Salvador, 80,000 kilos, worth \$39,000; United States, 2,662,000 kilos, worth \$685,000; and other countries, 166,000 kilos, worth \$39,000.

During April 6,056,000 kilos of merchandise, worth \$1,507,000 were imported from the following countries: Great Britain, 58,000 kilos, worth \$58,000; France, 18,000 kilos, worth \$19,500; Guatemala, 38,000 kilos, worth \$9,000; El Salvador, 107,000 kilos, worth \$28,000; Spain, 24,000 kilos, worth \$7,000; United States, 5,535,000 kilos, worth \$1,342,500; other countries, 276,000 kilos, worth \$43,000.

PARAGUAY.

Statistics furnished by the Banco Agricola show the STATE OF CULTIVATION of the departments of Guazu-cua and San Juan Bautista de Neembucu as follows: In Guazu-cua 20 hectares planted in cotton, 40 hectares planted in sugar cane, 240 hectares in corn, 280 hectares in manioc, 20 hectares in sweet potatoes, 15 hectares in beans, and 30 hectares in peanuts. There are also 300 castor-bean plants and 20,000 orange trees. In the department of San Juan Bautista de Neembucu there are 7 hectares planted in cotton, 38 hectares in sugar cane, 120 hectares in corn, 80 hectares in manioc, 16 hectares in sweet potatoes, 14 hectares in beans, and 20 hectares in peanuts. There are also in the department 400 castor-bean plants and 5,000 orange trees.

Presidential decree of July 2 declares open for AGRICULTURAL COLONIZATION 5,555 square hectares of Government land located in the jurisdiction of Concepcion. This land will be granted in accordance with the colonization law now in force in the Republic.

The lumber firm of Misuraco Ruiz y Compania, proprietors of the El Pirapo region, in the department of Jesus y Trinidad, will construct a RAILWAY 14 kilometers long for the further development of their holdings and to transport the lumber.

For the month of May the total FOREIGN TRADE of Paraguay amounted to 1,210,691 pesos gold (peso gold equals \$0.9648), which, compared with the foreign trade for the same month of the previous year, 1,437,683 pesos, shows a decrease of 226,995 pesos. Of the total amount for May, 1920, 530,868 pesos gold represented the imports, against 733,870 pesos of the previous year, and 679,823 pesos gold the exports, against 703,813 pesos exports in May, 1919.

PERU.

The Pacific Motorship Co. of California has established a new LINE OF FREIGHT STEAMERS between Californian ports and those of Peru. Four steamers of 4,000 tons each and four of 3,000 tons each will be employed in this service.

The Peruvian Government has granted to Alfredo Morales Solar and Juan Valdeavellano a concession to build and operate an ELECTRIC TRAMWAY between Lima and the near-by bathing resort of La Punta for a period of 60 years, after which the property, including buildings, rolling stock, etc., reverts to the Government.

During the first half of the present year the total FOREIGN COMMERCE of Peru amounted to 28,502,304 Peruvian pounds, or an increase of 13,434,822 pounds over the foreign commerce for the same period of 1919. This commerce is made up of imports, 7,904,412 pounds, and exports, 20,597,892 pounds.

The discovery of PETROLEUM DEPOSITS in the districts of Puno, Azangaro, Huancane, Cuzco, Canas, Espinar, Santa, Iquitos, Cerro de Pasco, and Sandia has greatly accentuated the development of that industry in the Republic.

An AIRPLANE SERVICE between Callao and Lima was inaugurated in August last. The latest model of Curtis airplane is in use.

A GENERAL COOPERATIVE CONSUMERS' STORE was opened in Lima in July, 1920. This is the first of a chain of cooperative stores which it is proposed to establish throughout the Republic.

SALVADOR.

The central executive board of the Inter-American High Commission has published a STATISTICAL PAMPHLET of the imports of Salvador, using the nomenclature adopted in Brussels in 1913.

and approved by the International High Commission in Buenos Aires in April, 1916. The unit known as "Panamerican," weighing 0.33437 grams of gold 900 fine, is used. The International High Commission proposes to publish similar pamphlets covering the exports and imports of the different republics.

La Prensa states that rich PETROLEUM deposits have been found at a depth of 800 feet within a kilometer of the town of Atequizaya.

In 1919 the total value of the FOREIGN COMMERCE of Salvador amounted to \$31,930,440, made up of imports \$14,956,196 and exports \$16,974,250.

The Congress of Salvador has passed a law governing the EXPLORATION AND EXPLOITATION OF PETROLEUM DEPOSITS. Under this law special concessions may be given by the Executive Power for the exploration and exploitation of petroleum deposits and allied industries, but concessions shall not be granted to foreigners or foreign companies except on the following conditions: (a) That they agree to abide by the general laws of Salvador, and especially the mining laws of the Republic, and shall not appeal to their Governments until all means granted under the laws of Salvador have been exhausted, and (b) that all foreign companies shall have their domicile in the capital of the Republic and maintain a legal representative there. No concessionaire shall transfer his concession to third parties without the consent of the Executive Power. Failure to comply with these conditions will cause a forfeiture of the concession.

URUGUAY.

In the period from January to April, inclusive, of the present year the FOREIGN TRADE OF URUGUAY amounted to 52,763,-165 pesos (par, peso equals \$1.034), which, compared with 65,361,185 pesos for 1919, shows a decrease of 12,598,020 pesos. Of the foreign trade for the first four months of 1920, 14,920,459 pesos (official values) were imports and 37,842,706 pesos (real values) imports, as against 14,580,193 pesos and 50,780,992 pesos, respectively in the corresponding period of 1919. The principal exports in the four months period of 1920 were: Meats and extracts worth 9,234,549 pesos, as against 19,595,099 pesos in 1919; fats worth 955,345 pesos, as against 2,689,107 pesos in 1919; wools to the value of 18,336,502 pesos, as against 20,205,652 pesos in 1919; assorted hides worth 7,667,931 pesos, as against 6,899,446 pesos in 1919; agricultural products worth 513,183 pesos, as against 739,704 pesos in 1919; and mineral products worth 96,752 pesos, as against 26,549 pesos in 1919.

The President has granted a concession to Edwin Steer to construct and exploit a CANAL for irrigation navigation, power, and

water supply, to be drawn from the Santa Lucia River in the Department of Canelones, emptying in the Bay of Montevideo. The canal will be known as the Canal Zabala and will be navigable for vessels of 200 tons displacement along its entire length. It must also furnish sufficient electric power and 200,000 cubic meters of water daily, and irrigate 40,000 hectares of land. In the concession the Government guarantees for the term of 33 years 6 per cent annual interest on the investment, which must not exceed 14,000,000 pesos.

Statistics for 1918-19 on the MILLING INDUSTRY of Uruguay show that there were in the country 140 flour mills and 12 factories for spaghetti. Of the 140 mills, 111 were in operation, 9 not in operation, and 20 ground only corn. The 111 mills in operation were worth, counting buildings, grounds, etc., 3,341,650 pesos, and employed 1,247 operatives.

During 1919 the SHIP MOVEMENTS IN THE PORT OF MONTVEIDEO were as follows: Entered port, 1,648 vessels from the high seas, of 4,919,903 tons register; sailed from port, 1,640 vessels, of 4,897,535 tons; coastwise and river vessels entered Montevideo, 1,855 vessels, with 1,112,015 tons, and sailed, 1,795 vessels, with 1,109,755 tons register. The number of passengers entering the port during the year was 98,796, of whom 11,301 came from overseas and 87,495 from river ports; 91,526 passengers left Montevideo, of whom 5,955 sailed for overseas ports and 85,573 for river ports. Freight from overseas to the amount of 908,077 tons was imported, and 229,616 tons entered the port from river ports; 425,534 tons of merchandise was exported overseas and 132,869 tons to river ports.

In the course of the first six months of the present year the IMPORTS OF WINES into Uruguay were 1,774,060 liters, of which 1,221,477 liters were from Mendoza, Argentina, and 552,583 liters from Europe. The European imports were of the following classes: 302,650 liters of common wine, 65,573 liters of fine wines, and 184,360 liters of special fine and sparkling wines.

The national council of administration in July agreed to authorize the COMPAÑIA TELEGRAFICA DEL PLATA to continue to exploit the telegraph lines in its possession upon the following conditions: That the company should have no privilege, preference bounty, nor any exemption from national or municipal taxes; moreover, the company shall be subject to the various obligations and responsibilities which the laws of the Republic specify and those of the international telegraph conventions to which the Republic is signatory.

VENEZUELA.

The COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., a new industrial enterprise with a capital of 3,000,000 bolivares, has been organized in Maracaibo.

The Executive has authorized Luis Calcaño to prospect and exploit OIL DEPOSITS on 10,000 hectares of land situated in the municipalities of General Urdaneta and Ceiba.

From 1913 to 1919, inclusive, the imports of AUTOMOBILES and trucks into Venezuela numbered 1,928 automobiles and 103 trucks.

The President has ordered the holding of a STOCK FAIR in the city of Maracay, capital of the State of Aragua, and an important agricultural and industrial center, in June, 1921.

During the first half of 1919 the IMPORTS into Venezuela amounted to 30,702,636 kilos of merchandise, valued at 70,462,667 bolivares, and the exports to 147,910,336 kilos, valued at 153,276,246 bolivares. The imports came principally from the United States, England, Spain, and France. The principal exports were to the United States, France, England, Spain, Holland, and Martinique.

The Clyde Steamship Co. has decided to establish a new line of STEAMERS between Venezuela, Havre, Bordeaux, Rotterdam, Hamburg, and English Channel ports. This new line will be called the "Clyde-Ward Line's European and West Indies Service."

In May last the EXPORTS OF COFFEE from Maracaibo were 55,816 sacks of 60 kilos each, 52,550 sacks of which went to the United States.

The EXPORTS from the port of La Guaira to the United States in June last amounted to 1,202,286 bolivares. The exports from that port to the United States during the first half of the present year were valued at 20,230,015 bolivares, as compared with 11,340,571 bolivares during the same period of 1919. These exports consisted principally of coffee, cacao, hides, and skins.

The RAILWAY SYSTEM of Venezuela has a length of 1,039 kilometers, as follows: Guaira to Caracas Railway, 37; Great Railway of Venezuela, 183; Puerto Cabello to Valencia Railway, 55 kilometers; Bolivar Railway, 232; Great Tachira Railway, 120; Great Railway of La Ceiba, 85; Central Railway of Venezuela, 73; Carenero Railway, 54; Guanta to Barcelona Railway, 36; Santa Barbara to El Vigia Railway, 60; La Vela to Coro Railway, 13; and other railways, 90 kilometers.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA.

THE NATIONAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES for 1919 were as follows: Public revenue, 377,000,000 pesos (peso equals \$0.9648), or an increase of 68,000,000 pesos over the revenue of 1918; expenditures for the ordinary budget were 375,000,000 pesos, and for extraordinary credits, transfers and advances, 70,000,000, or a total of 445,000,000 pesos.

The total collection made in the Territory of La Pampa on returns from the LOANS TO FARMERS in July amounted to 1,000,000 pesos, leaving 2,200,000 pesos still to be collected. These loans were made by the Government in 1917 to the farmers to aid them in procuring wheat for sowing, the cultivation of which the Government wished to promote.

The Banco de la Nación on July 14 deposited in the Caja de Conversión (Exchange Bank) \$553,980 in payment of a bond for that sum to withdraw the DEPOSITS OF GOLD which the Government of Argentina had placed in the United States in accordance with law No. 9,480 on gold deposits with the legations. With this new operation the withdrawals of such deposits amount to \$49,312,706, leaving a balance of \$22,931,350 still to be withdrawn.

The general bank statement of the BANCO DE LA NACIÓN ARGENTINA for June was as follows: Loans on current accounts and securities, 325,895,084 pesos paper; guaranteed credits to be collected, 20,386,989 pesos paper; discounts and documents discounted, 399,276,737 pesos paper; sundry accounts, 3,303,165 pesos paper; cash on hand 52,363,599 pesos gold and 378,891,865 pesos paper; deposits, 3,443,043 pesos gold and 1,394,378,788 pesos paper.

In July the British Government liquidated the interest of the LOAN TO THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT made by Great Britain in April, a loan which is equivalent to the early payment of a part of the credit extended to England by Argentina two years ago for the purchase of products. In the liquidation of these loans—that is the payment of interest to Great Britain by Argentina, and the payment to Argentina by Great Britain—the balance is in favor of Argentina to the amount of 2,850,000 pesos, which Great Britain has forwarded to Buenos Aires by way of the Argentine legation in London.

On March 31 of the present year the total value of the EMISSION OF FIDUCIARY CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION amounted to 1,271,451.951 pesos, issued as follows: emission of large bills,

1,251,045,000; emission of small bills 3,784,021 pesos; emission of nickel coins, 15,863,541 pesos; and emission of copper coins, 759,389 pesos.

The **KNOWN AMOUNT OF GOLD** in the country on March 31 of the present year was 504,891,400 pesos, of which 430,598,837 pesos were in the Caja de Conversion and 74,292,563 pesos in various banks.

The general treasury of the Republic on August 5 turned over to the office of the national public credit the sum of 500,000 pesos paper to make the payment of the interests and obligations of the **INTERNAL DEBT OF ARGENTINA** of 1911. This payment brings the amount already paid up to 1,500,000 pesos.

In accordance with the decree of August 6 the ministry of the treasury ordered the **EMISSION OF BONDS** to the value of 20,500,000 pesos paper, with 5 per cent interest and 1 per cent annual amortization. These bonds will be known as the **CREDITO ARGENTINO INTERNO** (Argentine Internal Credit), third series.

In August, Abraham Rabinovitch, director of the Copenhagen branch of the Russian Cooperative Societies, arrived in Argentina with the purpose of establishing a branch of the **RUSSIAN SOUTH AMERICAN CO.**, a subsection of the Russian Cooperative Societies. The aim of this new company is to promote trade between Russia and Argentina. Among other projects Mr. Rabinovitch will establish a Russian bank in Buenos Aires, as a branch of the Baltic Bank.

During the first two months of the present year the value of the **MORTGAGES RECORDED AND CANCELED** was as follows: New mortgages recorded worth 15,250,000 pesos paper, as against 8,550,000 pesos for a corresponding period in 1919; mortgages canceled worth 20,270,000 pesos as against 16,820,000 pesos in a corresponding period of 1919. These operations were carried out as follows: The Banco Hipotecario Nacional recorded mortgages to the value of 3,980,000 pesos and canceled mortgages to the value of 5,280,000 pesos as against 2,340,000 pesos of recorded mortgages and 2,410,000 pesos of canceled mortgages in the first two months of 1919; national companies recorded mortgages to the amount of 92,000 pesos and canceled mortgages to the value of 3,040,000 pesos as against recorded mortgages amounting to 2,020,000 pesos and canceled mortgages amounting to 4,650,000 pesos in 1919; foreign companies recorded mortgages to the value of 69,000 pesos and canceled mortgages amounting to 4,420,000 pesos as against mortgages recorded amounting to 30,000 pesos, and canceled mortgages amounting to 1,650,000 pesos in the corresponding period of 1919; and individuals recorded mortgages to the value of 9,660,000 pesos and canceled mortgages to the value of 7,530,000 pesos as against mortgages recorded to the value of 3,890,000 pesos and canceled mortgages worth 8,110,000 in 1919.

BRAZIL.

The MERCANTILE BANK OF BRAZIL, which for three years has been in operation in the Republic with its head office at Belem and branches at Recife and Bahia, proposes to establish branches in the principal cities of Brazil.

The BANK OF THE PROVINCE OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL at Porto Alegre has increased its capital from 20,000 to 40,000 contos.

The NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE established in June last a branch at Guapore, State of Rio Grande do Sul.

The BANK OF ALFENAS has been established at Alfenas, a mining city of Brazil. The Agricultural Stock Bank was also recently established in the city of São Paulo by members of the Rural Society of that State.

On September 23, 1920, the Brazilian Government made a 20 per cent reduction in the duties on IMPORTS FROM BELGIUM on manufactured rubber articles comprised in section 1033, and on inks and paints, with the exception of writing ink, comprised in section 173 of the classified tariff. This reduction applies also on imports of varnishes, refrigerators, pianos, scales, cement, and corsets.

In August last the Executive Power submitted to the approval of the National Congress the proposed BUDGET for 1921, with estimated expenditures of 72,486 contos, gold, and 683,026 contos, paper.

The Equitable INSURANCE CO., of Portugal, with headquarters at Lisbon, has been authorized to do business in the Republic.

A message of the governor of the State of Rio de Janeiro shows that the PUBLIC REVENUES of that State in 1919 amounted to 23,701 contos, and the expenditures to 17,479 contos.

CHILE.

During the first half of the present year, according to recent reports, the PROFITS OF BANKS established in the country were as follows: Bank of Curico, capital 3,000,000 pesos, net profits 270,347 pesos; A. Edwards & Co., capital 10,000,000 pesos, net profits 1,151,426 pesos; Spanish Bank of Chile, capital 40,000,000 pesos, net profits 3,606,450 pesos; Mortgage Bank of Chile, capital 10,000,000 pesos, net profits 1,402,293 pesos; National Mortgage Bank, capital 3,000,000 pesos, net profits 64,345 pesos; Italian Bank, capital 8,399,235 pesos, net profits, 326,267 pesos; Industrial and Commercial Bank, capital 2,500,000, net profits 190,905 pesos; Mulchen Bank, capital 250,000 pesos, net profits 15,422 pesos; National Bank, capital 20,000,000 pesos, net profits 1,647,815 pesos; Popular Bank, capital 1,000,000 pesos, net profits 98,772 pesos; Talca Bank, capital 5,000,000 pesos, net profits 487,744 pesos; Santiago Bank, capital 10,000,000 pesos, net profits 833,755 pesos; Jugo-Slavo Bank of Chile, capital

7,000,000 pesos, net profits 354,639 pesos, and the Osorno and La Union Bank, capital 5,000,000 pesos, net profits 514,069 pesos.

During the months of February, March, April, and May of the present year, the receipts of the Juncal TRANSANDINE RAILWAY were 837,905 pesos, and the expenditures 787,226 pesos.

Published reports show that there are 264 STOCK CORPORATIONS in Chile with a total capital of 669,000,000 pesos. Of these corporations, 197 with a capital of 610,000,000, are Chilean concerns.

The ITALIAN BANK of Valparaiso has opened a branch in the part of the City of Valparaiso known as Almendral.

In July last the total CUSTOMS REVENUES amounted to 6,305,791 gold pesos. During the first seven months of the present year the customs revenues aggregated 81,446,937 pesos, gold, made up of export duties, 58,030,169 pesos; import duties, 21,370,577 pesos, and other revenues 2,046,191 pesos.

On June 30 last the CIRCULATION OF BILLS and treasury notes amounted to 209,619,152 pesos of the former, and 81,693,000 pesos of the latter.

COLOMBIA.

In June last the total monetary CIRCULATION in the Republic of Colombia was 56,596,577 pesos (peso equals \$0.9733).

The value of the GOLD COINED since the opening of the mint in Medellin in September, 1914, to December, 1919, was 16,041,155 pesos. During this period Colombian coins, which have the same weight and fineness as English coins, were issued as follows: 3,196,790 pounds and 22,882 half-pounds.

In 1919 the CUSTOMS REVENUES amounted to 9,113,246 pesos, as compared with 5,760,772 pesos in 1918.

The foreign DEBT of Colombia in July, 1920, amounted to 19,863,065 pesos; the floating debt to 10,840,654 pesos; the consolidated debt to 2,848,260 pesos, and pending treasury debts, 4,000,000 pesos, or a total of 37,551,979 pesos.

The municipality of Tumaco has negotiated a foreign LOAN of 1,700,000 pesos, the proceeds of which are to be used in dredging the bay, the construction of a wharf, and other public works.

The Barranquilla TRAMWAYS have become the property of the municipality. The purchase price was 43,000 pesos, gold.

The BANK OF THE PACIFIC, with a capital of 2,500,000 gold pesos, was recently established in Cali by the merging of the Giraldo and Garces banks.

The Department of Antioquia has negotiated a LOAN in New York for 10,000,000 pesos, gold, the proceeds of which are to be used in the construction of important public works in that department.

In 1919 the IMPORTS OF GOLD COIN into Colombia were valued at 8,755,317 pesos.

The sum of 631,516 pesos has been set aside by the Government for the payment of the balance which the Government owes to the Pacific Railway Co., in accordance with the agreement of July 2, 1919.

The PUBLIC REVENUES in June, 1920, amounted to 2,131,548 pesos. The revenues for the first half of the present year were 12,120,257 pesos.

COSTA RICA.

On June 30 the President issued a decree creating a COUNCIL OF PUBLIC FINANCE to study the economic situation of the country. The council is composed of John Meiggs Keith, Lic. Octavio Beeche, and Lic. Alberto Echandi.

By the law of July 19 the IMPORT TAX has been lifted on the following articles: Rice, kidney beans, condensed milk, and lard. In order to balance the loss occasioned in the customs receipts by the repealing of this tax, the same law doubled the tax on articles in parts 9, 10, 21, 53, 55, and 91 of the customs regulations and triples the tax on perfumes and alcoholic compositions in part 126 of the customs regulations. With the exception of tobacco and other products, which constitute a State monopoly, all products of the Central American countries are declared free of import tax. In case of reciprocity the exemption from taxation will be extended to articles manufactured from raw products of the various Central American countries with the exceptions mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

On July 12, 1920, the Banco Internacional de Costa Rica was authorized by the President to ISSUE BILLS to the amount of 225,000 colones (colón equals \$0.4653), as follows: One thousand of 100 colones each, 1,000 bills of 50 colones each, 3,750 bills of 20 colones each, to replace the bills which have been withdrawn from circulation.

CUBA.

In 1919 the total CUSTOMS RECEIPTS of the Republic amounted to \$44,403,323, as compared with \$37,670,365 in 1918. The principal receipts by customhouses were as follows: Habana, \$33,733,915; Santiago, \$3,003,971; Cienfuegos, \$1,644,849; Matanzas, \$905,103; Nipe, \$817,174; Caibarien, \$759,819; Cardenas, \$714,898; Manzanillo, \$600,694; Sagua, \$527,181; Nuevitas, \$415,148; and Puerto Padre, \$393,826.

A statement of the GENERAL TREASURY of the Republic covering the five months between October, 1919, and February, 1920, shows the following receipts and expenditures: Balance September 30, 1919, \$7,976,465; receipts, \$31,314,446; refunds, \$1,043,681; special funds, \$2,743,643; or total receipts of \$43,078,235. The expenditures during this period were \$36,495,962. The balance in the treasury on February 28, 1920, was \$6,582,273.

During the five fiscal years, 1915-16 to 1919-20, inclusive, the amount of taxes paid the State by the FIRE INSURANCE companies aggregated 630,671 pesos.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The city council of San Pedro de Macoris has contracted with the Acting Government a LOAN of \$200,000 to be used for the building of an aqueduct for that city.

The official figures given for the CUSTOMS RECEIPTS OF CITY OF SANTO DOMINGO for August are \$209,323.

ECUADOR.

During the first six months of 1920 the total CUSTOMS REVENUE of Ecuador was 4,407,062 sucres (sucre equals, par, \$0.4867), which, compared with the 3,849,278 sucres collected in a like period of 1919, shows an increase of 557,784 sucres. Of the customs collections for the first six months of 1920, 2,440,064 sucres were on imports, as against 1,636,367 sucres in like period of 1919, and 1,966,998 sucres were on exports, as against 2,212,911 in like period of 1919.

The President issued a decree on August 4 authorizing the Banco Comercial y Agrícola to make an EMISSION OF BILLS to the amount of 1,000,000 sucres, divided in 500,000 sucres in 10-sucres bills, and 500,000 sucres in 20-sucres bills.

The Government of Ecuador has made the necessary arrangement with Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., of London, for the sum of 16,000 pounds sterling for the PAYMENT OF THE BONDS AND COUPONS OF THE GUAYAQUIL-QUITO RAILROAD, and for 3,900 pounds for the payment of salt coupons, this last payment in accordance with the contract made with this company in 1908.

In July the new BANCO DE DESCUENTO (discount bank) was organized in Guayaquil. The board of directors is composed of Messrs. Martin Aviles, Daniel Vernaza, Lantaro Aspiazu Carbo, and Eduardo Jaramillo Aviles.

The Agriculturist's Association of Ecuador has contracted a LOAN of 4,000,000 sucres with the Banco del Ecuador and the Banco Comercial y Agrícola of Guayaquil, to be used to maintain the price of native cacao.

Official figures on the REVENUES AND PUBLIC EXPENDITURES of the Republic in 1919 show the total revenue for the year to have been 15,497,775 sucres and the expenditures 18,505,263 sucres, showing a deficit of 3,007,988 sucres, which was covered by drafts on the treasury, customs loans, withdrawals of deposits, and bank loans.

In August the President submitted to Congress for approval the GENERAL BUDGET for the economic year 1921, in which the expenditures are estimated at 20,285,700 sucres and the revenue at a like sum.

GUATEMALA.

The ministry of promotion has authorized the directive council of "El Ahorro Mutuo" (mutual savings) to reduce the par value of its shares from 1,000 pesos to 500 pesos (silver). This governmental action was taken on account of the requests of the laborers of the country.

During the first six months of the present year the total value of the TAXES ON LIQUORS AND MONOPOLIES, amounted to 17,367,056 pesos, collected by months as follows: January, 3,336,514 pesos; February, 2,322,054 pesos; March, 2,435,627 pesos; April, 2,423,086 pesos; May, 3,341,989 pesos; and June, 3,507,786 pesos. In the same period of 1919 these taxes amounted to 15,871,350 pesos, collected by months as follows: January, 3,440,699 pesos; February, 2,413,628 pesos; March, 2,583,115 pesos; April, 2,576,012 pesos; May, 2,450,303 pesos; and June, 2,407,592 pesos.

HAITI.

During August the NATIONAL EXPENDITURES amounted to 368,605 gourdes and \$156,556, disbursed among the various departments as follows: Foreign relations, 4,575 gourdes and \$7,396; finance and commerce, 62,779 gourdes and \$1,254; interior, 42,212 gourdes and \$111,589; public works, 19,128 gourdes and \$24,315; agriculture, 3,752 gourdes and \$630; public instruction, 143,053 gourdes and \$4,121; justice, 89,530 gourdes and \$2,481; worship, 3,571 gourdes and \$4,850.

MEXICO.

In August, in Mexico an ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FINANCES and public credit began operations under the orders of the President of the Republic. The commission will take up the economic problems of the country and prepare plans for the reorganization of the system of administration of the public revenues. The commission is composed of the following persons: Senors Antonio Manero, Rafael Zubarán Capmany, and Carlos B. Zetina.

In the middle of August the CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES FROM THE CONSTITUTIONAL REVOLUTION numbered 452, of which 154 were made by aliens, and 298 by Mexican citizens. The total value of the claims of the aliens amounted to 22,764,135 pesos and the value of claims by Mexicans amounted to 18,419,351 pesos, or a total of 41,183,486 pesos.

In the first six months of the present year the total value of STAMP TAX COLLECTIONS was 42,117,913 pesos which, added to

the 9,000,000 pesos from the tax on petroleum, makes a total of 51,117,913 pesos, which, compared with the amount collected in the corresponding period of 1919, shows an increase of 6,698,773 pesos.

The GOLD, SILVER, AND BRONZE COINAGE by the mint from January 1 to May 6 last was as follows: Gold coins to the value of 18,145,466 pesos; silver coins to the value of 623,000 pesos and bronze coins to the value of 1,258,700 pesos. With this large emission of coins of different denominations and values the crisis due to lack of fractional coins has disappeared.

Rafael Nieto, Mexican citizen, and E. P. Jennings, American citizen, have organized a banking institution under the name of the COMPAÑIA GENERAL DE CREDITO (stock company) with an initial capital of 500,000 pesos subscribed by the founders in equal parts.

According to a presidential report dated September 1 the total value of the MOVABLE AND IMMOVABLE PROPERTY OF THE NATION recorded up to June 30 of the present year, amounted to 225,617,536 pesos, of which 37,984,073 pesos represent the movable property and 187,633,463 pesos the immovable property.

On June 30, 1920, the PUBLIC DEBT of Mexico was 657,599,122 pesos distributed as follows: Public internal and foreign indebtedness and the interest on the debts of the States guaranteed by the Federal Government, 545,009,457 pesos; interest on the gold bonds of the general mortgage of the National Railroads, 24,359,316 pesos; interest on the gold bonds of the Caja de Prestamo (Loan Bank) for irrigation and agricultural development (up to May 31 last), 14,662,323 pesos; debts due the banks for the attachment of reserve coin, 53,701,851 pesos; obligation of the internal debt now effective, 19,866,175 pesos.

In August, 1920, in Mexico City, a NEW BANK, known as the Credito de Mexico was opened. This institution was organized in March with an authorized capital of 4,000,000 pesos divided in 40,000 shares, worth 100 pesos each, of which 2,300 are made out to named persons and 37,700 made out to bearer.

NICARAGUA.

Part of the \$4,000,000 recently obtained by the Government of Nicaragua will be used to LIQUIDATE THE DEBT of 1909 represented by bonds due the Ethelburga Syndicate composed of English capitalists. In paying this debt now the Government will effect a saving of some \$1,000,000 on account of the low exchange on the pound sterling.

In March, 1920, the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES for Nicaragua were as follows: Receipts, surplus from February, \$1,037,365; revenue collected during March, \$265,947; total, \$1,303,312; expenditures, \$258,058. Subtracting the latter from the receipts leaves a balance of \$1,045,254 for April.

The Government of Nicaragua has bought the controlling interest (51 per cent) of the STOCK OF THE RAILROAD OF THE PACIFIC from Brown Bros. & Co., and W. Seligman & Co. for \$1,300,000. This transaction makes the railroad Government property. The terms of the sale were \$300,000 cash and \$1,000,000 in bonds, which will pay 9 per cent annual interest.

The high commission as fiscal agent and custodian of the CUSTOMS BONDS (guaranteed) recently made arrangements with the Mercantile Bank of the Americas (Inc.) of New York, for the payment to United States holders of these bonds of the interest and amortization in gold. At the request of the commission the Government appropriated the sum of \$20,000 for the amortization of the bonds of such holders as may wish them redeemed.

In the liquidation of the surplus of the RAILROAD OF THE PACIFIC for the first six months of the present year, which was \$1,711,730, including the second quarterly dividend, the share of the Nicaraguan Government in accordance with the contracts signed was \$818,000.

PARAGUAY.

In a report issued by the junta municipal the following figures are given on the ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF ASUNCION; during the fiscal year of 1919 the municipality collected 699,402 pesos currency more than calculated and expended 281,343 pesos currency less than allowed. The fiscal year closed with a balance of 980,836 pesos currency. The municipality paid during 1919, 2,406,684 pesos currency in amortization of its indebtedness and contracted new debts to the amount of 1,392,156 pesos currency and 91,000 pesos gold (peso gold equals \$0.9648); the municipality also paid 839,615 pesos currency for the street cleaning, city lighting, and transportation of meat.

In the five-year period from 1915 to 1919 inclusive the Government REVENUE on lumber tracts and land rentals amounted to 49,606 pesos gold, and 1,078,937 pesos currency which were collected as follows: 1915, 2,588 pesos gold and 107,615 pesos currency; 1916, 6,860 pesos gold and 128,344 pesos currency; 1917, 13,254 pesos gold and 266,853 pesos currency; 1918, 19,204 pesos gold and 343,486 pesos currency; and in 1919, 7,700 pesos gold and 232,639 pesos currency. During the first seven months of 1920 the revenue collected from these sources was 166,913 pesos currency.

PERU.

In 1918 the GOLD COINED BY THE NATIONAL MINT represented a value of \$2,931,862, or \$1,992,409 in excess of that of 1917. The coinage consisted of 599,658 Peruvian pounds, and 2,800 coins representing a fifth of a Peruvian pound.

The total receipts of the TAX COLLECTION CO. for the second quarter of the present year were 558,725 Peruvian pounds. The expenses of collection were 34,791 pounds, so that the Peruvian Government received a net revenue during the period referred to of 523,934 Peruvian pounds.

During the first half of the present year the net earnings of the PERUVIAN STEAMSHIP & DOCK CO. of Callao were 131,380 pounds.

SALVADOR.

On June 30 last the ISSUE OF BANK BILLS and their circulation were as follows: Bank of Salvador, authorized circulation, 6,900,000 colones; present circulation, 5,352,159 colones; and gold coin on hand 3,907,886 colones. Occidental Bank, authorized circulation, 7,970,000 colones; present circulation, 6,735,224 colones; gold coin on hand, 4,678,039 colones. Agricultural Commercial Bank, authorized circulation, 3,120,000 colones; present circulation, 1,761,613 colones; and gold coin 1,679,776 colones.

An Executive decree of July 20 establishes a PERMANENT VIGILANCE BOARD whose duty is to see that the laws concerning banks of issue are complied with. The jurisdiction of the board extends to branches of foreign banking houses, and domestic banks which accept deposits in cash or securities.

In July last the treasury department issued an order allowing the free importation and exportation of GOLD COIN.

URUGUAY.

In April of the present year 416 MORTGAGES were taken on 447 pieces of property for 3,219,139 pesos (par, peso equals \$1.034) and 444 mortgages on 505 properties were canceled for 1,923,340 pesos. From January to April, inclusive, 1920, 1,478 mortgages on 1,721 pieces of property were taken for 11,726,457 pesos, and 1,693 mortgages canceled on 1,949 pieces of property for 8,965,523 pesos.

During April the total value of SALES OF REAL PROPERTY in the Republic amounted to 6,800,467 pesos, distributed as follows: Property in Montevideo, 2,921,707 pesos; property in the interior of the Republic, 3,105,173 pesos; and unclassified property, 773,587 pesos.

The director general of public charity has presented the BUDGET OF PUBLIC CHARITY FOR 1920-21 to the President. The revenue is calculated at 3,509,900 pesos and the expenditures at 3,906,542 pesos.

The Banco de la Republic has been authorized by the Government to RECOIN THE SILVER MONEY of the issues made in accordance with the law of January 3, 1919. The Government authorized this bank to recoin 20-centavo silver pieces to the value of 300,000 pesos.

The President has approved the tariff APPRAISALS OF LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS as follows: Dried cow hides, 100 kilos, 65 pesos; salted cow hides, 100 kilos, 60 pesos; sheep skins, 100 kilos, 50 pesos; sheep skins (without wool), 100 kilos, 25 pesos; sheep skins (without wool heat process), 100 kilos, 14 pesos; raw wool, 100 kilos, 80 pesos; part washed wool, 100 kilos, 80 pesos; washed wool, 100 kilos, 105 pesos; and tallow, 100 kilos, 32 pesos.

On January 1 the Anglo-South American Bank delivered to the Banco de la Republica by order and account of the British Government, a check for 10,000,000 pesos, liquidating the first quota of the ENGLISH DEBT for a credit of 30,000,000 pesos granted the British Government, and of which only 24,000,000 pesos has been used.

VENEZUELA.

In August last a new branch of the AMERICAN MERCANTILE BANK of Caracas was established at Valencia.

During the first half of 1920 the net profits of the company known as Telares de Caracas y Valencia (Caracas and Valencia Cloth Factory), amounted to 1,329,018 bolivares. This company has 350,080 bolivares in its reserve fund, 669,190 bolivares in its guarantee fund, and 909,000 bolivares in its undivided profit fund. The company has also set aside 482,236 bolivares for the enlargement and development of the plant.

The PUBLIC REVENUES of Venezuela in 1919 amounted to 78,983,713 bolivares, as compared with 50,171,534 bolivares in 1918.



COSTA RICA-NICARAGUA.

On June 20, 1920, a convention was signed in San Jose, Costa Rica, by the representatives of the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, granting reciprocal use in the timber commerce of the two countries of waters and streams in the vicinity of the frontier. Under this convention Costa Rica permits vessels loaded with timber from the forests of Nicaragua to use the Colorado River and its exit to the sea without the payment of fees, taxes, or contributions for any fiscal services rendered. Nicaragua likewise grants to Costa Rica the same rights in the use of the rivers and lakes of its territory for vessels loaded with timber from Costa Rican forests. The convention may be terminated by either State giving a year's notice to the other

State of its intention so to do, or, in case of war or internal commotion, by a Government decree.

The ratification of the TREATY OF PEACE, signed in St. Germain-en Laye, between Cuba and the other allied and associate powers and Austria, on September 17, 1919, was deposited in Paris on August 17, 1920. This treaty was approved by the Cuban Congress on July 13 last.

LEGISLATION

MEXICO.

On August 9, 1920, the President issued a decree authorizing Mexican consuls to collect 20 pesos, Mexican gold, for viséing, authenticating, or issuing a passport for entry into Mexico.

VENEZUELA.

On June 26, 1920, the Executive promulgated a NEW MINING LAW repealing the law of June 27, 1918, and all decrees and resolutions referring to same. The law mentions the mineral substances which are, in accordance with said law, the object of mining titles, and expressly excludes from its provisions everything concerning the exploitation of hydrocarbons, coal, and other fuels, sesquicarbonate of soda; rock and common salt; pearls; corals; sponges; gray amber; and other similar substances whose exploitation is covered by special laws and regulations. Every person or company, national or foreign, may acquire mining concessions, excepting, among other persons and entities, the Governments of foreign States, which can not be admitted as partners in the exploitation. Lode or vein mines shall not exceed 200 hectares, and alluvium mines and other forms of deposits, 2,500 hectares. Vein or lode deposits shall be adjudicated for terms of 90 years, and other forms of mines for periods of 50 years.

The exploitation of alluvial minerals is free to all, provided panning or other primitive processes of extraction are used. Alluvium mines or clay deposits shall pay 50 centimes of a bolivar annually, per hectare during the first three years of the validation of the title and 1 bolivar annually per hectare during the remaining term of the concession. Vein or lode mines shall pay 1 bolivar annually per hectare during the first three years, and 2 bolivars annually during the remainder of the term. In addition to this surface tax the following exploitation tax must be paid:

For each grain of gold 10 centimes of a bolivar; for each ton of copper ore 0.60 of a bolivar, and on other mineral substances 3 per cent of the value of the mineral extracted. Solicitors of exclusive exploration permits shall pay 2.50 bolivars for each thousand hectares, or fraction thereof, of the area of the zone whose exploration is requested.

The machinery for working the mines, the tools and utensils for metallurgical establishments, and the chemical products and unrefined metals for the assay and treatment of ores are free of import duties. Corporations or companies formed for the exploitation of mines shall be organized in accordance with the Commercial Code of Venezuela and shall have the character of private persons. Foreign companies which exploit mines in Venezuela must comply with the provisions of the Code of Commerce and have their domicile in the place of exploitation, and their property, rights, and shares shall be responsible in the first place to the business which they transact in Venezuela. Any person may prospect for mines on public or communal lands without any further formality than the giving of notice in writing to the head of the civilian authorities of the municipality. To prospect on private lands the written permission of the owner is required. The minister of fomento will grant exclusive exploration permits covering zones in excess of 5,000 hectares. Anyone wishing to obtain a mine must file a denouncement application with the registration office of the respective jurisdiction. This denouncement must be filed 30 days after the mine guards have given notice by posters, so that anyone opposing the denouncement may make their objections known within the 30 days following. The mine wardens shall decide concerning the opposition, but their decision may be appealed to the minister of fomento, who will make the final decision. If there is no opposition to the denouncement, the party in interest may survey the land on which the denounced deposits are located, and make a map of same, which he must submit to the mine wardens before taking possession of the mine. After the approval of the papers the minister of fomento will issue a title of concession subject to the approval of Congress.

The Executive promulgated on June 30 last the law concerning HYDROCARBONS and other mineral fuels. This law governs the exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons, coal and similar mineral fuels. The right to prospect and work said substances can only be acquired by permission of the Executive in the case of exploration work, and by contracts made with the Executive and approved by Congress in the case of the exploitation of mines. The right to work a mine does not confer title to same, nor give the right to divide the property, which can not be alienated and is imprescriptible. The law distinguishes between exploration zones and reserved zones.

Reserved zones are, (1) mines conceded or contracted for prior to this law, and those which may be contracted for in accordance with the same; (2) tracts surveyed as national reserves in accordance with contracts made under the law of June 27, 1918, and decrees of October 9, 1918, and March 17, 1920; (3) mines which the Executive has under direct exploitation; (4) salt mines and lands covered by the sea, the bottom of lakes, and the beds of navigable rivers; (5) maritime islands under the authority of the Executive, and zones, which may be declared not subject to contract, in the mouths of and on the delta of the Orinoco River, the Maracaibo bar, and the frontier regions of Colombia, Brazil, and English Guiana; (6) zones which must be exploited through special contracts; and (7) mines discovered and denounced under the provisions of the Mining Code of June 29, 1910. No exploitation contract shall be made in the exploration zones except with the explorer or concessionaire, while in the reserved zones the exploiting contractor need not be a prospector. Exploration permits granted by the Executive shall only cover specific lots, and no lot shall be in excess of 10,000 hectares, with the exception that an exploration permit may be granted to the owner of a larger property, but not more than six permits will be issued to any one person. He who, having the right to explore a tract of land, discovers thereon substances of the kind covered by his permit and desires to contract for their exploitation, shall file a request therefor with the minister of fomento. Exploration lots shall be divided into tracts of 200 hectares each when the substances to be exploited are hydrocarbons and 500 hectares each when they are coal or similar substances. The prospector may require the making of a number of leases covering certain tracts not to exceed one-half of the lot, the remainder to be held as national reserves. The bases of these lists shall be 30 years, with the obligation on the part of the contractor to pay into the national treasury 2,000 bolivares should hydrocarbons be exploited and 1,000 bolivares if the exploitation consists of coal. The contractor agrees to pay 1,400 bolivares annually per unit of exploitation if the exploitation consists of hydrocarbons and coal, 1,000 bolivares if of hydrocarbons alone, and 400 bolivares if only coal or similar substances are exploited. The contractor also agrees to pay the equivalent of 15 per cent of the mercantile value of the mineral extracted, or, if the Executive so desires, 15 per cent of the gross output of the extracted product. The contractor agrees to pay for the products which he refines and which are consumed in the Republic 50 per cent of the amount which would have been paid into the treasury if said products had been imported. The Executive, however, has authority to renounce this obligation. On the expiration of the contract the property, with its installations, etc., reverts to the Government.

After the contract is signed it does not become binding until approved by Congress.

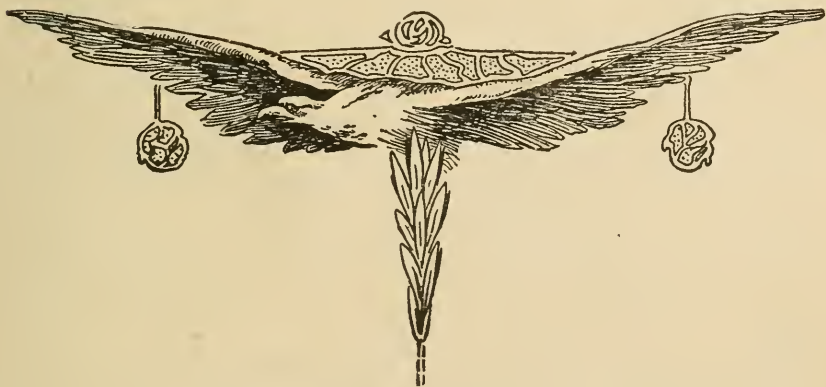
Tracts surveyed as national reserves by virtue of the law of June 27, 1918, and the decrees regulating coal, petroleum, and similar substances, of October 9, 1918, and March 17, 1920, and which the Executive may decide that the Government shall not operate, shall be leased to the most favorable bidder by the minister of fomento or the judge appointed by him, it being understood that the bids shall be made on a basis of 25 per cent of the mercantile value of the mineral, or 25 per cent of the gross output extracted. This procedure will be followed in letting contracts for mines covered by this law, adjudicated and contracted for in conformity with prior laws, and whose titles or concessions may have been annulled or terminated prior to December 31, 1900, but the bases for the exploitation tax shall be those established for tracts obtained by means of exploration. The deposits found in salt mines and grounds covered by the sea, the bottoms of lakes and of navigable rivers, may be contracted without dividing into tracts and without bids having previously been made, but the bases of the contract shall never be less advantageous to the nation than those specified for contracts with prospectors. An exploitation contribution of 25 per cent of the mercantile value of the ore, or 25 per cent of the gross output, may be demanded, observing the same procedure in contracting the mines that the Executive has or may have under direct administration. Each tract leased must be worked within the three years following the publication in the Official Gazette of the law approving the lease. The substances referred to in this law, and which the Executive needs for public use, shall be supplied by the lessees at a reduction of 20 per cent from the price of the article on the day of sale.

The contractors shall have the right to import free of duty the machinery, buildings, pipes, deposits, vessels, packing (knocked down), tools, instruments, utensils, and other articles necessary for exploration and exploitation work, and the refining and extraction of the products, and shall enjoy all the facilities of the customs laws in expediting shipments.

The provisions of this law concerning exploration permits, the obligations and rights of contractors, and causes for the nullity and forfeiture of same shall only apply to acts done under it. Exploration and exploitation contracts entered into under former laws and titles granted in conformity with prior laws or rules and regulations shall be governed by the law or rules and regulations under which they were granted.

On June 30, 1920, the Executive promulgated a law concerning the admission and stay of FOREIGN WAR VESSELS in the waters and ports of Venezuela. This law repeals the decree of May 11, 1882.

In time of peace foreign warships may enter the territorial waters and maritime ports of Venezuela, provided there are not more than three vessels flying the same flag. Entrance to the interior waters requires a permit from the minister of foreign relations. The stay, without a special permit, shall not exceed 15 days, and vessels must put to sea within six hours if the authorities so request, even though the period of 15 days should not have elapsed. Topographic and hydrographic work, the making of drawings, the taking of soundings, the execution of submarine works with or without divers, disembarkment drills, and torpedo and gun practice are prohibited. No foreign war vessel while in Venezuelan waters shall execute a death sentence. When a foreign war vessel does not comply with this law, the competent authority shall request the official in charge of same to observe the rules and regulations of the nation, and if this should not be done the department of war and marine will be communicated with, which department may order that the vessel be invited to leave the port and territorial waters immediately. Submarines are prohibited entering the territorial waters of the country except during the day, and are required to navigate on the surface and to fly the flag of their respective countries. The admittance and stay of war vessels of belligerent nations shall be governed by the provisions of the thirteenth convention of The Hague. In case of war between foreign powers the Executive may prohibit submarines from entering, navigating, or remaining in Venezuelan waters except in cases of force majeure. The Executive may limit and even completely prohibit the admittance of war vessels in case of war or danger of war. The provisions of this law apply to the auxiliary vessels of the war navy, armed transports, and hydroaviation ships. The Executive is empowered to issue rules and regulations for the admission of war vessels in time of war.



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA.

In April the ministry of public instruction issued a decree authorizing the JOSÉ ENRIQUE RODO INSTITUTE to incorporate in its curriculum the first three of the courses of the national colleges. The institute will in consequence be under the Nicolas Avellaneda National College.

The law of June 22 has determined as effective until December 31, 1920, the law of February 18, 1918, referring to the distribution of revenue from the tax upon tickets for public entertainments, with the following addition: The municipality of Buenos Aires will give to the NATIVE SCHOOL of the Children's Guardianship 60,000 pesos annually, and to the Tutelar Association for Minors the sum of 100,000 pesos, to be used in accordance with law No. 10,903.

The directorate of public instruction has issued the following regulations: Bookkeepers who desire to obtain the title of PERITO MERCANTIL (trade expert) must be examined and pass in the following subjects not included in the book-keeping course: Algebra, fifth year; plane geometry and lineal drawing; geometry of space and lineal drawing; geography, fourth year; history, first, second, third, and fourth years; fiscal legislation; political economy; Spanish, fifth year; natural sciences, third and fourth years; mercantile products, fourth and fifth years; general written and oral examination in a foreign language; organization of commerce, commercial institutions, and accounting, fourth and fifth years.

The national council of education has issued the necessary instructions for the founding of an ELEMENTARY SCHOOL in the southern ward, Buenos Aires, and a national school in Huerta de Huarchi, Department of Jachal.

According to official figures on the SCHOOLS of the Province of Entre Rios in 1919 there were in the Province: 488 schools under the provincial government, of which 438 were for pupils of school age, 30 called free schools and family schools, 9 night schools for adults, 5 special schools, and 6 prison schools. The total attendance of these schools for the year was 44,462 pupils. There were also in the Province 81 national schools with a staff of 190 teachers and an attendance of 8,684 pupils, and 12 city schools with an attendance of 1,596 pupils.

The Municipal Council of Buenos Aires in July resolved to create a MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE ON PHYSICAL TRAINING to en-

courage physical culture in all forms. The council also determined to construct a model stadium in Chacabuco park for this purpose.

In August the following FREE COURSES were opened in Buenos Aires: Complementary course in medical pathology, in the subjects taught by Dr. E. Mariño, and a short medical clinic course at Hospital Pirovano, under Dr. C. Patiño Mayer and a clinical course at Hospital Durand under Dr. Joaquín Cervera.

The directorate of schools has ordered the construction of a SCHOOL BUILDING on the grounds given for this purpose by the National Government in Berisso. The school will provide for 1,000 students and have manual training workshops and ground for agricultural training.

BRAZIL.

Officials of the National Museum have arranged to give a SERIES OF LECTURES of general educational interest. The first of these will be on the fauna of the district of Therezopolis, State of Rio de Janeiro, by Prof. Alipio de Miranda Ribeiro.

In 1919 the normal school of the State of Santa Catharina had 132 pupils; 6 complementary schools, 319 pupils; 10 scholastic groups, 3,811 pupils; and other schools, 16,630 pupils, making the total SCHOOL ATTENDANCE of that State during the year referred to, 20,892 pupils.

CHILE.

The PUBLIC INSTRUCTION budget for 1921 provides for the employment of three professors for service in the preparation of teachers for university instruction in law and the social and economic sciences. Funds are also provided for sending annually to Europe and the United States three graduates from the law school who obtained the highest grades, so that they may continue their studies in those countries. Money is also set aside for establishing in the school of medicine courses in chemistry and toxicology as well as for maintaining the interchange of professors between Chile and the United States, and for establishing the system of school breakfasts for indigent pupils.

According to published reports there were in June last in the Republic 3,200 PUBLIC SCHOOLS, with a registration of 320,000 pupils, and an average attendance of 250,000. The public-school budget for 1920 amounts to 45,000,000 pesos.

The municipality of Quinta Normal has established a NIGHT SCHOOL for workmen.

The department of public instruction has established a department of AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION in the normal schools. The teachers in this department will also act as technical advisers in the parts of the country in which they give instruction, and will cooperate in the preparation of agricultural statistics.

A COURSE OF MUSIC was opened in Santiago in August last in which the system of objective instruction prepared by Ortiz de Zarate will be used.

Special courses in aviation have been opened in the AERONAUTIC MILITARY SCHOOL for the instruction of officers in the aviation service.

COLOMBIA.

The legislature of the Department of Antioquia has approved a bill PENSIONING SCHOOL TEACHERS of that department who have served 20 or more years.

In 1919 there were in operation in the Department of Tolima 141 urban and 206 rural SCHOOLS, with 14,289 matriculates and 342 teachers.

In July last the SCHOOL BUILDING constructed by the Government of the Department of Cundinamarca and presented to the municipality of Zipaquirá was opened for use.

COSTA RICA.

On July 13, 1920, the President issued orders for the construction of several SCHOOL BUILDINGS in the districts of Picado, San Luis, and San Juan de Mata in the jurisdiction of San Pablo de Puriscal. The funds reserved for each one of these districts will be used for the construction of these buildings.

Presidential decree of July 22 declared the 14th and 24th of July to be NATIONAL SCHOOL HOLIDAYS in honor of the French national holiday and the birthday of the liberator, Simon Bolívar.

In answer to a need brought to his attention by the municipality of the Canton of Tarrazu, on August 9, 1920, the President authorized the expenditure of 10,000 colons for the construction of a SCHOOL BUILDING in Villa de San Juan Marcos.

CUBA.

The department of public instruction has set aside 7,500 pesos to defray the expenses of preparing engravings to illustrate the work entitled "Historia de Cuba," written by Dr. Carlos de la Torre and Dr. Felipe García Cañizares.

Dr. José Comallonga y Mena, a professor in the school of agronomic engineers of the University of Habana, has been appointed by the Government to study the teaching of agricultural subjects abroad, and to report to the Government the results of his investigations in foreign countries.

The University of Habana has called for candidates for positions as assistant professors in the school of law established in accordance with a law of July 10, 1920. Applicants must have the degree of doctor of civil or public law.

The School of Arts and Crafts of Habana opened in August, 1920, its last registration for the 1920-21 course. This institution has day and night sessions, and in addition to practical shop work in the different mechanical branches, also operates a shop for the teaching of engraving, embossing, etc.

ECUADOR.

From the presidential message read before Congress on August 10 the following facts concerning UNIVERSITY EDUCATION are taken: The universities are going through a period of change from the old methods, with results which are already being felt. There are 744 students in the universities of the Republic. The Universidad Central is establishing a school of philosophy and letters. The university extension course is now a fortunate reality as a series of conferences of popular-science lectures have been started in Quito by the professors and students of the Universidad Central.

The revenues assigned to PRIMARY INSTRUCTION have increased notably of late years. From 978,069 sucres in 1916 they increased to 1,213,528 sucres in 1917, to 1,406,170 sucres in 1918, to 1,599,019 in 1919, and to 2,004,017 sucres in the present year. The number of schools has increased from 1,400 in 1916 to 1,664 in 1920, the attendance of pupils being 105,374, with 2,313 teachers.

GUATEMALA.

In order that the municipality of San Miguel Petapa may effect the RECONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOLS within its jurisdiction, the National Government has conceded an extra appropriation of 8,000 pesos.

By decree of July 24 the ministry of public instruction provides for the founding of a NIGHT SCHOOL for workmen in the municipality of Tejutla, Department of San Marcos.

On August 12, 1920, the President authorized the establishment of a SCHOOL FOR NATIVE INDIANS with a night section in the town of Comalapa.

The ministry of public instruction on August 17 issued a decree providing for the founding of three ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS in the jurisdiction of Rabinal. The ministry has also ordered the establishment of a mixed school in the town of La Libertad and a night school for workmen in the city of El Rodeo.

HONDURAS.

In August of the present year there were 3,307 PUPILS registered in the Department of Tegucigalpa, of whom 1,700 were males and 1,607 females. The average attendance was 1,297 males and 1,376 females. The registration in the Department of Santa Barbara

during the month referred to was 2,416, of which 1,603 were males and 813 females. The average attendance was 1,302 males and 748 females.

MEXICO.

By a decree of August 6, 1920, the Government of the State of Yucatan ordered the reopening of the SCHOOL OF JURISPRUDENCE, which has been closed since 1915. The school will continue with the same course of studies which it followed at the time it was closed.

The Federal Government has agreed to authorize the NATIONAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, under the direction of Maestro Julian Carrillo, to visit Europe for artistic purposes and as a delegation from the National University.

In August, 1920, the NORMAL ACADEMY FOR PROFESSORS OF MILITARY SCIENCE in the military college was formed by Gen. Rafael Vargas, chief of the general staff of the army. This academy, as the name implies, is to train teachers for the instruction of the Mexican Army.

A SCHOOL FOR ABNORMAL CHILDREN has lately been established in the city of Mexico under the direction of Señor Leopoldo Rodriguez, also in charge of the psychological examination of the students. The new institution has the following staff: A social investigator, Señor Eugenio Carrasco; an educational examiner, Señor Antonio Aguirre; a medical specialist, in charge of the medical-psychiatric examination, Dr. Ignacio Gonzalez; a trained nurse; a secretary and typist; and a number of teachers.

In accordance with the ruling of the superior council of health requiring a diploma from official schools in order to exercise the various professions of medicine, the National University has decided to establish EXTRA EXAMINATIONS FOR PHARMACISTS who have no diplomas, so that they may obtain the degree of practical pharmacists and thus continue in their profession. Applicants wishing to take such examinations must either own their drug stores or have had five years' experience in putting up prescriptions.

PARAGUAY.

According to statistics furnished by the directorate general of schools the figures for 1919 were as follows: 1,268 public schools and 75 private schools were open during the year. The total attendance of pupils was 82,420. In the Government schools were 1,810 teachers, of whom 655 were men and 1,155 women; there were 141 teachers in the private schools. There were also 6 normal schools with 222 pupils, of whom 68 obtained a master's degree.

The President issued a decree approving the expenditure of 67,069 pesos currency for SCHOOL BUILDINGS, which in the opinion of

the board of education were necessary to the proper development of education.

The general budget of the expenses of the Republic for 1920-21 has appropriated the sums necessary to establish the REGIONAL BOARDS OF EDUCATION. These new boards will control such matters as the provision of school plazas; the payment of teachers and the regulation of all other matters in school administration within their district. Under each of these boards there will be a technical inspector to teach agriculture in addition to the regular public-school course.

By a decree of July 28, the ministry of public instruction has ordered the founding of an INSTITUTE OF PHYSIOLOGY in the National University to be a branch of the school of medical sciences, and under the chair of physiology of the institution.

PERU.

In July last there were in operation in Lima four schools in which BREAKFASTS were given to indigent pupils, as well as four schools in other parts of the Republic which followed the same custom.

On July 30, 1920, a free NIGHT SCHOOL for girls was opened in Lima under the auspices of the Commission of Workingwomen of the National Capital.

The Argentine legation in Peru has announced that the National Association of Argentine Teachers, for the purpose of fostering INTELLECTUAL INTERCHANGE between the Argentine Republic and Peru, has appointed Dr. Ernesto Nelson, who is the author of the work entitled "Hacia la Universidad Futura" (Toward the University of the Future) to give a series of lectures in Peru on anti-alcoholic instruction. The same association has arranged for Dr. Rodolfo Sonet to give another series of lectures on the instruction of abnormal pupils.

The late philanthropist, Leonardo Plufcker y Rico, left 40,000 Peruvian pounds to the public charity society, for the establishment of a COLLEGE FOR POOR CHILDREN, in which practical and moral instruction will be given to pupils.

An Executive decree of August 6, 1920, provides for organizing a NATIONAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE in Lima for the education of students in constructive, industrial, and scientific work, and especially to give technical instruction to officers of the army and navy, and to officers belonging to the army reserve. Instruction in engineering, industrial work, agricultural engineering, etc., will be given.

SALVADOR.

The night mixed SCHOOL OF COMMERCE and finance in the city of San Salvador has been given a monthly subsidy of 150 colones.

In accordance with a governmental decree of March 3, 1920, establishing PRIMARY INSTRUCTION IN THE ARMY, the Executive Power issued a decree on June 23 last providing for the following course of instruction: Spanish grammar, arithmetic, writing, geography, hygiene, national history, and civic instruction.

URUGUAY.

According to figures published in the Monthly Statistical Bulletin of the Department of Montevideo, the SCHOOL STATISTICS of the Department in May were as follows: There were 102 primary instruction schools with an enrollment of 35,960 pupils and a staff of 796 teachers; 153 private schools with an enrollment of 15,098 pupils and a staff of 683 teachers. There were 51,058 pupils (25,385 boys and 25,673 girls) receiving primary instruction in Montevideo in the month mentioned.

On July 6 the council of primary education agreed to obtain 300 copies of the work "Method of Primary Teaching" by Señor R. Carbonell y Migal to distribute among the school libraries. The national council of administration has authorized the purchase of 90 copies of *Apuntes de Osteología* (Notes on Osteology) for use in secondary education; and copies of *Criterio Fisiológico* for primary education. In July the SCHOOL REVENUE TAXES amounted to 172,336 pesos.

In fulfillment of the convention regarding the EXCHANGE OF PROFESSORS between Argentina and Uruguay Dr. Bernardo A. Houssay, professor of physiology of the School of Medical Sciences of Buenos Aires, arrived in Montevideo. Dr. Houssay will give a lecture on Uses of Adrenalin in the institute of physiology of the Medical School of Uruguay.

In July of the present year the POPULAR COURSES IN FRUIT CULTURE, theoretical and practical, given free in the gardens of the National Institute of Agronomy in Montevideo, were begun. They are under the charge of Prof. Gauthier, and are given every Sunday.

VENEZUELA.

The Executive Power has issued a decree providing for the establishment of the following COURSES OF INSTRUCTION: Violin and other similar musical instruments in the School of Music and Declamation for girls; Commercial English in the Lyceum for Girls, and a special course in English in the Normal School for Girls.

A resolution of the department of public instruction confers the MEDAL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION on Dr. J. Marichal Torres, Francisco Filomena Castro, and Rafael Martinez Mendoza for services rendered in furthering public instruction in Venezuela.

According to *El Universal* of Caracas, a new EDUCATIONAL CENTER has been established in Puerto Cabello under the auspices of the Christian Brothers of the La Salle Institute.



GENERAL NOTES

ARGENTINA.

The committee of judges for the NATIONAL LETTERS PRIZE CONTEST of 1917 has declared the first and third prizes not awarded and the other prizes as follows: To Dr. Miguel Angel Cárcano the sum of 10,000 pesos for his Historic Evolution of the Regimen of Public Land, and to Dr. Raymundo M. Salvat the sum of 10,000 pesos for his Treatise on Argentine Civil Law. The national prize in the sciences has been declared as not awarded in the contest of the same year.

The law of June 18 provided that the sum of 50,000 pesos be given to the National Committee of HOMAGE TO GEN. BELGRANO as the Republic's contribution for the ceremonies to be held on the centenary of the hero's death.

In July the new PEREYRA PARK in the Barracas ward of Buenos Aires was opened. This paseo occupies an area of six blocks, laid out in gardens, athletic grounds, and a lake.

The judges in the LITERARY HISTORIC CONTEST organized by the Revista Argentina have awarded the prizes as follows: Prose compositions—theme, Modern Patriotism, to Señor Manuel Rodríguez Araya; theme, Poets who Formed the Thought of Nationality, to Señor Carlos M. Urien; theme, Historic, Patriotic, or Nationalist Motive, to Dr. Carlos Gallegos Pinto. Compositions in verse—theme, Ode to the Argentine Woman, to Dr. Felis E. Etchegoyen, and the theme, Patriotic Sonnet, to Señor Felix Ugarteche.

The Argentine painter, Señor Manuel Castillo in July opened an EXHIBITION OF LANDSCAPES in the city of Buenos Aires, including many scenes in Italy, France, and the islands in the Mediterranean.

On July 24 the American Academy of History held a MEETING IN HONOR OF THE NATIONS of South America whose national holidays fall in that month.

The ANTIALCOHOLIC LEAGUE of the Women's National Council has issued a report of the work of the institution in 1919, dwelling especially on the students' antialcoholic exposition held in November. The report ends with the announcement that Señora Etelvina González Chavez de Torello and Señorita Elía Martínez have been chosen to revise the statutes of the association and Señorita Ana Domínguez has been appointed Argentine delegate to the Universal Convention of Temperance established in London, with the Countess of Carlisle as president.

It is reported that the Spanish Government has appointed as SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA Señor Eugenio Ferraz y Alcalá Galiano, Marquis de Amposta, to succeed Señor Soler y Guardiola, who will fill the post of Spanish ambassador at Berlin.

According to Argentine reports A CHANAE INDIAN CEMETERY of the middle of the seventeenth century was discovered by accident in the town of Baradero, Province of Buenos Aires. Upon making excavations in the patio of a house several bodies were found which experts say are those of the Chanæ Indians.

The committee in charge of the erection of a MONUMENT TO GEN. MITRE has been authorized by the municipality of Buenos Aires to place the memorial on the esplanade of the paseo in the Avenida de Alvear, opposite the Quinta de Hale.

As a TRIBUTE TO THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY on its national independence day, the municipality of Buenos Aires has resolved to name the street now called South America, "José Artigas."

In the hall of the school of medicine on August 21 the scientific meetings of the SOUTH AMERICAN CONGRESS OF EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT SPECIALISTS were opened. The dean of the school of medicine, Dr. Lanari, presided at the opening session, which was attended by delegates from Brazil, Uruguay, Rosario and Cordoba, and doctors, professors, and students from the medical school.

BRAZIL.

A number of Brazilian writers arranged to present to King Albert of Belgium, on the occasion of his visit to Brazil, a beautiful gold-covered ALBUM. A number of the manuscript pages of the album are illustrated with hand paintings and drawings, showing the progress of Brazil.

Dr. Miguel Luis Rocuant, a distinguished Chilean writer and diplomat, has been elected CORRESPONDING MEMBER of the Amazon Academy of Letters.

In June last 6,299 persons used the NATIONAL LIBRARY in Rio de Janeiro.

DR. MANUEL GONDRA, President-elect of Paraguay, recently visited the Brazilian capital on returning from the United States to Paraguay.

The navy department is planning the construction of an up-to-date ARSENAL on Cobras Island in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro.

The ITALIAN WARSHIP *Roma*, in command of Prince Aimoe di Savoia, recently visited Rio de Janeiro with the object of returning the visit which the naval division of Brazil, while in Europe, made to Italy.

According to data published by the bureau of colonization service, the IMMIGRANTS entering Brazil from 1820 to 1919 numbered 3,576,275. In 1914 the number of immigrants arriving in Brazil

was 82,572. During the war period this number diminished considerably. In 1915 it was, 32,306; in 1916, 34,003; in 1917, 31,192; in 1918, 20,501, and in 1919, 37,898. The principal immigrants, during the entire period referred to by nationalities, were as follows: Italians, 1,378,876; Portuguese, 1,021,291; Spaniards, 501,378; Germans, 127,321; Russians, 105,325; Austrians, 79,302; Turkish Arabians, 55,120; French, 29,665; English, 18,798; Swiss, 11,376, and other nationalities, 298,023.

CHILE.

The following are some of the features of the celebration of the **FOUR HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY** of the discovery of the Strait of Magellan: Competitive paintings and essays under the auspices of the city of Punta Arenas; commemorative centenary medals; exhibits of Spanish art and antiquities in honor of the Spanish embassy; competitive photographs; competitive local legends; cattle and stock exhibits under the direction of the rural society; and games and fireworks.

During the first six months of the present year there were 1,462 **MARRIAGES**, 5,634 births, and 7,287 deaths in the city of Santiago.

A new **POPULAR LIBRARY**, especially for the use of workmen, is soon to be established in the city of Santiago by the department of public instruction.

An Executive decree of July 16 last provides for the establishment of a **GENERAL AVIATION INSPECTION OFFICE** which will function in cooperation with the departments of war and marine, although not under the orders of these departments.

Señor Luis Izquierdo has been appointed **MINISTER** of Chile to the Argentine Government.

The council of state has given \$150,000 to the **SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF INFANTS**, 100,000 pesos to the Concepcion Hospital, and has set aside 500,000 pesos for use in combating the spread of infectious diseases.

The Chilean **RED CROSS** has been definitely organized with the following officers: Jorge Montt, president; Marcial Martinez, vice president, and Dr. Lautaro Ferrer, secretary.

COLOMBIA.

The legislature of the Department of Valle has ordered the erection of a **STATUE** in Cali, capital of that Department, in honor of the Liberator, Simon Bolivar.

In 1919 **VACCINATION MATERIAL** was prepared in the laboratory of the bureau of hygiene sufficient for 1,293,000 vaccinations, against diseases such as grippé, typhoid fever, smallpox, etc.

The birth of **SIMON BOLIVAR**, the Liberator, was celebrated in the Academy of History of Colombia on July 24 last.

The Government of Colombia officially received Pedro Oliveira, the new MINISTER of Peru, on August 3 last.

In July of the present year the new HIGHWAY from Barranquilla to Polonuevo was opened to public traffic.

The legislature of the Department of Boyaca has established free INFANTS ASYLUMS (crèches) in all the cities of that Department. A company has been organized in the Department of Santander for the purpose of establishing a modern SANITARIUM.

In August last the Julio Arboleda BRIDGE, which facilitates communication between the Provinces of Cúcuta and Pamplona and unites the towns of Cucutilla and Arboledas, was opened to traffic.

The COLOMBIAN ACADEMY OF JURISPRUDENCE has elected the following corresponding members: Dr. Bernardo Almeida, minister of Spain; Dr. Ramon de Castro, chargé d'affaires of Cuba; Dr. Luis Carlos Corral, professor of the faculty of national jurisprudence, and Dr. Alberto Aparia, ex-judge of the supreme court of Colombia.

COSTA RICA.

On June 17 the Government conceded POSTAL FRANKS to the press publications sent from other Central American Republics, who will extend a reciprocal privilege.

On June 17, 1920, the President authorized the expenditure of 3,000 colones for the construction of a BRIDGE over the Toyogres River, in the jurisdiction of San Rafael.

On July 16, 1920 the President authorized the founding of a DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH as a branch of the secretariat of police. The new department will undertake an active campaign against hookworm in Costa Rica, and attend to the work of sanitation and hygiene. An appropriation of 50,440 colones a year has been made to maintain the new department.

On July 21, 1920, the President called for the establishment of PATRIOTIC SANITARY COMMITTEES to watch over the public health and the sanitation of the towns of the Republic. The committees will be maintained by donations of private funds, with aid from the municipalities and sums such as the Government can furnish them when necessary.

According to the Presidential decree of August 10 the CHIL-DREN'S ASYLUM in Limon will be subsidized with the sum of 3,000 colones.

CUBA.

The Young People's Cuban Association has started a popular subscription for the purpose of erecting a MONUMENT symbolic of Cuban-Hispanic confraternity. The recent visit of the Spanish war vessel, *Alfonso XIII*, which was so cordially received, suggested this action on the part of the association referred to.

Among the public works now being carried on in Cuba are the paving and sewerage of the cities of Matanzas and Cardenas, for which the Government has appropriated \$90,000 monthly; the construction of the highway between San Luis and Guacamaya, for which \$97,300 has been set aside; the building of a public wagon road between Ovas and Guanés, for which \$30,000 has been set aside; the paving and drainage of the city of Manzanillo, for which an appropriation of \$650,000 has been made; a highway between Cienfuegos and Cumanayagua, for which \$400,000 has been appropriated; and a number of public works in the city of Baracoa, for which \$115,000 has been made available.

The Government has authorized Dr. Modesto Gomez Rubio to make a three years' test of his plan for the curing of leprosy on 60 patients now in the Lepers' Hospital, and has set aside a considerable sum to pay the expenses of the treatment.

Dr. Adrian Vidaurre, the new MINISTER of Guatemala, was formally received by the Cuban Government on August 29 last.

Congress has recently passed laws providing for the establishment of the following municipalities: Aguada de Pasajeros, Province of Santa Clara; San Antonio de las Vegas, Province of Habana; and Yateras, Province of Santiago, Cuba.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

His Holiness, Pope Benedict XV, due to the intercession of the Archbishop of Santo Domingo, Dr. Adolfo A. Nouel, has conferred upon the CATHEDRAL OF SANTO DOMINGO the title of Basilica.

According to newspaper reports the contribution made by the Dominican Republic to the collection made for the FRENCH RED CROSS was 137,399 francs, sent to the society by the French diplomatic representative in Santo Domingo.

On August 4 the Government of Santo Domingo ordered the expenditure of \$5,000 to cover the costs of drafting and printing the MAPS OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC prepared by the United States Government.

ECUADOR.

The President in the month of July ordered the construction of a WIRELESS STATION in the port of Esmeraldas, for which purpose 15,000 sucres has been appropriated.

THE MUNICIPAL LIBRARY OF QUITO has established one section each on stamps, coins, engravings, maps, and autographs. There is also an Ecuadorian bibliographical section, one devoted to Chile, and one is being collected for Colombia.

In August of the present year the CULUCHI BRIDGE, in Latacunga, was opened for public use. The President was present at the celebration of the opening.

It has been decided to place in the bacteriological laboratory of the subdirectorato of sanitation of Guayaquil a TABLET COMMEMORATIVE OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE YELLOW-FEVER GERM. The tablet will contain the following inscription: "In this laboratory of the public sanitation service the eminent Japanese bacteriologist, Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, member of the Rockefeller Institute, discovered the yellow-fever germ on July 24, 1918."

GUATEMALA.

It is reported that the SPANISH ROYAL ACADEMY OF HISTORY has conferred the title of "corresponding member" upon the Rev. Presbiter Daniel Sánchez.

The National Government has opened a credit of 25,000 pesos in favor of the town of San Pedro Sacatepequez, in the Department of San Marcos, to enable the jurisdiction to complete various PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The United States Government has appointed Mr. Frederick Simpich American consul in the city of Guatemala.

The President has appointed Señor Enrique Martin as Guatemalan delegate to the SIXTH INTERNATIONAL SANITATION CONFERENCE to take place in Montevideo from December 12 to 20, inclusive.

On July 16 the President appointed Lic. Rodolfo Sandoval as secretary of the GUATEMALAN CONSULATE GENERAL in San Francisco, California, replacing Señor don Eduardo Rosales Sáenz.

HONDURAS.

The United States warship *Cleveland* made a VISIT OF COURTESY to Honduras in August last. The commander of the vessel visited the President of the Republic and delivered to him an autograph letter of President Wilson in answer to the letter of the President of Honduras advising the former of the latter's inauguration as President of Honduras.

The by-laws of the HONDURAN PUBLIC CHARITY ASSOCIATION were approved on August 18 last by the members of that organization, and will be submitted to the Executive Power for his approval. The funds of the association on the date mentioned were 30,000 pesos.

A BOARD OF HEALTH has been established in Puerto Cortes in order to take measures for the sanitation of that port and prevent the invasion of yellow fever.

In August last the President of the Republic formally received Armando C. Amador, the new chargé d'affaires of Mexico.

MEXICO.

As it has not been possible to form census committees in the 2,079 municipalities of the Republic the taking of the GENERAL CENSUS OF THE REPUBLIC has been postponed until June 26, 1921.

By a decree signed in August the Executive Power ordered the establishment of the NATIONAL LOTTERY FOR PUBLIC CHARITY. This institution will have an official character and will be under the treasury department and ruled by a council of administration. The lottery will have ordinary and special drawings using 20,000 tickets and the principal prizes will be 2,000,000 pesos, 800,000 pesos, 400,000 pesos, 200,000 pesos, 120,000 pesos, 80,000 pesos, and 40,000 pesos.

The newspaper EXCELSIOR, published in Mexico City, has established a photogravure studio in its printing offices, where it will print illustrated supplements from photographs like the best papers in the United States. The Excelsior claims to be the first paper in Spanish-America to establish this process.

The ministry of foreign relations in August, 1920, appointed as MINISTER TO THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES Señor Manuel Pérez Romero. The new Mexican minister to Switzerland is Señor Gilberto Valenzuela.

In August the BOUNDARIES COMMISSION of the United States invited the boundaries commission of Mexico to visit the United States. These commissions were appointed by their several Governments to fix the boundary line in some of the frontier regions. The Mexican commission has accepted the invitation extended by the American commission, and together they will visit the most important cities of the United States.

The Chief Executive has issued a decree voting a credit of 300,000 pesos to PAVE THE STREETS OF MEXICO CITY. The commission of public works is considering the bids of various companies to undertake the work.

As a token of friendship the Mexican Government has decided to make a DONATION TO GUATEMALA of a complete wireless station outfit of high power, the cost of which will be 20,000 pesos. The Government has issued orders for the transportation of the tower and other apparatus.

A new penal institution has been founded in Mexico City under the name of PREVENTIVE PRISON for persons convicted of minor offenses. The prisoners will be taught all kinds of trades, and their moral and intellectual education will be under the direction of competent professors.

NICARAGUA.

The Nicaraguan Government signed a contract with Messrs. Luis F. Caez and Roberto Sandoval to build a HIGHWAY between Puerto Dia and Juigalpa.

The POSTAL MONEY ORDER SERVICE now operating between Nicaragua and the United States is that for which the convention was signed on September 22, 1919, and went into effect on December 1, 1919. This treaty includes besides the United States, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Alaska, but not the Philippines nor the Panama Canal Zone.

PANAMA.

The governor of the Canal Zone has informed the Chamber of Commerce of Panama that he has appointed a COMMISSION TO ATTRACT TOURISTS, composed of the chief of the transportation of the Panama Railroad, the managers of the Tivoli and the Washington Hotels, and other persons to improve present conditions, and make the country attractive to tourists. Attempts will be made to have interesting sight-seeing tours to the most beautiful spots of Panama.

In the election of designates recently held in Panama, Senor Federico Boyd was elected first designate, Senor Guillermo Andreve, second designate; and Senor Julio Fábrega, third designate in the presidential succession.

In August the CUBAN TRAINING SHIP *Patria* arrived at Colon where it remained for a few days. The Cuban sailors were the recipients of courtesies from the people of Colon and the Panaman authorities.

PARAGUAY.

The President, on July 1, 1920, issued a decree appointing Senor Eduardo Fleitas INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CONSULATES in Europe.

In order to beautify the city the municipal council of Asuncion has appropriated 20,000 pesos currency for the SETTING OUT OF TREES ALONG THE STREETS of the Paraguayan capital, in accordance with the plans of the directorate of gardens and promenades.

An ART EXHIBITION was held in Asuncion in July under the direction of Senor Héctor Da Ponte. Oil paintings, pastels, and drawings were among the works exhibited.

In August the following NEW MINISTERS were formally received by the Government: M. Albert Boudet, resident minister of the Republic of France; Senhor Alberto d'Oliviera, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Portugal; Count Francisco Orłowsky, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Poland, and the new papal nuncio, Monsignor Vassallo di Torregrossa.

By special invitation of the Government of Paraguay, Dr. ARAOZ ALFARO, the eminent Argentine physician, arrived in Asuncion to deliver scientific lectures to the Paraguayan medical profession, and other lectures of a popular character to the public.

PERU.

During the first half of the present year there were in the city of Lima 625 marriages, 3,641 BIRTHS, and 3,119 deaths.

In July last the SCANDINAVIAN SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION arrived in Lima. The commission is under the direction of Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld; Dr. Beckman, the sociologist; and Count Rosen, an eminent botanist.

The Executive Power has appointed Guillermo T. Arbulú and Helan J. A. Jaworski, delegates to the international commission which will meet in Paris for the object of standardizing the NOMENCLATURE OF DISEASES and the causes of deaths.

Under a decree of July 23 last the President has appointed a commission to prepare a plan for the future growth of the CITY OF LIMA, showing models of workmen's houses. The commission is composed of the mayor of Lima, the director of public works, a delegate from the society of engineers, and a government architect.

On July 26 last the members of the assembly of dentist surgeons resolved to organize the National ODONTOLOGIC SOCIETY of Peru, and elected the following officers: Dr. F. Falconi, president; Dr. H. de Castro, vice president; and Dr. P. de Ayllón, secretary.

On August 2 last the members of the House of Deputies of Peru gave a new AIRPLANE to the Peruvian Army. The airplane is to be called the "House of Deputies."

In August last the department of public instruction was advised of the resolutions of condolence of the American Academy of Social and Political Science of Philadelphia at the loss of Ricardo Palma, the celebrated Peruvian traditionalist.

SALVADOR.

On July 1 last the Government of Salvador issued an exequatur to Alejandro Mayorga Rivas, authorizing him to exercise the functions of CONSUL GENERAL of Nicaragua in the Republic, with residence in the national capital.

Congress has enacted a law making the TOWN OF PASAQUINA, Department of Union, a city.

An executive decree of July 8 provides for the erection of a STATUE in the city of San Salvador to José Matias Delgado. It is proposed to unveil this statue during the centenary independence celebration.

URUGUAY.

On June 30 the members of the Historic Institute of Uruguay agreed to hold several celebrations in commemoration of the FOURTH CENTENNIAL OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN. Among the plans to be carried out are the preparation and publication of monographs relating to the discovery and the discoverer, a public celebration, and the explanatory lectures in the schools on the significance of the discovery.

In May of the present year the VITAL STATISTICS of Montevideo were as follows: Births, 804; deaths, 651; and marriages, 328

The population of Montevideo for the month was 359,940 inhabitants as against 358,036 in May, 1919, or an increase of 1,904 inhabitants.

In July the new COLOMBIAN CHARGÉ D' AFFAIRES, Señor Manuel A. Carvajal, and the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Poland, Count Xavier Orlowski, were received by the Uruguayan Government.

On July 4 a meeting of doctors was held in Montevideo to organize a NATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS to meet in April, 1921, in that city. The organization committee elected was composed of the following: President, Dr. Bernardo Etchepare; vice president, Dr. Carlos Butler; secretary, Dr. Camilo Payssé; treasurer, Dr. Enrique Méndez; and recorder, Dr. Gilberto Regules.

The promotion committee of the Chamber of Deputies has presented a plan for the HARBOR WORKS OF MONTEVIDEO, which are much needed. The work and estimates are as follows: River harbor, 2,000,000 pesos; dry dock, 3,000,000 pesos; quarantine station, 200,000 pesos; ship yard at La Teja, 1,000,000 pesos; fruit market, 2,000,000 pesos; dredging channel to 10 meters in the entrance canal, the outer harbor, and inner harbor to over 10 meters in the channel of the dry dock and ship yard, 1,500,000 pesos; and the purchase of the necessary material, 1,500,000 pesos.

The new EXPOSITION OF ARCHITECTURE was inaugurated recently in Montevideo. It was organized by the executive committee of the First Pan American Congress of Architecture held in Montevideo in March last. Several exhibits were sent from different universities and architects in the United States which did not arrive in time to be exhibited in the first exposition. There were also various exhibits by Chilean and Argentine architects.

It is reported that the Congress of the Republic of France has passed a law voting a credit for the purchase of the HOTEL BUXAREO, in Montevideo to be the French legation.

According to a decree of July 30, the ministry of foreign relations extends the jurisdiction of the URUGUAYAN CONSULATE IN MENDOZA, Argentina, to the Provinces of Mendoza, San Juan, and San Luis.

VENEZUELA.

The department of foreign relations has ordered the establishment of new CONSULATES in Philadelphia; Rotterdam; Oporto, Portugal; and Manaus, Brazil. Dr. Carlos Manuel Velasquez has been appointed consul general of Venezuela in Antwerp.

On August 14 last the Lara-Yaracuy BRIDGE, which has a length of 177 meters, including approaches, was opened to public traffic.

On July 10 last the French Government issued a MEDAL of Reconnaissance Francaise to Miss Thodor Revelo, a Venezuelan who rendered valuable services to France during the war.

An additional sum of 120,500 bolivares has been made available by the Government of Venezuela for the purpose of completing a GENERAL CENSUS of the Republic in 1920.

On August 27 last the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF HISTORY formally received Felipe Francia, who had been elected to occupy the chair left vacant by the death of Julio Calcaño. Señor Francia spoke on the subject "Bosquejo de la geneología del Gran Mariscal de Ayacucho" (The Geneology of the Marshal of Ayacucho).

For the purpose of obtaining absolute property rights over the waters which supply the GUAIRA AQUEDUCT the Executive Power has ordered the expropriation of the lands known as "Las dos Águadas," situated in the Department of Vargas, at an appraised valuation of 50,000 bolivares.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO OCTOBER 15, 1920.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
ARGENTINA.		
Electric current and central power stations.....	1920. Aug. 10	Ross Hazeltine, consul at Bahia Blanca.
Project of new trade mark law in Argentina.....	Aug. 12	W. Henry Robertson, consul general at Buenos Aires.
The import trade of Argentina for 10 years.....	..do....	Do.
Argentine cereal prices week ending Aug. 12.....	Aug. 13	Harold G. Waters, vice consul at Buenos Aires.
Regulations governing the new Argentine tariff law.....	Aug. 18	Do.
The market for rubber goods in district.....	..do....	Wilbert L. Bonney, consul at Rosario.
The rubber industry and market for rubber goods.....	Aug. 24	Ross Hazeltine.
The market for spark plugs.....	Aug. 27	Harold G. Waters.
BOLIVIA.		
Medicinal herbs; coca industry.....	Aug. 19	W. Duval Brown, consul at La Paz.
BRAZIL.		
Bahia port improvements.....	Aug. 7	Thomas H. Bevan, consul at Bahia.
Market for American flour.....	Aug. 11	Do.
Electric current and central power stations.....	..do....	Samuel T. Lee, consul at Porto Alegre.
The market for spark plugs.....	Aug. 12	Do.
Annual report on commerce and industries of Pernambuco for the year 1919.	Aug. 18	Edward Power, vice consul at Pernambuco.
New services of the Lloyd Brasileira.....	Aug. 21	Thomas H. Bevan.
Report on the market for wire rope.....	Aug. 25	A. T. Haeberle, consul in charge at Rio de Janeiro.
The metric system.....	..do....	Do.
Report on the rubber industry and market for rubber goods....	Aug. 26	Do.
Report on cotton exchanges in Brazil.....	Aug. 27	Do.
Bahia shipping notes.....	Aug. 28	Thomas H. Bevan.
American chamber of commerce organized in Pernambuco.....	Sept. 2	Edward Power.
Report on the sugar industry in Brazil.....	Sept. 5	A. T. Haeberle.
CHILE.		
Reports on Tacna Province: General description, irrigation, education, agriculture, mining, domestic animals; list of references.	Aug. 5	C. R. Cameron, consul at Tacna.
Wine growing in Chile.....	Aug. 11	Dayle C. McDonough, consul at Concepcion.
Automobiles in Chile.....	Aug. 13	Do.
The market for optical goods.....	Aug. 14	Do.

Reports received to October 15, 1920—Continued.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
COLOMBIA.		
Annual report on commerce and industries for 1919.....	July 15	S. J. Fletcher, vice consul at Cartagena.
Market for optical goods.....	Aug. 1	Claude E. Guyant, consul at Barranquilla.
Packing house at Covenas.....	Aug. 25	S. J. Fletcher.
Production and export of Avocado from Santa Marta.....	Aug. 26	Do.
Report on the commerce and industries for June.....	Sept. 3	Do.
COSTA RICA.		
Estimated coffee crop for season of 1920-21.....	Sept. 8	Benjamin F. Chase, consul at San Jose.
Spanish Exposition in Costa Rica, from Sept. 15 to 30, 1921, the centennial of Costa Rica's independence.	Sept. 14	Do.
CUBA.		
Export bounties or grants paid to foreign Governments.....	Sept. 18	Frank Bohr, consul at Cienfuegos.
Market for optical goods.....	Sept. 21	J. B. Buck, vice consul at Antilla.
Proposed fuel-oil station.....	do.....	Do.
Market for spark plugs.....	do.....	Do.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.		
The cocoa crop.....	Sept. 3	W. A. Rickers, consul at Puerto Plata.
The demand for rubber goods in Santo Domingo.....	Sept. 5	Geo. A. Makinson, vice consul at Santo Domingo.
Market for pitch pine and hardwood.....	do.....	Do.
Market for spark plugs.....	do.....	Do.
Results of the sugar season in the Republic.....	Sept. 15	Do.
ECUADOR.		
Report on commerce and industries for July, 1920.....	Sept. 20	W. W. Morse, vice consul at Guayaquil.
The market for spark plugs.....	Sept. 21	Do.
GUATEMALA.		
Establishment of publicity bureau in Guatemala for the purpose of promoting interests in agricultural investments and production.	Sept. 14	Herndon W. Goforth, vice consul at Guatemala City.
MEXICO.		
Commercial and industrial data taken from the President's message to Congress, Sept. 1, 1920.....	Sept. 3	Cornelius Ferris, jr., consul at Mexico City.
Production of minerals in Mexico.....	Sept. 6	Do.
The sesame-seed industry in Mexico.....	Sept. 7	Do.
Guaymas to be a free port.....	do.....	Bartley F. Yost, consul at Guaymas.
Guaymas harbor improvements.....	do.....	Do.
Project for irrigation, Sonora.....	do.....	Do.
Commission appointed to study and report on the irrigation project in Sonora.	Sept. 11	Do.
The market for optical goods.....	Sept. 17	Thomas D. Bowman, consul at Monterrey.
Market for spark plugs.....	do.....	Do.
NICARAGUA.		
The market for optical goods.....	Aug. 28	Henry S. Waterman, consul at Corinto.
The rubber industry and the market for rubber goods.....	Aug. 30	Do.
PANAMA.		
Report on commerce and industries for July.....	Sept. 1	Alban G. Snyder, consul general at Panama City.
VENEZUELA.		
Export bounties and grants paid by foreign Governments.....	Aug. 17	Dudley G. Dwyre, consul at Maracaibo.
The coffee crop in Maracaibo district.....	Aug. 27	Do.
Medicinal plants in district.....	Aug. 30	Do.

BOOK NOTES

(CONCLUDED FROM NOVEMBER NUMBER.)

GUATEMALA.

Diez de sus Principales Iniciativas. Oficina Internacional Centro-Americana. Guatemala, Tip. Sánchez & De Guise, 1920. 80 p. 8°.

HONDURAS.

Flora y Fauna Santabarbarenses. Por J. M. Tobias Rosa. Tegucigalpa, Tip. Nacional, 1918. 73 p. 8°.

NICARAGUA.

Informe de Don Salvador Chamorro, Delegado de Nicaragua a las Conferencias de Paz de Versalles. Managua, Tip. Nacional, 1920. 82 p. 8°.

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